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THE HISTORY OF DEPTFORD

IN THE

COUNTIES OF KENT AND SURREY.

Compiled from Authentic Records and Manuscripts.

By NATHAN DEWS,

Author of the "History of Somersham," "The Banks of Calder," &c., &c.

SECOND EDITION.

REVISED AND ENLARGED, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

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1884.

To

William John Evelyn,

Of Wotton, Surrey, Esquire,

The Representative

Of an Ancient Family

Long and Honourably Connected

with the

TOWN OF DEPTFORD,

This Work is, by Permission

Respectfully Dedicated

By the Compiler.

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PREFACE.

THAT an account of so important a parish as Deptford is, and has been, with its many interesting and national historical associations, should not have been published years ago, may be surprising to those who have never attempted to wade through the vast mass of information relating to the parish, at the command of the lover of history and topography in our public libraries and elsewhere.

I must frankly confess that had I known the labour the work would entail in research and condensation, so as to bring the subject-matter within the compass of a portable and saleable book, when the work was first suggested to me by the Rev. S. A. Dougherty, a native of the town, some four years ago, I fear that—although local history and topography have been one of the greatest "hobbies" of my life during the past forty years—I should not have commenced the work with so light a heart as I did; but having put my hand to the plough, I became so interested that I determined, if possible, to bring it to a successful issue; which, thanks to the generosity and kindness of some noble patrons, I was enabled to accomplish. Under these circumstances it is scarcely surprising that the first edition was neither as comprehensive nor correct as it was desirable it should have been. Hence the issue of a second edition, which, although much enlarged and revised, can only still be considered as an epitome of the history of Deptford. The cost, however, of a complete history of the parish, such as designed and partially published for private circulation by the eminent Kentish historian, Mr. Alfred Jno. Dunkin, of Dartford, could not be issued except at a great loss to the author. I would here beg to express my deep indebtedness to Mr. Dunkin's labours for much valuable information relating to Deptford. I would also tender my thanks to the

clergy, nonconformist ministers, and superintendents of Sunday schools, for the valuable information relating to the ecclesiastical history, which has enabled me to make it so interesting a feature of the book. My sincere gratitude is also due to many kind friends who have gladly furnished—at considerable cost and labour—original information which could not otherwise be obtained, especially to George Witt Paxon, Esq., of the Evelyn Estate, Deptford, for much valuable information relating to the Evelyn family—not hitherto published—and other interesting matters connected with the parish; to the Misses Ashford, of Ash Villas, Lewisham High Road, who most generously allowed me access to the valuable MS. collections of their late lamented brother, Mr. Frederick Ashford, the Deptford antiquary and archæologist; to Mr. Thomas Dinwiddy, F.S.I., architect, Greenwich, for information relating to the two parish churches of St. Nicholas and St. Paul, and other parish matters. My thanks are also due to the Rev. J. M. Vaughan, for kindly supplying view of the Church, and to Mr. G. Warry, Watergate Street, Churchwarden of St. Nicholas, for his assistance in supplying matter relating to the parochial charities; as well as to Messrs. Churchwardens Wright and Winn, of St. Paul's; to Mr. J. D. Smith, printer, Broadway, a native of Deptford Bridge; and many others.

Having said thus much, I venture to launch the second edition of my humble endeavours to supply a public want.

N. D.

HISTORY OF DEPTFORD.

Roman and Saxon Period.

"It is opportune to look back on Old Times and contemplate our fathers." *Sir Thomas Browne.*

"Sunt lachrymæ rerum; et mentem mortalia tangunt."
Æneid, lib. i. 462.

THE Parish* of Deptford is situated on the banks of the River Thames, about 4 miles from London, in the north-west corner of the County of Kent† and partly in Surrey. It is in the Lath of Sutton-at-Hone; Hundred of Blackheath (called in Domesday Book the Hundred of Grenviz); Diocese of Rochester: Archdeaconry of Rochester, and Rural Deanery of Deptford.

In shape it is an irregular oblong, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from north to south, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from east to west. Its boundary has five unequal sides; that on the north-north-west is formed by the Earl sewer; on the north-east by the River Thames; on the east by the River Ravensbourne and Deptford Creek; on the

* The word Parish is derived from an old Anglo-Saxon term meaning "priestshire"—the division or jurisdiction of a priest. Kent was ecclesiastically divided into parishes by Archbishop Honorius, about A.D. 630; but it was not until the reign of Queen Elizabeth that the ecclesiastical divisions, previously existing, assumed their great lay importance, through being made the area of the district which, by rates, was to maintain its own poor.

† Kent is unquestionably the only county in England which can lay claim to a Celtic origin; the names of all the other counties being derived from Teutonic sources. One of the best antiquaries of the present age says, "Kan, Kin, and Ken are Gaelic forms of the Cymric Pen, the head, the end. Finis is only a Latin form of Pen. Tir is the Cymric for land, in Latin "terra," *e.g.*, Cantire, Kintire, Terr or Cinn, Pentir, Finisterre, headland, land's-end, or promontory. The last letter

south by an irregular arbitrary line, marked by stones, running along the summit of Deptford Common; on the westward, by a line running northward from a point on the high land, near Nunhead Cemetery, along the White Post Lane sewer, to its junction with the Earl sewer.

It is not very surprising that few facts of historical importance are to be found in the voluminous chronicles of our early British annalists, connected with the origin, progress, and establishment of so inconsiderable a village as West Greenwich or Deptford-le-Stronde must have been prior to the reign of Henry VIII.; but notwithstanding the absence of written authorities to prove its high antiquity, there is good inferential evidence to support an opinion that the site of it was originally occupied by Roman settlers. It might be a work of supererogation to establish the existence of a Grenovicus in the ichnography of Roman Britain, or to attach any higher importance to the origin of Deptford than is to be derived from the positive testimony of authentic history; but there are various coincidences of name, site, and local indications, which, to the mind of a learned antiquary, would present strong presumptive features in support of an hypothesis that the Saxons, who conferred the names Meretone and Depeford, succeeded a settlement of Roman adventurers.

Roman remains are known to exist at some 30 ft. below the roadway at the top of High Street, near the New Cross Road: a portion of tessellated pavement and massive brickwork—which Mr. Liddiard says was unquestionably Roman—having been discovered there during the construction of the sewer about eighteen years ago. The Romans had a camp at the corner of St. George's Fields, with a chain of forts and bastions

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"t" in Kent, can only be obtained but by this process, and then the name of the oldest town shows that Kent is an abbreviation of the old British Kentir, the land's-end or headland. The geographical position of the county, being surrounded on three sides by water, and projecting towards the continent of Europe, may have suggested the name to the aboriginal inhabitants of the country.

Different writers have called the inhabitants of this county at various times Chienti, Ceintiaid, Ceintwys, Ceintyson, Ceintogion, Ceintwir, Gwyr Caint, Trigolion Caint, Cantii, Cantuarii, Cantuariensis, Kentensis.

In the 11th century the division of Kent was described as East Centingas and West Centingas. The inhabitants of the eastern side of the Medway call themselves "Men of Kent;" whilst those on the west side glory in the name of "Kentish Men."

extending westward to the Thames at Lambeth, and eastward to the Ravensbourne, at Deptford Bridge. "It is hardly to be questioned" that these lines "were cast up to prevent the incursion of the Britons into Kent." Two pillars of a gate, with a Janus' head* on each, were found in 1685, at the end of Kent Street (Old Kent Road), together with many stone foundations, Roman bricks, &c., and some fifty years later, in a garden near to the road, at New Cross, a simpulum, two urns, and five or six of those vials usually called lachrymatories, were unearthed.

In the month of March 1868, in carrying out the local main drainage works in Nelson Street, Deptford, the men, on arriving at a depth of nine feet, came upon what was considered to be the covering of an old drain, but which proved to be a remarkably fine specimen of an ancient stone coffin, containing the

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* "Now by two headed Janus,
Nature hath framed strange fellows in her time:
Some that will evermore peep through their eyes,
And laugh, like parrots, at a bagpiper;
And others of such vinegar aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be laughable."
Merchant of Venice, act i., sc. i.

One of these Janus' heads came into the possession of the learned and curious Dr. Woodward, of Gresham College, by whom it is thus described:—

"Caput cujus altera facies est virilis, cum cornibus, et auriculis arietinis, insula utrinque juxta illas pendula, frons et tempora lauream ostendunt; altera autem muliebris, cujus fronti diadema, qua simul caput obtigit prætenditur; opus integerrimum, olim columnæ quadratæ vel ut alii volunt termino adfixum; sesquiped, alt. Musei Woodward par poster, p. 256."—*See Horsley Brit. Rom.* p. 343.

Translation. It is a head with two faces: one that of a man, with ram's horns and ears, a fillet with the ends hanging down on both sides close to the ears, and the brow and temples crowned with laurel; the other is a woman's face, with a diadem on the brow, hiding the top of the head. The sculpture is quite fresh and perfect, and was originally fixed upon a square column, or as some think a terminus or boundary-stone; the carving as described is a foot and a half in height. *Woodward's Museum,* 2nd part, p. 256.

Hasted, in his History of Kent, gives an illustration of this Roman antiquity, and seems to have fallen into an error in supposing it to have been found within the confines of the Parish of Deptford.

remains of a perfect male skeleton.* The lid of the coffin, which was of a cruciform shape, was completely destroyed before the discovery was really made, and, strange to say, where clerks of works are appointed, the bones of the skeleton were thrown out of the cutting and allowed to be carried off by the populace. There was no inscription upon the coffin, which was 6 ft. 6 in. in extreme length, and 1 ft. 10 in. wide; being $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. in depth inside and $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. outside. Its weight was about 22 cwt. It was taken possession of by the Greenwich Board of Works, the contract entered into for the sewer works vesting all relics found in the ground opened in that body. The position in which the interment was made was placing the coffin in a line east and west, the head of the corpse being placed to the eastward. During the day of discovery the coffin was inspected by several residents of the neighbourhood. The remains are supposed to have lain there 600 years.

The deflection of the Roman road from Dover to Chester—known as the Via Wathalunga, or Watling Street—was evidently owing to the riverside portion of the parish being swampy, wooded marsh land, subject to periodical inundations of the tide; indeed, the town seems to have derived its ancient name from this fact, being called Meretun and Meretone, *i.e.*, the "Town in the Marshes," both in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and in the Domesday Book. That this marshland was anciently covered with trees was amply proved by the discovery of large quantities of acorns, at a depth of several feet, when the Greenwich railway was being constructed. Woodpecker Road, an ancient thoroughfare connecting the low-lying part of the parish with the Watling Street, was in the last century known as Woolacre, which is but another corruption of Wolfacre—a name suggestive of woodland—which Mr. T. W. Marchant, Vestry Clerk of St. Paul's, informs us is the name given in some old documents.

The first recorded event connected with the parish occurs in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 871, when "King Aethered and Aelfred (afterwards King Alfred the Great) his brother fought against the army (the Danes) at Meretun; and they were in two bodies, and they put both to flight, and during a great part of the day were victorious and there was great

* Mr. Baker, potato merchant, of Deptford Bridge, a native of the parish, is in possession of a tooth taken from the skull of this skeleton.

slaughter on either hand ; but the Danes had possession of the place of carnage ; and there Bishop Headmund (of Sherborne) was slain, and many good men." Deptford Creek was evidently much frequented by the Danish fleet, as it had probably been by that of the Anglo-Saxons in earlier times, for we find them here again in the beginning of the eleventh century.

"A.D. 1011. And then in this year, between the Nativity of St. Mary and St. Michael's Mass,* they besieged Canterbury, and got into it through treachery, because Aelmaer betrayed it, whose life the Archbishop Aelfeah (Alphege) had before saved. And there they took the Archbishop Aelfeah, and Aelfweard, the king's steward, and the Abbess Leofrune † and Bishop Godwin. And Abbot Aelfmar they let go. And they took there within all the men in orders, and men and women : it is not to be told to any man how many of the people were there. And they remained within the city afterwards as long as they would. And when they had thoroughly searched the city, then went they to their ships, and led the Archbishop with them.

"He was then captive
who erewhile was
the head of the English race
and of Christendom.
There might then be seen
misery, where men oft
erewhile had seen bliss,
in that hapless city,
whence to us came first
Christendom and bliss,
for God, and for the world.

"And they kept the Archbishop with them so long as until the time that they martyred him.

"A.D. 1012. In this year came Eadric the ealdorman and all the chief witan, clergy, and laity, of the English people to London, before Easter ; Easter-day was then on the date, the ides of April (13th April) ; and they were there then so long as until all the tribute was paid, after Easter ; that was eight and forty thousand pounds.‡ Then on the Saturday (19th April) was the army greatly excited against the Bishop, because he would not promise them any money ; but he forbade that anything should be given for him. They had also drunk deeply,

* That is, between the 8th and 29th of September.

† Leofrune was Abbess of St. Mildred's, in the Isle of Thanet ; Godwin was Bishop of Rochester ; and Aelfmaer was Abbot of St. Augustine's, at Canterbury.

‡ The Bodleian and Cottonian MSS. state the sum to have been "viii thousand pounds."—*The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.* Stevenson, 1853.

for wine had been brought there from the south. Then took they the Bishop, led him to their husting on the eve of Sunday, the octave of Easter, which was on the 13th of the Kalends of May (19th April); and there they then shamefully slaughtered him; they cast upon him bones and the horns of oxen, and then one of them struck him with an axe-iron on the head, so that with the blow he sank down; and his holy blood fell on the earth, and his holy soul he sent forth to God's kingdom. And on the morrow the body was carried to London, and the Bishops, Eadnoth (of Dorchester) and Aelfun (of London), and the townsmen, received it with all reverence, and buried it in St. Paul's minster; and there God now manifesteth the miraculous powers of the holy martyr."

St. Alphege was martyred where Greenwich Parish Church now stands, which is dedicated to him. His body was removed from St. Paul's minster to Canterbury, in 1023.

The Domesday Survey, relating to Deptford, is somewhat perplexing. "Hi duo Solini (in Grenviz) tempore Regis Edvardi fuerunt duo maneria. Unum tenuit Heraldus Comes et aliud Brixi et modo sunt in uno."

Translation. These two sowlings (in Greenwich) in the time of King Edward, were two manors. One held by Count Harold (afterwards King); the other by Brixi. And now (temp. Domesday Survey) they are one.

The manor held by Brixi is supposed to have been in Deptford.

Again, Episcopus Lisoiensis tenet in Chent (in Meretone in Brixistan Hundred in Comitatu de Sudrie) duos solinos qui huic manerio (Meretone) adjacuerunt tempore Regis Edvardi et Regis Willelmi sicut testantur homines de hundred. Ipse reclamat advocatorem episcopum Baiocensem, et præpositus suus inde noluit placitare.

Translation. The Bishop of Lisieux holds in Kent (in Mereton in Brixton Hundred in the County of Surrey), two sowlings, which lay to this manor in the time of King Edward and King William, as the men of the hundred testify. He rejecteth as a voucher the Bishop of Bayeux, and the bailiff would not thenceforth enter his plea.

Henshall says "The hundred of Greenwich comprehended seven distinct hamlets in the reign of Edward, under more numerous jurisdiction, for the place, whence the name was assumed, was divided into two manors, analogous to our East

and West Greenwich," and "to Greenwich occupied by the Bishop of Lisieux, as subtenant of the Conqueror, two sowlings adjoining to Deptford, then denominated Meretone or the town in the marshes, in the Hundred of Brixton, and included under its manorial jurisdiction as part of the county of Surrey, in the days of the Confessor and early part of William's reign, were annexed by the Earl (Odo) to his principality of Kent. This fact was clearly proved by the testimony of the impannelled evidence of the jury of the district. When this military retainer was summoned to account for this infringement, or invasion, on the royal demesne, he appealed to his feudal chieftain as his protector, who had guaranteed the position to him. The Commissioners then cited the bailiff of the Bishop of Baieux to prove by what title, such lands were seized by him, and conveyed to his lord's vassal; but so great was the independent power and authority of Odo, and the general peers of the monarch, that his deputy refused to plead before this court, and considered himself superior to their control. William probably overlooked this encroachment, and deemed such a trifling possession of too inconsiderable importance, for which to cite Odo before the high national council. Hence probably the knight of this Norman noble continued to enjoy the district without further molestation."

The king's settlement of the matter in favour of his half-brother proved a bone of contention between the officials of the two counties for centuries; official documents at one time stating the parish to be within the boundary of the county of Surrey and at other times in Kent.

Philipot (1796) in his *Villare Cantianum*, speaking of Hatcham, says, "The manor was formerly considered as part of the County of Kent, and its appropriation to either county became a matter of contest until the year 1636, when it was decided judicially to be subject to assessments as belonging to Surrey. This determination was made on the petition of Mr. Randolph Crew, a London merchant, probably lessee of the manor, who, on a levy of ship money, was taxed for his property here, by the assessors of both counties. He did not (like Hampden) question the legality of the tax, but merely objected to the hardship of being compelled to make a double payment, and petitioned the Lords of the Council for redress; when being referred to the Judges of Assize for Kent and Surrey, they, after inquisition and examination of witnesses, on

the 31st May, 1636, certified the Lords that the petitioner's manor of Hatcham lies in Surrey and not in Kent. The certificate was signed by Francis Crawley, Justice of the Common Pleas; and Richard Weston, Baron of the Exchequer."

At what time the parish adopted its present name is not certain, but it could scarcely have been before the Norman Conquest, for, as has already been seen, in the Domesday Survey, it is spoken of as Meretone, and in the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 871, it is also called Meretun.

Lambarde, in his "Perambulations of Kent, 1570," says this place was called "West Greenwiche," in ancient evidences, and in Latin "Vadum profundum"*. It received its modern name of Deptford, after the Norman Conquest, from its position on the river Ravensbourne, which being subject to tidal influences rendered the fords at certain times of great depth. As tenements were erected along the banks of the river, it obtained the addition of Stronde or Strand. We also frequently find it termed Depeford-le-Stronde and Deptford-Strond, alias West Greenwich, from its relative position to Greenwich; in course of time, however, this latter appellation was disused, and it retained its present name of Deptford.

We find the word spelt variously in many old books, MSS., and on the Deptford tokens—viz.: Depforth in Mackyn's Diary, A.D. 1551; Depforde in 1555; Depeforde in 1570; Depford in 1572 and 1649; Detford in 1648; Depthford in 1665; Deadford in 1665: Dedford in 1667 and 1673; Deptforde on an old token, no date; Depthorde in the Harleian MSS.; Debtford in an old ballad, printed in black letter in 1675, entitled, "The Debtford Frolick, or a Hue and Cry after the Shag Breeches," of which three different editions are in the British Museum. On an ancient monument in St. Nicholas' Church we find it spelt Deepford.

* Deep ford.

The Manor of Sayes Court:

Originally called West Greenwich.

" Here Cowley lived, dear to poetic fame,
And Evelyn, a classic lustre shed ;—
Resplendent stars, like meteors of flame,
That far and wide their radiance have spread."
Holbert.

ON the death of Odo, the half-brother to the Conqueror, the Manor of West Greenwich was given to Gilbert de Magminot, or Maminot, as more commonly spelt, who was one of the eight barons associated with John de Fienes, for the garrison and defence of Dover Castle. For this service considerable lands were assigned by the King to De Fienes, who divided them between himself and the barons associated with him, binding each of them, by the tenure of their lands, to furnish a certain number of soldiers for the defence of the castle. The estates granted to Gilbert de Maminot, Bishop of Lisieux, consisted of twenty-four knight's fees, which were held of this place, as the "caput baroniæ," or head of the barony, and together with it, made the "Barony of Maminot," as it was then called. Having fixed upon Deptford as the site of the barony,* De Maminot proceeded to erect a castle here for his residence, every vestige of which has long since disappeared. Hasted, nevertheless, infers that "some stony foundations" existing in the last century seemed "to point

* Philipot, in his "Villare Cantianum" says, "It may appear by the quire of Dover Castle, transmitted on record in the King's Exchequer, that it had the reputation of a barony."

Hac sunt feoda Baronia de Magminot, quæ tenentur de Willelme de Say, quæ ipse tenet de Rege per Baroniam : Et reddunt Wardam ad Castrum Dovoriæ Per 32 Septimanas.

out the situation of it near Sayes Court, in Bromfield, on the brow of the Thames, near the mast dock." The date of his decease is unrecorded, but we find him living in A.D. 1085.

He was succeeded by his son, Hugh de Maminot, the father of Wakelin de Maminot, who, after inheriting the estates, married the daughter of Robert de Ferrars. Wakelin gave the Manor of Deptford to the Monks of Bermondsey Abbey, Surrey, in the year 1145. "Wakelinus Mammynot dedit dimidiam partem totius Grenewich monarchis de Bermuneseye" (M. S. Harl: 231). Although this grant was, probably, never confirmed, on account of the very unsettled state of the country, yet it gave the Bermondsey Monastery a claim to interfere. He was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and held Dover Castle for the rightful heir to the crown (the Empress Maud or Matilda, wife of Geoffrey of Anjou, and only surviving issue of Henry I.). On being compelled by King Stephen to surrender his charge, he fled the country, leaving his possessions to his son, Wakelin, who married the Countess Juliana de Vere, daughter of Alberic de Vere, Great Chamberlain of England, and widow of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. He was a good benefactor to the monks of Bermondsey, to whom, in 1157, he gave ten shillings rent out of the "Mill of Deptford." In the twelfth year of the reign of Henry II., upon the assessment of the aid for marrying the king's daughter, he certified twenty-seven of his knight's fees to be "de veteri feoffamento" and one "de novo." Dying without issue in the third year of the reign of Richard I., A.D. 1191, his sister Alice became his coheir, and brought Deptford, amongst many other vast estates, to her husband, Geoffrey de Say (second son of William de Say), who granted his manor of West Greenwich (as it was then more generally termed) with the advowson of the Church of St. Nicholas, and its appurtenances, to the Knights Templars, in pure and perpetual alms (*Dugdale Mon:* vol. ii., p. 555). "The enormous ransom demanded by the Emperor of Germany, Henry VI., for the release of Richard, Cœur de Lion, from captivity, was taken by Geoffrey de Say, and other of the chief barons and bishops. Freed from his confinement at Trifels, Richard hurried with Geoffrey de Say and his other liberators to England, and landed at Sandwich, March 13th, 1195" (*Dunkin*). Geoffrey died in the sixteenth year of the reign of King John, and was succeeded by his son of the same name;

who, A.D. 1214, had livery of the inheritance of both of his parents upon the payment of 400 marks to the king. He shortly afterwards regained possession of the Manor of Deptford and the advowson of the Church of St. Nicholas, from the Knights Templars, in exchange for the Manor of Saddlescombe, in the county of Sussex. He also ratified to the Canons of Begham, or Bayham, the lands of Brocile (Brockley) and the Church of St. Nicholas, which had been alienated from his barony, and given to the Knights Templars, by his father and mother. The heavy fine exacted by the king most probably induced Geoffrey to join the barons, who had taken up arms under the command of Robert Fitzwalter and William Marshall, son of the Earl of Pembroke, driven thereto by the tyranny and avariciousness of John, which resulted in the signing of Magna Charta at Runnymede, A.D. 1215. Upon this provocation John seized the lands and fees of his rebellious vassal lying in Kent and other counties, and bestowed them on Peter de Crohun. Geoffrey, deprived of his castle at Deptford, joined Louis, son of Philip, King of France, immediately he invaded Britain; the throne of which he claimed in right of his wife. Louis, after besieging and taking the castle of Rochester, was escorted by Geoffrey and many other barons to St. Paul's Cathedral, London, where, after prayers, they performed homage, and swore fealty to him, with the "majores or nobiles" as the magnates of London are called in the Year Books of the City. The unexpected death of King John at Newark, October 19th, 1216, entirely changed the policy of the barons: "The evil will borne to King John seeming to die with him, and to be buried in the same grave."

Pursuant to the terms settled at the conference between Pembroke and Louis, on an islet of the Thames, near Kingston, the Manor of Deptford, together with his former possessions, were restored to Geoffrey on the 11th of September, A.D. 1217. A.D. 1223, upon levying the scutage of Montgomery, Geoffrey answered for twenty-seven fees of the fees of Maminot. He died in Gascony, upon the Monday preceding the Feast of St. Bartholomew, A.D. 1229, and was succeeded in the barony by his son and heir, William de Say, who, after performing homage, had livery of his father's lands; King Henry accepting one hundred pounds, by forty marks a year, paid at Michaelmas and Easter for relief.

William de Say became Governor of Rochester Castle in

1259, where we find him residing until the battle of Lewes in 1264, when Simon de Montfort proved victorious and took the king prisoner. De Say, together with the Earl of Warenne, the king's half-brothers, and other barons, fled from the field to Pevensey Castle, whence they escaped to Damme, in Flanders, where the queen, in company with the exiled foreigners, Archbishop Boniface, Bishop of Hereford, Peter of Savoy, and John Mansell, had assembled an army of hired troops. William de Say died in 1271, leaving a son and heir of the same name, aged 19, who held this manor "in capite" by barony, and the repair of a part of Rochester Bridge and a certain part of Dover Castle, called from its possessors "Sayes Tower." This William de Say accounted to the Exchequer for the sum of £56 6s. 8d. for twenty-seven fees of the Honour of Maminot; viz., twenty-six of the old feoffment, and one of the new. That he had free-warren and divers other privileges, is evident from an entry in the Hundred Roll.

On the 14th of June, 1293 (22 Edw. I.) the King issued writs to the sheriffs, to summon all those who owed military service —amongst whom was William de Say—to attend the monarch on the 1st of September following at Portsmouth, sufficiently furnished with horse and arms, to proceed for the defence of Gascony, against the King of France, which the military tenants were not disposed to perform, and which they disputed the King's right to enforce.

He died in 1294, leaving Geoffrey his son and heir, aged 14. William de Leybourne* paid a fine to the King, and obtained his wardship with the view of Geoffrey's marrying Idonea, Leybourne's daughter—an expectation fulfilled in due time.

Geoffrey obtained livery of his lands in 1305, after performing homage. He accompanied King Edward I. in the expedition which terminated in the conquest of Scotland; and, probably for his services, obtained the ensuing year a charter from the King for a weekly market every Friday, and a fair yearly upon the eve and day of the Blessed Virgin, at his manor at Sawbrightesworth.

Geoffrey died in 1321, and his wife Idonea surviving, had an assignment of the Manor of Birling, and certain lands in

* William de Leybourne was the first Englishman that had the style of admiral. At the assembly at Bruges in 1297 he was styled "Admirallus Maris Regis."

Burgham, for her dowry. He was succeeded by his son and heir Geoffrey de Say, aged 17; Margaret de Badlesmere holding the wardship of Deptford during his minority.

Having made proof of his age in 1325, he had livery of his lands granted him, and was summoned to Parliament in the first year of the reign of King Edward III. He obtained, in 1334, the King's charter for free-warren for all his demesne lands in his lordship of Greenwich, Deptford, &c., with the view of frankpledge, infangtheft, outfangtheft, and divers other privileges.

He married Maud, daughter of Guy Beauchamp, second Earl of Warwick—"The Black Dog of Ardenne" who caused Piers Gaveston to be beheaded on Blacklow Hill—and by her had issue: William, son and heir, and three daughters, viz.: Idonea, who was married to Sir John de Clinton, of Maxtoke, Knight; Elizabeth, who was married first to Thomas de Aldone and afterwards to Sir William Heron, Knight; and Joane, who was likewise married twice, first to William de Fienes and afterwards to Stephen de Valoines.

Geoffrey de Say died on the 26th of June, 1360, and his wife Maud surviving, had the manors of Birling and Burgham assigned to her in dower. She likewise, in consideration of her services to Queen Philippa and the Lady Isabel, the King's daughter, obtained, in the forty-second year of the reign of King Edward III., the grant of an annuity of 100 marks per annum, to be paid out of the Exchequer.

Geoffrey was succeeded by his son and heir William de Say, who died in 1375, leaving an infant son and heir named John, who died in his minority and in ward to the king, A.D. 1382. His sister Elizabeth. then 16 years of age, being his heir, obtained Deptford, with other possessions. She was married first to Sir John de Falvesle, Lord of Falvesley in Northamptonshire. Soon after obtaining livery of the lands of her inheritance, her husband died; she was afterwards married to Sir William Heron, Knight, "by reason whereof he had the title of Lord Say."

In 1395 Lord and Lady Say levied a fine on all their lands and manors in Kent, to the use of them and the heirs male of their bodies, with remainder to her own right heirs.

Lady Say died A.D. 1398, without issue, upon which this manor came to her lord, in her right; and he died possessed of it in 1404. By the inquisition taken after her death it was

found that Sir William de Clinton, Knight, son of Idonea, sister of William de Say last mentioned; Mary, wife of Otho de Worthington and daughter of Thomas de Aldon, by Elizabeth, another sister of the said William de Say, with Maud, her sister, and Roger de Fienes, were her heirs and next of kin.

Sir William Heron, under the title of Lord Say, was, in the first year of King Henry IV., joined in commission with Walter, Bishop of Durham, and others, to treat with the Ambassadors of the King of France, upon that delicate question—the restitution of the goods and jewels of Queen Isabel, the late wife of King Richard II. His diplomatic abilities also led to his employment in other instances. His testament bears date the 30th of October, A.D. 1404.

This family of Say, mighty amongst the barons of their day and generation, fixed the name of "Say's Court" (or Sayes Court, as now generally spelt) on their Deptford abode; a name preserved to the present day, despite the vast changes and alterations Deptford has undergone in common with the other suburbs of London; a name so firmly rooted in English literature that can never be forgotten whilst the English language exists.

The default of a male heir now dissolved the barony of which Deptford, under the Maminots and Says, had been the "caput," whilst the divisions of the property amongst the coheirs caused a dissolution of the manorial ties Odo so arbitrarily combined.

Arms: *Quarterly, Or and gules; which bearing came to them from the Magminots, and again from the Says to the Peckhams, Parrocks, and St. Nicholas's; but these bore it only in chief.*

According to another inquisition, made in 1414, it was found that Sir John Philipp, Knight, and Alice his wife, held the reversion of the superior Manor of Sayes Court, and that Sir William Philipp, Knight, his brother, was his next heir.

The Manor of Deptford-le-Stronde had previously passed into the hands of Edmund, Earl of March.

A.D. 1436. William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, having married Alice, daughter and heiress of Thomas Chaucer, widow of Sir John Philipp, Knight, after doing his fealty, had livery of the lands. Unboundedly ambitious, and with unusual attainments, William de la Pole advanced himself to vast possessions

and the highest dignities in the land; availing himself of the fullest extent of the weakness of the monarch,—who, although he possessed some good qualities, yet they were of a kind more suitable to a cloistered monk than to a king, whose destiny was either a camp or a court. Kings of such calibre invariably acquire a favourite—for which position the Duke of Gloucester contended with the Earl of Suffolk. Suffolk was the most successful—probably the best courtier—for, in the question of the marriage of the king, he carried his point, that "Henry should be united to a princess possessed of intelligence and spirit, in order that the deficiencies of the consort might be counterbalanced."

Unhappily for the success of this notion, the bride selected was Margaret of Anjou, the French queen's cousin. She was the daughter of Renè, the titular King of Sicily and Jerusalem, who although lord of many States, was very poor. The Earl of Suffolk, whilst negotiating this fatal marriage, became in as high favour with the French Sovereign as he was with his English royal master. Being great steward of the King's household, "he was sent to Sicilie, to perform the solemnity of marriage with Margaret, the daughter of the King of that province, as a proxie, on the behalf of King Henry; and to conduct her into England" (*Dudg., Baronage II.*, 188) whereupon "in the month of November 23rd (Henry VI.) William de la Pole, with his wife and many honourable persons, both men and women richly apparelled, sayled into France, for the conveyance of the Lady Margaret, nominated queene, in the realme of England. This noble company came to the city of Towers (Tours) in Touraine, when they were honourably received and entertained, both of the French king and of the Duke Reiner, when the Marquesse of Suffolke, as procurator to King Henry, espoused the said lady in the Church of St. Martin;" escorting her afterwards to England, where she "was married to King Henry in the Abbey of Tichfield on the 22nd of Aprill." She was afterwards conducted by easy stages, but with great ceremony, to William de la Pole's house at Deptford, whence, the following day, she was conveyed to Blackheath, "where shee was met by the maior, aldermen, and sherrifes of the city in scarlet, and the crafts of the same, all riding on horse-backe, in blue gownes, with broydered sleeves, and red hoods, on the 28th of May, who conveyed her with her traine thorow Southwarke, and so thorow the Citty of London, then beautified with pageants of

divers Histories, and other shows of welcome, marvellous, costly, and sumptuous." Stow, speaking of this marriage, says it "seemed to many both unfortunate and unprofitable to the realme of England, and that for divers causes: first, the King had with her no dowry, and for the fetching of her, and other charges about her, the marques of Suffolk demanded a whole fifteenth in open Parliament: and also there was delivered for her the dutchie of Aniou (Anjou), the city of Mans and the county of Maine."

The same year, the marquis was one of the ambassadors sent, with the Archbishop of York, and Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham into France, to treat of peace between the two realms. "And in consideration of his long stay and great expenses there, upon that occasion, and touching that marriage, obtained a grant to himself and to the said Alice," his wife, ("in case he should depart this life, leaving his heir in minority); that she the said Alice, with his executors should have the wardship and marriage of his heir" (*Dugdale*). Almost from the day of the marriage, De la Pole and the Queen monopolized and divided the whole authority of the government. They were constantly together, and people said that Suffolk appeared more like her husband and King of England, than the unfortunate Henry. As greedy of wealth as he was covetous of rank and power, he had, previously to the royal marriage, besides other emoluments, "in consideration of his manifold services formerly perform'd and the services of Alice," his wife, obtain'd a grant to himself, and the said Alice, and to their issue male, in case Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, should die without issue, of the name, title and honour of Earl of Pembroke," and certain lordships, a castle and other estates "to hold to himself, and the said Alice, and their issue male, but for lack of such issue to revert to the crown." He was made Lord Chamberlain; and in the following August, Lord High Admiral of England, besides obtaining several lucrative wardships.

Although the favorite was now most powerful, yet he was very unpopular amongst every class of society. A succession of defeats sustained by the English in France;—coupled with the loss of the Norman provinces—and the murder of Humphrey, "the good Duke of Gloucester"—were crimes attributed to the Marquis of Suffolk, whilst he, as if impelled to court his destruction by an exhibition of odious rapacity—seized the

great estates of "the good duke," and after appropriating what best suited him, divided nearly all the remainder amongst his own family and most devoted adherents. As a climax, at this crisis—to show that he could rise in rank whilst his country sank in disgrace—he assumed the title of Duke of Suffolk. This impudence sealed his doom. It roused the spirit of the nobles and the people throughout the land, not only against Suffolk, but the Queen, for they saw that the honour of the country was being sacrificed to the cupidity and fatuity of the one, and the treachery and tyranny of the other. The next two years, 1448-50, were most eventful ones—discontent brooded over the land, and turbulent meetings were held in many parts of England; one even in "the Broomfields, Deptford," near the very threshold of his mansion at Sayes Court, where his unpopularity was as great as in any part of the Kingdom. In East Kent, too, an insurrection was excited by one Thomas Thany, a fuller, who pretended to be a hermit, but more generally known by the sobriquet of "Blue Beard;" this rising was suppressed, and its promoters, with others, executed on the 9th February, 1450, at Canterbury.

The Duke of Suffolk had previously been impeached in Parliament (1446) for high treason in inducing the French to invade this country in order to depose Henry, and to place on the throne his own son, who was to marry the daughter of the Duke of Somerset, who was considered by the house of Lancaster as the next in succession to the Crown. He was also charged with the loss of the French provinces by his negotiations in that country, and with having betrayed the secrets of the State to the French leaders. By his consummate address and the favour of Queen Margaret, with whom in the last accusation he had been confounded, he averted this storm. But another Parliament assembled in Westminster in January, 1450, determined to overthrow him. On the 28th of that month the Speaker and members of the House of Commons appeared in the House of Lords, and after accusing the minister of treason, demanded his committal to the Tower. The Lords replied that a peer of the realm could not be committed without some specific charge against him. The Chancellor and Speaker gave to the King in Parliament, on the 7th of February, a formal accusation of the duke, consisting of nine articles; and on the 9th of March the Commons, by their Speaker, exhibited a further accusation of

high crimes and misdemeanours, containing sixteen articles. The King was now personally brought to interfere. To preserve the duke from any further proceedings which might terminate unpleasantly, he directed the Chancellor to order Suffolk to quit the country, and remain in exile for five years. Upon learning the result the populace flew to arms, and in the metropolis upwards of two thousand persons collected to take away his life.* The duke, however, evaded the fury of the mob and escaped to Ipswich, where he embarked for the Continent, but was stopped between Dover and Calais by one of the largest vessels of war, the "Nicholas of the Tower," which carried one hundred and fifty men. The commander of that ship compelled the duke to come on board the "Nicholas," and, as he stepped over the gangway, greeted him with "Welcome, Traitor." Having been shriven by a confessor, on the following day, he was ordered into a cock-boat which came alongside, where there were a block and an axe. He was then ordered by one of the clumsiest and meanest of the sailors "to put his head on the block, for he should die by the sword!" Then, with a rusty sword, in half-a-dozen strokes, he severed the head from the body. The duke's remains were then thrown into the sea; but were found on the sands next day, and taken to Wingfield, Suffolk, for interment. (*Dunkin.*)

Agreeably to a grant already mentioned, the Duchess of Suffolk had the wardship of her son John, who was only seven years old at the time of his father's death. He afterwards married Elizabeth, the sister of King Edward IV., who, in consideration thereof, by letters patent, dated the 23rd of March, 1464, renewed to John the title of the Duke of Suffolk, it being doubtful whether his father's unparalleled attainder and illegal banishment had not rendered it void. In his place of Parliament, A.D. 1472, he acknowledged the title of Prince Edward, the "eldest son of that king, and made oath of fidelity to him." His mother Alice died in 1476, and was buried at Ewelme in Oxfordshire.

John, by his wife, had five sons:—John, Edmund (who, on the death of his brother John, had the title of Earl of Suffolk); Humphrey, a clerk; Edward, archdeacon of Richmond; and Richard, slain in battle at Pavia, 1525. He had also four

* March 14th, 1450. Libels against the Queen and Duke of Suffolk were affixed to the doors of St. Nicholas' Church, Deptford.

daughters :—Catherine, wife of William Lord Sturton ; Anne, a nun at Sion ; Dorothy, and Elizabeth, who was married to Henry Lovel, Lord Morley. He died in 1491, and was buried near his father at Wingfield, in Suffolk.

During his lifetime the Manor of Deptford seems to have been held by his eldest son, John ; who, by a special charter dated March the 13th, 1466, because of his consanguinity to the king, was created Earl of Lincoln. Subsequently, he was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and after the death of the king's son, he was proclaimed heir-apparent to the English crown. Upon the fall of King Richard III. on Bosworth field, August 22nd, 1485, Henry, Earl of Richmond, seized the crown, and John, with other men of note, became his prisoner, but he afterwards escaped to Flanders.

The Duchess of Burgundy had espoused the cause of Lambert Simnell, who pretended to be Edward,* Earl of Warwick, son of George, Duke of Clarence, elder brother of Richard III. ; and to support his claim she furnished two thousand mercenaries. These forces, with the Earl of Lincoln, went to Ireland, where, in conjunction with the Earl of Kildare, an army was raised to invade England. This Irish-Dutch army landed in Lancashire in May, 1487, and was joined by Sir Thomas Broughton, an opulent landholder of the north. By the 22nd of June, they had penetrated as far as Stoke, near Newark-upon-Trent, where they were met by the Earl of Oxford, and King Henry VII.'s troops. "Both armies joined and fought earnestly and sharply." (*Hall.*)

The invaders, about eight thousand in number, commenced the attack, and more than half of them, including the Earl of Lincoln, were left dead on the field.

For this treasonable (?) attempt of its lord, the manor of Deptford was forfeited to the Crown ; but Henry VII. did not long

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* This prince was living at the time and was produced by Henry VII. in proof of the falsehood of the claim. He subsequently united his fortunes with those of Perkin Warbeck, who pretended to be Richard, Duke of York, younger brother of Edward V., and appeared to believe in him. On this account, having acknowledged Perkin as Richard IV., Warwick was put to death by Henry VII. He was called Earl of Warwick because through his mother he was grandson of the great Earl of Warwick, the "King Maker." The claim of Perkin has since been disproved by the discovery of the skeletons of both princes in the Tower in 1674.

retain it, for, in the following year, he granted it to Oliver St. John, who died in 1499, leaving it by will, dated 1496, to his son John St. John, who was possessed of it at his death in 1513.

Before the year 1538, this manor seems to have again reverted to the Crown, for on the 3rd September of that year, King Henry VIII. granted the Stewardship of the manor of Sayes Court, *alias* West Greenwich, and others, near adjoining to it, to Richard Long, one of the Esquires of his body, for the term of his life, with the yearly wages of £7 6s. 8d. and all profits and emoluments.

This Richard Long was an admirable courtier; he was one of the unscrupulous instruments used by Henry VIII. in breaking up his marriage with Anne of Cleves. He was also employed in other delicate affairs by his reckless and uxurious master, not, however, without profit and danger to himself.

By letters patent, dated July 17th, 1547, King Edward VI. granted to Sir Thomas Speke, Knight, for the term of his life, the office of stewardship of his lordships and manors of Sayes Court and West Greenwich, also the office of chief steward of his manor and Ville of Deptford-Strond; and also the office of bailiff of the said manor of Sayes Court, in the king's hands and disposal, by the death of Sir Richard Long, Knt., with divers fees and emoluments therein mentioned.

On the death of Sir ThomasSpeke the said offices were granted by the same monarch, by letters patent dated December 24th, 1552, to Sir Thomas Darcy, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Darcy of Chiche; and again two years afterwards to William Sackville.

In 1568 we find the manor in the possession of William Chaworth, of London, clothworker.

During the reigns of James I. and Charles I. the manor was retained in the hands of the Crown; but according to Hasted it would seem that the mansion house of Sayes Court was in the possession of the Browne family soon after 1568.

In the Survey bearing date the 25th of July, 1608, the house is described as follows:—

"This howse conteyneth eightteene severall roomes and twoo storis high and nyne bayes and gardens and orchards contayning by estimacon two acres and a halfe also a stable on the west end of the stalles and a loft or gardener of four bayes valued by the jury by the yeare (in good repaire), iiij l."

And again in the Survey, taken two years after the martyrdom of King Charles I.—viz., June 2nd, 1651 :—

"Manor house built with timber with the apptenances thereunto belongeinge commonly called Sayes Court, Deptford * * * * consisteinge of one hall, one plor, one kitchen, one buttery, one larder, w^th^ a daryehouse, alsoe one chamber and thre cell^ers.^ In y^e^ second storie eight chambers with foure clossetts, and three garretts, two stables, and one other little stable joyninge to the aforesaid mano^r^ howse which aforesaid mano^r^ howse together w^th^ the said garden orchard and court yards conteine together two acres, two roodes, and sixteene pches. 2 a. 2 r. 16 p. xiiij li."

The Honourable Roger North, describing a visit of his brother, the Lord Keeper Guilford, to Sayes Court, says :—

"His lordship was once invited to a philosophical meal, at the house of Mr. Evelyn at Deptford. The house was low, but elegantly set off with ornaments, and quaint mottos at most turns ; but, above all, his garden was exquisite, being most boscaresque, and, as it were, an exemplar, of his book of forest trees. They appeared all so thriving and clean, that, in so much variety, no one could be satiated in viewing ; and to these were added plenty of ingenious discourses, which made the time short."

"21 Oct. 1642. Rich^d^ Browne, Esq., Ambass^r^ at Paris writes to S^r^ Edw^d^ Nicholas, Secretary of State—That by his Ma^tys^ late speech at * * * Shrewsbury and by other advices, he heares the possibility of a thing w^ch^ he hopes will never come to pass, that his Ma^ty^ will be constrained to sell or engage his fairest parks or lands ; that there is at Deptford certain pastures called Sayes Court, reserved in his Ma^tys^ hand for the special service of his household, for w^ch^ being so near London, there may in these intruding times, be persons ready to deale : he beseeches S^r^ Edw to move his Ma^ty^ that they may not be sold, but if (w^ch^ God defend) his Ma^ty^ sho^d^ have just cause to part from them, that he would let some sufficient persons (whom he shall find out) to deale for them, have the first offer, not above 260 acres ; no man shall give a clearer light than he will, for they have been long in the custody of his ancestors, by whom the dwelling thereon was built at their own charge, and it is the only seat he has and is the place wherein he was born."—(*Evelyn's Diary and Correspondence*, vol. iv. p. 333, ed. 1859.)

After the execution of King Charles I., the Commonwealth

seized on the royal estates, and on 16th July, 1649, passed an ordinance to vest the same in trustees in order to their being forthwith surveyed and sold to supply the necessities of State. In pursuance of which, a survey was soon afterwards taken of this Manor of Sayes Court and Deptford and le Strond, alias West Greenwich. By which it appears, that, the quit rents, due to the Lord from the several freeholders in free socage tenure, amounted to 118s. 1½d. per annum.

The Court Baron and Court-leets, &c., were valued at 60s. yearly.

The relief from the freeholders was one half of the quit rent.

And further, that King James I., in consideration of the services done by Christopher Browne, Gentleman (son of Sir Richard Browne), as well as of the charges he had been at in repairing the mansion house of Sayes Court and its appurtenances, by letters patent dated January 17th, 1611, had granted to him the said manor house lying in Bromfield, in Deptford, with the orchards, garden, and two closes of four acres now in possession, and also sufficient hay and pasture for the keeping, feeding, and pasturing twelve kine, one bull, and two horses, in winter and summer, upon the grounds of Sayes Court, for the term of forty years without any rent, and that King Charles had directed his Privy Seal to the trustees of his son Charles, Prince of Wales, who thereupon granted, by indenture dated October 1st, 1655, the above premises to the said Christopher Browne for twenty-four years, to commence from the 16th June, 1651 (being the expiration of the former lease), which was ratified by the king on the 24th of November following, all which premises were reported in 1649 to be in the possession of William Prettiman, Gent., executor of Christopher Browne and guardian of Richard Browne, one of his grandchildren, to whom, by his will, he had given his interest in them.

That the yearly value of the manor house and premises was in all £108 per annum, but that there were yearly reprisals out of the same to the Vicar of Deptford in consideration of tithes £12, and four loads of hay, valued at £6.

That there was 160 perches of Thames wall belonging to this manor against Craine Meadow, to which there was one sluice belonging, called the "King's or Craine's Sluice," for draining these lands and grounds.

That William Prettiman was likewise tenant to all the

demesne lands from the then Commissioners of the public revenue, amounting to about 164 acres, at the yearly rent of £424 11s. 7¾d.

After this Survey, the manor with its appurtenances and sundry premises in Greenwich and Deptford were sold by the said trustees to John Bachsted, Ralph Cobbet, and others; and the manor house to William Somerfield. In this state they remained until the restoration of King Charles II., A.D. 1660, when they returned to the royal revenue, of which, so long as any manorial rights were exercised, they continued to form a part.

Christopher Browne died in March, 1645, aged 70 years, and was buried with his wife Thomasin in St. Nicholas' Church, leaving his possessions to his son, Richard Browne, afterwards knighted. Sir Richard, being desirous of saving something from the wreck of his property by the Commonwealth confiscations, sent his son-in-law, John Evelyn, from Paris to endeavour "to compound with the soldiers" and to take possession of Sayes Court, with a view to his permanent residence there, "there being now so little appearance of any change for the better, all being in the rebels' hands." Mr. Evelyn repaired the manor house, and planted the garden elms and groves about the seate (1665). "Sylva" Evelyn resided at Sayes Court for forty years, leaving it in 1694 for Wotton, his birthplace; his brother George, having lost his sons, had settled the family estate upon him. And during this long residence he had the honour of being visited by many illustrious personages.

"30th April, 1663. Came his Majesty" (King Charles II.) "to honour my poor villa with his presence, viewing the gardens, and even every room of the house, and was pleased to take a small refreshment. There were with him the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of St. Albans, Lord Lauderdale and several persons of quality." (*Diary.*)

"1665, May 5th. After dinner, to Mr. Evelyn's; he being abroad, we walked in his garden, and a lovely noble ground he hath indeed. And among other varieties, a hive of bees, so as, being hived in glass, you may see the bees making their honey and combs mighty pleasantly." (*Pepys' Diary.*)

Amongst the MSS. at Wotton is the following notice of Evelyn's work at Sayes Court. "The hithermost Grove I planted about 1656; the other beyond, it, 1660; the lower

grove, 1662, the holly hedge, even with the Mount hedge below, 1670. I planted every hedge and tree not only in the gardens, groves, &c., but about all the fields and house since 1653, except those large, old and hollow elms in the stable court and next the sewer; for it was before, all one pasture field to the very garden of the house, which was but small; from which time also I repaired the ruined house and built the whole end of the kitchen, the chapel, buttry, my study above and below, cellars and all the outhouses and walls, stillhouse, orangerie, and made the gardens, &c., to my great cost, and better I had don to have pulled all down at first, but it was don at several times."

In "Sylva," book ii. chap. i., he says:—(May 1st, 1683.) "I planted all the out limits of the garden and long walks with holly—four hundred feet in length, nine feet high, and five in diameter."

After Evelyn's departure from Deptford, Sayes Court gradually sank into decay, although two very distinguished tenants succeeded him. It was let, first to Admiral Benbow, then only a captain; of whom Evelyn writes: "I have let my house to Captain Benbow,and have the mortification of seeing, every day, much of my former labour and expense there impairing for want of a more polite tenant."

But the Czar of Muscovy—Peter the Great—who succeeded Benbow, does not appear to have been a more "polite tenant" than the rough sailor had been; for during the Czar's residence in the house, Mr. Evelyn's servant writes to him:—

"There is a house full of people *right nasty*. The Czar lies next your library, and dines in the parlour next your study. He dines at ten o'clock, and six at night; is very seldom at home a whole night; very often in the king's yard, or by water, dressed in several dresses. The King is expected here this day, the best parlour is pretty clean for him to be entertained in. The King pays for all he has." But this was not all. Mr. Evelyn had a favourite holly hedge, through which the Czar, by way of exercise, used to be in the habit every morning of trundling a wheelbarrow. Mr. Evelyn probably alludes to this in the following passage, wherein he asks:—"Is there under the heavens a more glorious and refreshing object of the kind than an impregnable hedge of about 400 feet in length, nine feet high, and five in diameter, which I can still show in my ruined garden at Sayes Court (thanks to the Tzar of Muscovy)

at any time of the year, glittering with its armed and variegated leaves, the taller standards at ordinary distance, blushing with their natural coral? It mocks the rudest assaults of the weather, beasts, or hedge-breakers;—et illum nemo impune lacessit."

Alas! for the glory of the glittering hollies, trimmed hedges, and long avenues of Sayes Court. Time, that great innovator, has demolished them all, and Evelyn's favourite haunts—enchanting grounds where he delighted to roam with his numerous literary friends, and where the poet Abraham Cowley wrote his famous Latin poem on trees—have been transformed into cabbage gardens and a labyrinth of narrow streets which resound with the busy hum of a dense population of the artisan class. That portion of the Royal Victoria Victualling Yard where oxen and hogs are slaughtered and salted for the use of the navy, now occupies the place of the shady walks and neatly trimmed hedges which the good old Evelyn so much delighted in.

The following is a copy of the petition sent by Admiral Benbow to the Lords of the Treasury, praying that compensation might be made to him for damage done by the Czar:—

"To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The humble Petition of John Benbow, sheweth,

"That your Petitioner did some time since take the House of John Evelyn Esquire, call'd Sayes Court at Deptford, and is bound by Agreement to keep the same (together with the Gardens), &c., in Good and sufficient Order and Repair. And to leave them in the same at the Expiration of his Terme: And so it is (May it pleas your Honours), That, his Czarish Majestie coming to your Petitioner about Three Months agoe, did request the use of his House, dureing the time of his stay in England, as also the Furniture in it, as it stood. Hee freely consented thereto, and immediately removed his Family out of it, and gave him possession. Soposing it might be a pleasure to his good Master the King, and that he would have used his house, Goods, and Gardens otherwise than he finds he hath: which are in so bad a condition that he can scarcely describe it to your Honours; besides much of the furniture broke, lost, and destroy'd.

"Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honours will please to order a Survey upon the House, &c., to see what

damage he hath sustained and that Reparation be made him, that so he may not be a sufferer for his kindness.

"And he shall pray, &c."

On the 6th May this petition was sent to Sir Christopher Wren, who was directed to survey the house, gardens, and goods, and to report how much the damage done by the Czar and his retinue amounted to. Within a very few days Wren, with the assistance of Mr. Sewell, of the moving wardrobe, and Mr. London, the King's Gardener, made his survey, and estimated the total damages at £350 9s. 6d., the full particulars of which appear from the following documents:—

May 9th, 1698.

"Account of dammages done to the building and Fences by the Czar of Muscovy and his Retinue at Sayes Court in Deptford":—

	£	s.	d.
For 150 yards of Painting at	7	10	0
For 244 yards of Whiting in the House	2	0	8
For 300 squares in the Windows	0	15	0
For 20 Quarries	0	1	8
For 3 Brass Locks	2	8	0
For 9 more that's dammag'd	2	5	0
For Keys wanting to all the said Locks	1	0	0
For 90 foot of Dutch Tyles to repaire in Chimneys	1	10	0
For 100 foot of Flemish Tyle paving to repaire ...	1	5	0
For 90 foot of Purbeck paving to repaire in ye Kitchen	1	10	0
For mending the Stoves there...	0	10	0
For plaining the Dressers	0	10	0
For repairing an oven dammaged	0	10	0
All the floores dammag'd by Grease and Inck ...	2	0	0
For 2 new Deale Dores	1	4	0
For a new Flore to a Bagg House	0	10	0
For repairing 300 foot of flint and Pebble paving ...	1	0	0
For 240 foot running of Posts and Pales of Firr ...	60	0	0
For 170 foot running of Post and Railes of Oake ...	17	0	0
For 100 foot running of border board in ye garden	1	13	8
For new pollishing 4 marble foot paces and a marble table	1	4	0
For 3 wheelbarrows broke and Lost	1	0	0
Measured by William Dickinson Clarke.	£107	7	0

"An Inventory of Admirall Benbow's Goods that is Lost, Broake, and damage done to them while the Czar of Muscovy Lodged theire, is valued as followeth":—

	£	s.	d.
The Bedchamber hung with blew paragon and a blew paragon bed lined with a Buff colloured silke all much stained and spoyled	4	10	00
A Japan Cornish Broake	00	10	00
An Indian silke quilted counterpaine Blankets and Bedding much stained and dirted	02	10	00
A dressing table lined with silke broake and spoyled	01	00	00
A Wallnuttree table and stands broake	00	15	00
A brass harth, a pair of tongs, fend iron, fier showell broake and some parte lost	01	00	00
A feild Bedstead broake to pieces, with a crimson paragon furniture lined with a striped Persian silke, much tore and spoyled	02	00	00
(In the Clossett)			
Foure pieces of thread damaske hangings much soyled	00	10	00
(The greate Roome)			
One pair of Large bras hand irons broake	00	05	00
(The next Roome)			
Hung with tapistry to be cleaned	01	00	00
(Next Roome)			
A stained calico Bed lined with white calico, the curtains tore in pieces, and a large indian quilt tore in severall places	03	10	00
Fourteen hollands matted bottome chares all broake and spoyled	02	10	00
Twelve back chairs covered with druggett much dirtyed	01	00	00
(Next Roome)			
A sad colloured Camblett Bed much tore and spoyled	02	00	00
An ordnary stained calico quilt tore and burned in several places	00	10	00
A black wainscott table and stands broke and spoyled	00	10	00
A pair brass hand irons, fier showell and tongues broke	00	07	06
(The next Roome)			
Two beds, one of Druggett, the other Green Searge, much tore and soyled	02	10	00
An old chest of Drawers, fier showell, tongues, and hand irons broake and spoyled	00	10	00
(Next Roome)			
A blew striped callamanco Bed lined with a striped india stuff, embroidered, verey much dirtyed and spoyled and the cornishes broake	03	00	00
Twelve back chares covered with blew paragon, much dirted	11	00	06
Three old hollands matted chares broake	00	07	00

	£	s.	d.
A Wallnuttree chest of Drawers and a Wainscott table much spoyled and broke	00	15	00
Six white thread damaske window curtaines tore and spoyled...	01	10	00
A warmeing pann broake and burned to pieces ...	00	05	00
(Below staires)			
A Japan table, two chares and a couch all broke and spoyled	01	10	00
Seaven caine chaires broke and lost	01	00	00
Elleaven green plush cushions stained and one lost...	01	00	00
One large pair of brass hand irons, one pair of tongs, fier showell, one grate broake and spoyled ...	00	15	00
Two inlayed tables damnyfied...	00	10	00
One large Turkey Carpett dirtyed	00	05	00
Five Leather Chares lost	01	00	00
Three ordnary wickered bottom chares and four green Searge chares broke and lost	00	17	06
Two Fether Beds and two Bolsters Lost	08	00	00
Three paire of new doune pillowes lost	03	00	00
Eight Fether beds, eight bolsters, twelve pair of blanketts very much dirtyed and spoyled	03	15	00
One iron stove grate broke to pieces...	00	15	00
Three paire of three breadths fine new holland sheets	07	10	00
Three armed and five back wooden cained chares broake to pieces	01	00	00
Twenty fine pictures very much tore, and the Frames all broke	10	00	00
Severall Fine Draughts and other Designs Relating to the Sea Lost, valued By the Admirall att	50	00	00
"In all	£127	2	6
"St. Genua Table broake and spoyled, valued att ...006	00	00	
"Jos. Sewell, May 9th, 1698."	£133	02	06

"Some observations made upon the gardens and plantations which belong to the honourable John Evelin, Esq., att his House of Sayes Court in Deptford, in the county of Kent.

"During the time the Zar of Muscovie inhabited the said house, several disorders have been committed in the gardens and plantations, which are observed to be under two heads; one is what can be repaired again, and the other what cannot be repaired.

"1. All the grass worke is out of order, and broke into holes by their leaping and shewing tricks upon it.

"2. The bowling green is in the same condition.

"3. All that ground which used to be cultivated for eatible

plants is all overgroune with weeds, and is not manured nor cultivated, by reason the Zar would not suffer any men to worke when the season offered.

"4. The wall fruite and stander fruite trees are unpruined and unnailed.

"5. The hedges nor wilderness are not cutt as they ought to be.

"6. The gravell walks are all broke into holes and out of order.

These observations were made by George London, his Majesties Master Gardener, and he certifies that to putt the gardens and plantations in as good repair as they were in before his Zarrish resided there will require the summe of fifty-five pounds, as is justified by me, "George London.

"Great dammages are done to the trees and plants, which cannot be repaired, as the breaking the branches of the wall fruite trees, spoiling two or three of the finest phillersas, breaking severall holleys and other fine plants."

Upon these proceedings Sir Christopher Wren made the following report to the Treasury :—

"May it please your Lordshipps, in pursuance of your Lordship's reference of May 6th, 1698, upon the petition of John Benbow, Esquire, that I should survey and estimate the damages done to his house, gardens, and goods, by his Czarish Majestie and his Retinue at Deptford; I accordingly repaired thither and valew'd the repaires of the House and Fences by particulars upon view; and desired the assistance of Mr. Sewell, of the moving Wardrobe, to valew the goods, and of Mr. London to valew the gardens and plantations, to which estimates heer annexed, they have respectively set their hands, and I believe their valuations are just.

"The damages of the House is valew'd at ...	... 107 07 00
"Of the Gardens	... 55 00 00
"Totall	£162 07 00

"Which summe of £162 07s. 00d. I suppose may be pay'd to Mr. Evelin, the petitioner's Terme being neer expired.

"The dammage of the Goods is	... 133 02 06
"Crav'd 14 weeks Rent which I valew at ..	... 25 00 00
"Totall to be pay'd to ye Petitioner.	£158 02 06

"There is also a House belonging to one Russell, a poor man, for the Guards appointed to be there, who have almost intirely ruined the house; he will submitt to a recompence of ...	30 00 00
"Summe Totall	£350 09 06

"All which is humbly submitted.

"CHR. WREN,

"May 11th, 1698."

By a Treasury Warrant, dated June 21st, 1698, the money was ordered to be paid to the various persons in recompence for their damages, according to the terms of Wren's report.

Mr. Evelyn removed the remainder of his goods to Wotton on the 24th of May, 1700, and Sayes Court has never since been inhabited by any member of the family. The mansion was let on the 18th of March to Lord Carmarthen, son of the Duke of Leeds. Of the Duke of Leeds Mr. Evelyn wrote to Dr. Bohun, A.D. 1692:—

"Amongst other things, I had paid £300 for the renewing of my lease, with some augmentation of what I hold from the Crown, which the Duke of Leeds was supplanting me of."

In consequence of the workhouse being out of repair, and not worth repairing, a vestry meeting was held on the 24th of May, A.D. 1759, to consider the propriety "of renting Sayes Court;" and on the 23rd of the following month a sixty-one years' lease of the premises (containing 2 roods 26 perches) was granted to the parishioners of St. Nicholas, to be used as a workhouse, from Michaelmas, 1759, at a rental of £2 per annum. A renewal of lease for a similar term, at £50 per annum, was obtained in 1820, power being given by this lease to the parishioners of St. Nicholas to pull down or otherwise alter the said mansion house so as to suit their purposes. A private Act of Parliament was passed in 1830 "for authorising the granting of building and other leases, late the property of Dame Mary Evelyn, deceased, in the parishes of St. Paul and St. Nicholas, Deptford." A workhouse for the Greenwich Union—of which the Deptford parishes form a part—having been erected in East Greenwich, Sayes Court was no longer required by the parishioners of St. Nicholas, and they sur-

* "The workhouse of St. Nicholas, Deptford, was opened on October 5th, 1729. A sermon preached at the opening is still extant, to which is added the economy of the workhouse."—*Lyson's Environs.*

rendered the lease to W. J. Evelyn, Esq., on the 7th of September, 1848.

In 1852 the building was occupied by Mr. Richard Cooper, as an emigration depôt, until its removal to Southampton. The last emigrants embarked from the Deptford Depôt on the 23rd December, 1852. In 1853 it was tenanted by Mr. Cooper's sons, and used by them for a manufactory for clothing and bedding of emigrants. This establishment was in connection with the Colonial Emigration Commissioners. Mr. Cooper materially altered the arrangements of the building, and perhaps destroyed "that fragment" of the old structure which Mr. Alfred Davis, a gentleman well acquainted with the antiquities of Deptford, writing in 1833, describes, as then remaining. Mr. Davis says, "The site of Sayes Court is no mean object of curiosity, as there yet remains a fragment of the antient building undefaced—certainly undestroyed. The mighty intellect of Sir Walter Scott has thrown around the place a most fascinating spell; and Sayes Court has, therefore, additional claims upon the attention of readers of romance. A few passages in which the localities are peculiarly striking, may well be substituted for any infirm description of my own."

"An hour's riding brought them to the present habitation of Lord Sussex, an antient house called Say's Court, near Deptford, which had long pertained to a family of that name, but had for upwards of one hundred years been possessed by the ancient family of Evelyn.* The present representative of that antient house took a deep interest in the Earl of Sussex, and had willingly accommodated both him and his numerous retinue in his hospitable mansion. Say's Court was afterwards the residence of the celebrated Mr. Evelyn, whose "Sylva" is still the manual of British planters." (*Vide Sir W. Scott's "Kenilworth."*)

"A forlornly looking ragged mulberry tree, standing at the bottom of Czar Street, was the last survivor of the thousands of arborets planted by 'Sylva' Evelyn in the gardens and grounds surrounding his residence at Deptford." It will be interesting to know that a portion of this ancient mulberry tree is built in the New Coal Exchange, London; and that another fragment of it is in the custody of Hastings Hicks, Esq., Mr.

* A chronological error, as in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sayes Court was not in possession of the Evelyn family.

Evelyn's agent at Deptford, at the Evelyn estate office in Evelyn Street. It is much to be regretted that the old mulberry tree, planted, probably, by some member of the Rolt family in the garden attached to Mr. Hicks' residence, is doomed shortly to disappear, the site being required by the London School Board for the erection of a new infant school.

For some years past the old building was occupied as a residence by the head gardener of the Sayes Court estate.

In the spring of 1881, the house was fitted up to accommodate old residents and tenants on the Evelyn estates, in receipt of parochial relief, and is now known as the

EVELYN ALMSHOUSES, SAYES COURT.

There are at the present time some twenty-one inmates in these almshouses, and it is most gratifying to know that Mrs. Evelyn takes a great interest in these old people—most of whom are sexagenarians—coming over from Wotton, periodically, expressly to visit them; and providing them regularly with a gratuitous supply of illustrated and religious papers.

The entire management of Sayes Court Museum and grounds has recently been handed over—under agreement—by Mr. Evelyn to a committee of ten of his Deptford tenantry, to be used as a "Recreation Ground" for the inhabitants of the surrounding district.

Evelyn

Possessors of Sayes

GEORGE EVELYN, of Kingsto
(Great Gran
of Harrow, I

JOHN, of Kingston, Surrey.

SIR JOHN, Knight, of Godstone, Surrey.

GEORGE, of Nutfield, Surrey.

RICHARD, of Dublin (born at Nutfield, 1685).

WILLIAM, dean of Emly, Ireland, died, March, 1776.

WILLIAM GLANVILLE,
died, unmarried, November, 1776.

JOHN,
devisee of Lady Evelyn, of Wotton,
died, 1827.

GEORGE, 3rd son,
died, unmarried, 1756.

= Ann She

JOHN,
died an infant,
1793.

WILLIAM,
died, 1805,
unmarried.

GEORGE, died, 1829.

= Mary-Jane M

WILLIAM JOHN,
born, 27th July, 1822.

= FRANCES-HARRIET CHICHESTER,
married, 28th October, 1873.

JOHN-HARCOURT-CHICHESTER,
born, 11th August, 1876.

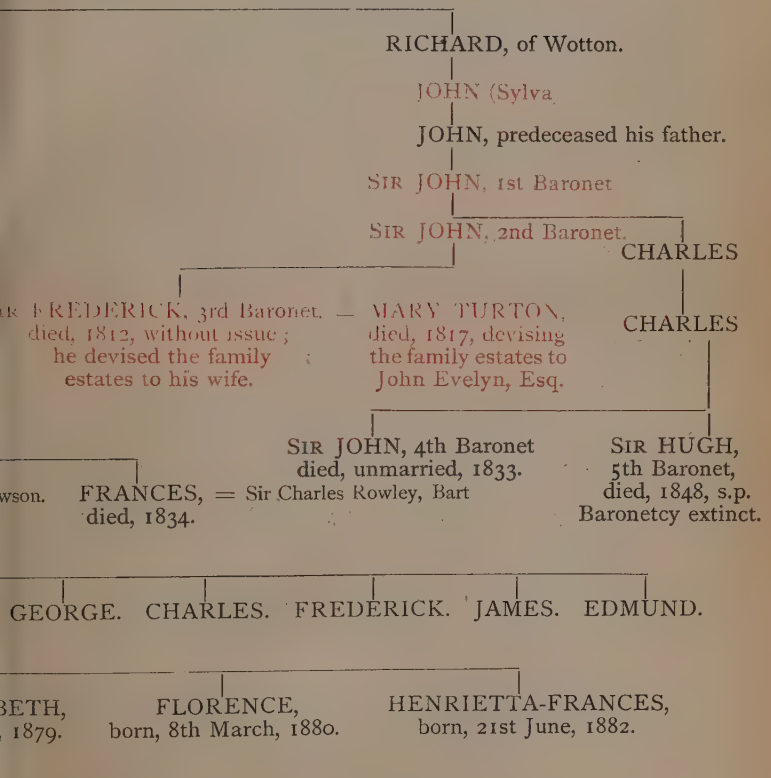
ADA-JANE,
born, 10th Dec., 1877.

HELEN-E
born, 20th

mily.

t marked red.

Wotton, Surrey, died, 1603
William Avelin or Evelin,
sex, who died, 1476).


RICHARD, of Wotton.
JOHN (Sylva
JOHN, predeceased his father.
SIR JOHN, 1st Baronet
SIR JOHN, 2nd Baronet.
CHARLES
SIR FREDERICK, 3rd Baronet. died, 1812, without issue; he devised the family estates to his wife.
MARY TURTON, died, 1817, devising the family estates to John Evelyn, Esq.
CHARLES
SIR JOHN, 4th Baronet died, unmarried, 1833.
SIR HUGH, 5th Baronet, died, 1848, s.p. Baronetcy extinct.
wson.
FRANCES, died, 1834.
= Sir Charles Rowley, Bart
GEORGE.
CHARLES.
FREDERICK.
JAMES.
EDMUND.
BETH, 1879.
FLORENCE, born, 8th March, 1880.
HENRIETTA-FRANCES, born, 21st June, 1882.

The Evelyn Family.

THE Evelyn family is supposed to be a branch of the Norman family of Ivelin. John Evelyn, author of "Sylva," states that there were some of this name both in France and Italy, written Ivelin and Avelin; that in old deeds he found the name written Avelyn, *alias* Evelyn, and that a member of the family was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, 25th October, 1415.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the representative of the English branch of the family was George Evelyn, of Long Ditton, Kingston, and Wotton, Surrey, Esq., who died the 29th of May. A.D. 1603, aged 77 years, leaving, besides other issue, four sons. His first wife, Rose, daughter and heiress of Thomas Williams, brother and heir of Sir John Williams, Knt., was buried at Long Ditton, 21st July, 1577. His second wife, Joan Stint, died in 1613, and was buried at Wotton. From the second son, John Evelyn, of Kingston, Surrey, the present head of the family, William John Evelyn, Esq., is directly descended; the youngest son, Richard Evelyn, succeeded to the Wotton Estate. Richard married Ellen, daughter and heiress of John Stansfield, of Lewes, in Sussex, Esq., by whom he had issue: George, of Wotton; John, of Says Court, Deptford; Richard; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Darcie, of Dartford; and Jane, married to William Glanville, of Devon.

Richard Evelyn, Esq., died 20th December, 1640, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, who died without issue male in 1699, having devised the Wotton Estate to his brother John, who had become possessed of Sayes Court (or more properly Say's Court), by marrying Mary, only daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Browne, son of Christopher Browne, by Thomazine, daughter of Benjamin Gonson, widow of Captain Edward Fenton, and sister of the Lady Katherine, first wife of

Admiral Sir John Hawkins. John (Sylva) Evelyn, Esq., had five sons, four of whom died in infancy at Sayes Court, and three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Susannah.

Mary died unmarried, March 17th, 1685, æt 19. Elizabeth was married to Sir John Tippet, and Susannah to William Draper, of Adscomb, near Croydon, in Surrey.

(*For biographical sketch of "Sylva Evelyn," see chapter on Parish Worthies*).

John, eldest and only surviving son of "Sylva" Evelyn, was the ingenious author of several books and poems (*see "Parish Worthies"*); having married Martha, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Spencer, Esq., died in his father's lifetime, March 24th, 1699, leaving one son, John, and one daughter, Elizabeth, who was married to the Hon. Simon Harcourt.

The last-mentioned John Evelyn was by his grandfather's will, dated February 25th, 1706, made his executor and residuary legatee, and as such became possessed of both the terms in Sayes Court, and the other premises in Deptford, granted by Charles II. In July, 1713, he was created a baronet by Queen Anne, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society, of which his grandfather had been a promoter and benefactor.

In 1724 King George I. granted the freehold of these premises (an Act of Parliament having been passed to enable him so to do) to Francis, Earl of Godolphin, and Hugh, Viscount Falmouth, in trust for Sir John Evelyn and his heirs for ever; paying the yearly rent of £1 2s. 6d. as a quit rent, and a valuable consideration besides to his Majesty for the same.

Sir John married at Lambeth Chapel, September 18th, 1705, Anne, daughter of Edward Boscawen, Esq., of Cornwall, and sister of Hugh, Viscount Falmouth, by whom he had issue:—

Sir John Evelyn, the 2nd Baronet.

Charles, who married Susanna, daughter of Peter Prideaux, Esq.

William, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 29th Regiment of Foot, who died a bachelor in 1783.

Sydney, who also died unmarried, and two daughters, Anne and Mary, who both died unmarried, the first-named in 1771, and the other in 1779.

Sir John, the 1st Baronet, died in 1763, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John, who married Mary, daughter of

Hugh Boscawen, 1st Viscount Falmouth. He was Clerk of the Green Cloth to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and to King George III., and served in Parliament as Member for Helston. He had issue :—

I. Frederick, of whom presently
II. Lucy, who died in 1754, unmarried.
III. Augusta, who was married to the Rev. Dr. Henry Jenkin, Rector of Wotton, and died without issue in 1812, five years before her husband.

Sir John, the 2nd Bart., died June 11th, 1767, age 61, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir Frederick, who married Mary, daughter of William Turton, of Staffordshire, Esq., by whom he had no issue. Sir Frederick was an officer in Elliott's Light Horse, at the famous battle of Minden, in 1759, when that regiment, but newly raised, had a large share in the glory of the day.

Sir Frederick Evelyn, who was a member of the Jockey Club, died on the 1st April, 1812, having devised his estates to his relict, Lady Mary. He was 3rd baronet.

Sir John Evelyn, 4th baronet, was first cousin once removed to Sir Frederick. Sir John was a lieutenant of the Portsmouth Division of the Royal Marines, but subsequently, by an inquisition taken on the 28th of July, 1795, he was declared to be insane from May, 1794. This unfortunate gentleman died at the age of 75, unmarried, in 1833, and was buried at Bexhill, Sussex. He was succeeded in the baronetcy by his only surviving brother, Sir Hugh, 5th and last baronet, who, through the influence of Sir Frederick Evelyn, had obtained a commission in the Bengal Navy, but in later life, to use the words of Mr. Bray, editor of Evelyn's Memoirs (in a MS. history of the family, written in 1831), "gave abundant proof of his mind being in an unsound state." On the 12th of November, 1836, Sir Hugh married Mary, daughter of John Kennedy, and relict of James Thomas Hathaway, of London, merchant, at the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex. She died on the 5th of May, 1883, and was buried at Nunhead Cemetery.

On a tablet in the Evelyn monumental chancel in Wotton Church, containing the names of those interred in the family vault, is the following inscription :—

"Sir Hugh Evelyn, 5th baronet, last surviving son of Charles Evelyn, Esq. Born at Totnes, Devon, 31st January, 1769. Married at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 12th November, 1836.

Died without issue at Sydenham, Kent, 28th August, 1848. Buried at Wotton, by request of his widow, 9th September, 1848."

On Sir Hugh's death without issue the baronetcy became extinct.

Sir Frederick's widow* died on the 12th of November, 1817, and the estates reverted to the family in the person of her devisee, John Evelyn, Esq., who was sixth in direct descent from George Evelyn, of Long Ditton, Kingston, and Wotton, the common ancestor.

John Evelyn, Esq., who succeeded to the estates in 1817, was second son of William Evelyn, Dean of Emly, Ireland, who, in 1739, married Margaret, daughter of Christopher Chamberlain, Esq. The Rev. W. Evelyn, D.D., Dean of Emly, and chaplain to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was born at Dublin, 1718, and educated at Trinity College. Having been seized with fatal illness whilst preaching in the Castle Chapel, he died in Bride Street, Dublin, 25th March, 1776. A notice of his death appears in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1776.

The Dean's eldest son, William, born at Arklow, county Wicklow, survived his father little more than seven months. He was Captain in the 4th King's Own Regiment, and, having served in the American War of Independence, was mortally wounded in action; and, after lingering for three weeks and submitting to a surgical operation, died at New York, November 6th, 1776. General Howe, in a despatch to Lord George Germaine, dated November 30th, 1776, writes of him thus :—"The latter (Captain Evelyn) is since dead, and much

* On a tablet in Wotton Church is the following inscription by John Evelyn, Esq., the devisee of Sir Frederick Evelyn's widow :—"To the memory of Dame Mary Evelyn, widow of Sir Frederick Evelyn, of Wotton, in this parish, Baronet. She was the only child of William Turton, Esq., of the County of Stafford, and in 1769 was married to Sir Frederick, who having no issue gave his estates to her, which at her death she bequeathed to John Evelyn, descended from the common ancestor of Sir Frederick and him. Her taste gave additional charms to the family residence; her liberality cheered the abode of the cottager and cloathed and educated his children. She crowned all by a genuine unaffected piety. Having borne a long and painful illness with fortitude and Christian resignation, she departed this life on the 12th November, 1817, universally respected and regretted, in the 73rd year of her age. In grateful remembrance of her kindness, this memorial is inscribed by John Evelyn, her successor at Wotton, 1818."

to be regretted as a gallant officer." John, who succeeded as heir to his brother, was born at Arklow (where his father was curate), 1st June, 1743. He served in the Honourable East India Company's Civil Service from 1770 to 1790, and became senior merchant of the Company, and in 1788 a member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal. An interesting mention is made of him in Betham's Baronetcy (vol. iii., 1803), by which it appears that Charles Evelyn (brother to John and Hugh, the two last baronets) died in the East Indies, "leaving his friend, John Evelyn, Esq., his cousin, administrator to his property in the East Indies." Charles was a lieutenant in the East India Company's Army; and it is a noteworthy fact that the two kinsmen should have met in the East Indies—Charles in the military, and John Evelyn in the civil service of the Company. Charles died in December, 1784, unmarried, much regretted and respected by all who knew him.

Mr. John Evelyn married at Dacca, Bengal, on the 14th of April, 1787, Ann, the seventh and youngest daughter of Anthony Shee, Esq., of Castlebar, county Mayo (by Marjory, daughter of Edmund Burke, of Curry, county Mayo.) Mrs. Evelyn's brother, George Shee (afterwards Sir George Shee, Baronet, of Dunmore, county Galway) was, at the time of her marriage, a judge in the Bengal district. The family of Shee was one of the oldest and most distinguished in Ireland, and the following were the issue of the marriage:—

I. John, born at Calcutta 25th January, 1788, and, dying at the age of five years, was buried at Bath.

II. William, born at Calcutta 16th December, 1788. He was ensign in the 41st Regiment, having been educated at the Royal Military College at Marlow; and was drowned in the wreck of the "Two Friends" transport, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the 22nd of October, 1805. Through his exertions all the soldiers, excepting two who remained with him in the ship, and all the passengers, including women and children, were saved. He died from regarding it as a point of honour, being in command of the troops, to be the last to leave the vessel. He was unmarried, and was buried in the cemetery at Louisburg, Island of Cape Breton.

III. George, born at Galway 16th September, 1791, of whom presently.

IV. Frances, only daughter, born at Bath in 1797, was married at Wotton Church in August, 1822, to Captain Rowley

(now Sir Charles Rowley, Bart.), of Hill House, Herts. She died and was buried at Florence in 1834.

George Evelyn, Esquire, the third, but only surviving son of John and Ann Evelyn, was thirty-six years old at the time of his father's death. He was educated at Warminster and Harrow, and afterwards having entered the army, served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular War, as Lieutenant and Captain in the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards. Subsequently, he was severely wounded* in the left arm, in the defence of the Château of Hougoumont, at the memorable battle of Waterloo, 18th of June, 1815. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a Justice of the Peace for the county of Kent, and a member of the Athenæum and Guards Clubs. He took a very great interest in all that related to the welfare of Deptford, and was, like his father, a governor and vice-president of the Kent Dispensary. Among the papers left by George Evelyn is a copy of a correspondence between him and Sir Thomas Blomefield, Bart., in 1827, by which it appears that Mr. Evelyn was requested by his brother magistrates to urge on Sir Thomas the advisability of placing in the commission of the peace some resident Deptford gentlemen.

The following letter from George Evelyn, Esq., is preserved among the MSS. in the British Museum. Michael Faraday, the eminent chemist and electrician, to whom the letter was addressed, being then Assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, was conducting a series of experiments on the diffusion of gases. The letter, relating as it does to the founding of the Athenæum Club, shows the enlightened interest taken by Mr. Evelyn in the promotion of science and literature. It is dated from 28, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, in the parish of Mary-le-bone, the house where all Mr. Evelyn's children were born, and where he was destined to close so sadly and prematurely a career which, judging by the promise of its opening, might have been both useful and distinguished in its future course :—

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* A despatch from the Duke of Wellington to Earl Bathurst, dated Orville, June 29th, gives returns of killed and wounded. The return for the 3rd Guards, 2nd battalion, shows that that regiment had three officers killed and nine wounded (one mortally). In the list of wounded we read "Lieutenant George Evelyn (Captain) severely."

[Copy.]

"March 3rd, 1824.
Gloucester Place, 28.

"Sir,

"In answer to a letter dated February 16th, with which I have been favoured, I take leave to state to you that I shall be most happy to lend my humble aid towards the establishment of a Society founded on the principles of encouraging Science and Literature, and I shall feel much honoured by being constituted one of its members.

"I am, Sir,
"Your most obedient,
"George Evelyn.

"Mr. Faraday,
"21, Albemarle Street."

He married at Mary-le-bone Church 12th July, 1821, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of James Hewitt Massy Dawson, Esquire. (of Ballinacourte, Co. Tipperary, M.P. for Clonmel, and Grandson of Hugh, first Lord Massy) and had issue:—

I. William John (of Wotton and Deptford), born in Mary-le-bone, on the 27th of July, 1822.

II. George Palmer, of Hartley Manor, Dartford, J.P. for the County of Kent, and F.R.G.S.; Colonel of the 3rd battalion East Surrey Regiment (formerly the 1st Royal Surrey Militia); late Captain 1st battalion Rifle Brigade. He served in the Rifle Brigade in North America and at the Cape of Good Hope. He was on special service during the Crimean War, and was present at the battles of Alma and Balaclava, and at the siege of Sebastopol and at the defence of Eupatoria. He was decorated with a medal and four clasps for the Crimea, 4th class for the Mejidie and Turkish medal. He married in 1855, Esther Emiline, second daughter of Lewin Philips, Esq., and granddaughter of the Rev. Philip Philips, of Frankfort, and by her had issue:—

(1) George Rowley John, late 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment (Buffs). He was born 12th August, 1857, and died during the late Zulu War at Fort Ekowe, Zululand, 30th March, 1879.
(2) Charles William Glanville, born 22nd March, 1860.
(3) Edward Shee, born 30th December, 1866.
(4) Mary Emiline.

III. Charles Francis, of Horns Lodge, Tunbridge, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Royal Surrey Militia, married on the 31st July, 1880, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Emma Brook, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Paul, Vicar of Wellow in Somerset; issue—Francis Alvin, born 4th January and baptized 9th February, 1882, at Sunning Hill, Ascot, Berkshire.

IV. Frederick Massy, married Miss Oretta Cocks, of Ipswich, 21st May, 1848. He was Vicar of Oakwood, Surrey. He died at Margate, 12th August, 1877, and was buried at Oakwood, leaving issue :—

(1) William Frederick, born 7th September, 1857.
(2) John Dawson, born 29th March, 1862.
(3) Mary Adelaide, married 3rd February, 1882, to the Rev. S. E. Andrew, of Leeds, Kent.

V. James, Lieutenant and Captain in the Grenadier Guards, died at Paris 6th November, 1874, and was buried at Wotton. He married Anne Antoinetta, daughter of John Davis, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, and by her left issue :—

(1) James Boscawen, born 12th July, 1868, who died on the 19th March, 1869, and was buried at Wotton.
(2) Alberta Silva.

VI. Edmund Boscawen, of Yaldham, Sevenoaks, sixth and youngest son, late Rector of Wotton, Surrey, was born 29th December, 1828, and married 20th August, 1857, Lucy Emma, daughter of the Rev. C. F. Johnson, vicar of White Lackington, in Somersetshire, where the marriage ceremony was solemnised.

George Evelyn, Esq., died on the 15th of February, 1829, after a painful illness of eight months, occasioned by his horse falling upon him in riding from Wotton to Kingston-on-Thames, and was buried at Wotton; being succeeded by his eldest son, William John Evelyn, Esq. (of Wotton, Surrey, and Deptford, Kent), M.A. Oxon., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, F.S.A., late M.P. for West Surrey, 1849-57, Deputy Lieutenant, Justice of the Peace, late captain Surrey Volunteer Rifles, and in 1860 High Sheriff for the county of Surrey. On the 28th of October, 1873, he married at Randalstown, Co. Antrim, Ireland, Frances Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. V. Chichester, Rector of Wotton, Surrey, and

brother of Baron O'Neill, of Shanes Castle, Co. Antrim. Issue :—

(1) John Harcourt Chichester, born at Wotton, 11th August, 1876, and baptised in Wotton Church, 9th September, 1876.

(2) Ada Jane, born at Wotton, 10th of December, 1877, and baptised 6th January, 1878.

(3) Helen Elizabeth, born in the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, 20th March, 1879, and baptised at Mary-le-bone Parish Church, 17th April, 1879.

(4) Florence, born in the parish of Mary-le-bone, 8th March, 1880, and baptised at Mary-le-bone Parish Church, on the 5th April, 1880.

(5) Henrietta Frances, born at Wotton, 21st June, 1882, and baptised 20th of July, 1882, in Wotton Church.

Arms—Azure, a griffin passant, Or, chief of the last.

Crest—A griffin passant, Or, ducally gorged, beak and forelegs azure.

Motto.—Durate.

EDUCATION LIBRARY

The Manor of Hatcham.

IN the Domesday Book, compiled by order of William the Conqueror, 1087, the manor of Hatcham is noticed in the following terms:—In Brixton Hundred the Bishop of Lisieux holds of the Bishop of Baieux Hachesham, which Brixi held of King Edward. It was then assessed at three hides, as it now is; the arable land amounts to three caracutes. There are nine villanes and three bordars, with three caracutes; and there are six acres of meadow; the wood yields three swine: from the time of King Edward (the Confessor) it has been valued at forty shillings."

In the reign of Henry II., Hatcham was the seat of a family of the same name; for we find by a certificate returned into the Exchequer at that time that Gilbert de Hatcham (or Haachesham, as then spelt) accounted for four knights' fees of the Barony of Wakelin de Maminot. In the next reign, as stated in the "Testa de Nevill," two knights' fees in Hatcham and Camberwell were held of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, by William de Say, and the heirs of Richard de Vabadun. Sarah, the daughter and heiress of de Vabadun, married Roger de Bavant, who in the 46th year of the reign of Henry III. accounted to the Exchequer for two knights' fees, pertaining to the above-mentioned barony. A composition was made in 1274 between the Prior of Bermondsey and the Abbot of Begham, of Hatcham, in the parish of West Greenwich, which was let to the abbot for the sum of 13s. 4d. per annum. In the 13th year of the reign of Edward I., 1285, Adam de Bavant, son of Roger, had a grant of free warren, but it appears that he alienated a portion of the estate directly afterwards to Gregory de Rokesley, an eminent citizen of London, who had filled the office of Lord Mayor from A.D. 1275 to 1281; was Keeper of the Royal Exchequer, and essay-master-in-chief of all the

English Mints. De Rokesley obtained a faculty from the Abbot and Convent of Begham that same year for his oratory, which he had built for the use of himself and family here, saving to themselves all oblations and other rights. He died in 1292, and Roger Busslep, who may have been his heir, sold or mortgaged the estate to Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells; and on his death in October, 1292, an extent was taken both of this and the Manor of Hatcham-Barnes, from which it appears that here was a capital messuage, garden, and fish-pond, with lands, and rents of assize, valued together at £6. os. 2½d. The Bishop's claim on the estate descended to his nephew Phillip Burnell, who died in the 22nd year of King Edward I.'s reign. His son Edward dying without issue in 1316, the inheritance devolved on his daughter Maud, who married first, William Lord Lovell, and afterwards John de Handlo. The descendants of the latter succeeded to the possession of the Burnell estates under the sanction of a settlement; but on the failure of male heirs of that family the estates reverted to William, Lord Lovell, who however, in 1442, transferred Hatcham to Walter, Lord Hungerford of Heytesbury, and his son, Sir Edmund Hungerford, who had married a co-heiress of the Burnell family.

The subsequent descent of this estate is uncertain, but it may possibly have passed by the marriage of an heiress, from the Hungerford to the family of Hastings, as there was a building between Camberwell and Stockwell, called Loughborough-house, which may have been founded by Edward Hastings, created Baron Loughborough by Queen Elizabeth in 1558, or by Henry Hastings, who obtained the same title from Charles I., in 1643, but neither of whom left heirs to continue the title. In 1749, Cowper and his wife levied a fine to Gordon of one-third of the Manor of Little Hatcham in Peckham and Camberwell, which possibly may have reference to this part of the Burnell estate now under notice.

Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, was found, at his death, to have been possessor of the Manor of Hatcham in Deptford-castle (as it is expressed). This Earl was murdered in France, when in attendance on Queen Isabella, wife of Edward II., the "She-wolf of France."

That portion of the estate retained by Adam de Bavent, was distinguished by the name of Hatcham-Bavant, or Hatcham-Barnes, and was, together with other properties in

different parts of England and Wales, conveyed by Roger de Bavent, Knt., to King Edward III., his wife, Hawise, resigning at the same time all her rights in it. Edward III. by letters patent, dated July 20th, 1371, confirmed the grant made in 1370, to the Prioress and Convent at Dartford—newly founded by him—of this manor, with its appurtenances lying in the counties of Kent and Surrey, for the use of the religious there, in pure and perpetual alms; to hold of the same lords as it did before it came to his hand. It continued here until the dissolution of Monasteries by Henry VIII., in the 22nd year of his reign, when it became vested in the Crown, where it remained until the time of Phillip and Mary, who assigned it, with other estates, for her life, to Ann, widow of George Seymour, Duke of Somerset. James the First in 1610 granted the Manor of Hatcham-Barnes and the lands, etc., in West Greenwich and Lewisham, in the counties of Kent and Surrey, with the perquisites of Courts, formerly belonging to the Monastery at Dartford, to George Salter and John Williams. They transferred the estate by sale to Peter Vanlore; and he to a person named Brookes, by whom it was conveyed to Sir John Gerrard and Sir Thomas Lowe, Aldermen of London; Robert Offley and Martin Bond, citizens and haberdashers, in trust for the foundation and support of an almshouse and Free Grammar School at Monmouth. It is still in the possession of the Haberdashers' Company, who amongst other improvements have erected Middle Class Schools for boys and girls on the top of Plow-Garlic-hill, an account of which will be found in the chapter dealing with the Educational establishments in the parish.

Lysons, writing about 1790, informs us that the Manor of Hatcham was reduced to a single house; but this is incorrect, as evidenced by several long leases, granted under the authority of the Court of Chancery, in 1763, 1767, and 1778.

THE MANOR OF DEPTFORD-LE-STROND.

The position of the Manor of Deptford-le-Strond is at once perceptible from its name. Like Hatcham, it was held of the Barony of Maminot, and of the superior Manor of Sayes Court or West Greenwich, with which it has sometimes been confounded. The earliest account of this as a distinct manor is in the 22nd year of Richard II. (A.D. 1399), when Roger

Mortimer, Earl of March, was found to have died possessed of a certain site styled Le-Stronde, in Greenwich, and seventy-three acres of land in Deptford Strond (*Cal. Inquis. post. mort. sub. an.*)

His son Edmund, the last Earl of March, died in 1425, possessed of this site, called his Manor of West Greenwich, *alias* the Strond.

Leaving no issue, this manor descended to his nephew, Richard, Duke of York (the son of his sister Ann). Richard was slain at the battle of Wakefield, his head being struck off and placed on the gates of York—when this, with other estates, devolved on his son, Edward, afterwards King Edward IV., who gave it, with other property, to his mother, on 1st June, immediately after his accession to the throne.

That Richard, Duke of York, possessed a messuage in Deptford Strond, is evident from the escheats of 7th Edward IV., "Esceat' de anno Septimo Edwardi Quarto:"—"Ric'us dux Ebor' Deptford Strond mess'."

Upon the death of the Duchess, the manor reverted to the Crown, where it remained till granted to Lord Darcy. Thomas, Lord Darcy having been attainted, his honours became forfeited, and on the 8th June, 28th Henry VIII. (A.D. 1536) he was beheaded.

Henry VIII. settled it, as part of her jointure, upon his queen, Jane Seymour. After her decease a lease of the property for twenty-one years was granted to Thomas Hatcliffe, Esq.

On the 30th May, 1554, the manor was granted by Queen Mary, subject to this lease, by the description of the Manor of Deptford Stronde, Camberwell, and Redderith (Rotherhithe) in the Counties of Kent and Surrey, to Sir Thomas Pope; being parcel of the lands of Jane, late Queen of England, to hold to Sir Thomas and Elizabeth his wife; and of the heirs male of Sir Thomas, with remainder to John Basford, gent., son of the said Elizabeth, and the heirs of his body; remainder to John Orpwood, jun., and the heirs of his body; remainder to Elizabeth Pope, daughter of John Pope, Esq., brother of Sir Thomas, and the heirs of her body; remainder to the right heirs of Sir Thomas. It subsequently became the property of the late Benjamin Way, Esq., of Denham Place, near Uxbridge, Buckinghamshire, who died in 1808. He was Sheriff in 1777, and M.P. for Bridport in 1765. He, however, did not long

retain the manor, because of its remoteness from his residence and other estates.

THE MANOR OF BROCKLEY.

Brockley is situated in the southern extremity of the parish, a portion being in the parish of Lewisham. It was once accounted a manor, and granted with its appurtenances by Wakelin de Maminot in the latter end of the reign of King Henry II., to Michael de Turnham, to hold free and quietly to him and his heirs by the yearly rent of 12 pence, in lieu of all services, for which grant the said Michael became his feudatory tenant and paid him 40 shillings.

Michael de Turnham afterwards sold his land of Brocele, as his free gravilikinde and stockikinde to the Countess Juliana, wife of Wakelin de Maminot, that she might found a religious house here, Stephen de Turnham, his nephew, consenting to it.

The religious of the Premonstratensian Order,* who were first settled at Ottham, in the County of Sussex, by Ralph de Dene, finding that place very inconvenient to them, resolved to quit it for one more suitable; and in all likelihood it was these to whom the Countess Juliana and Michael de Turnham

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* The Premonstratensian Order was founded by Saint Norbert, Confessor and Archbishop of Magdebourg. He was born at Santen, in the Duchy of Cleves, in the year 1080, died in 1134, and canonized by Pope Gregory XII., in 1582.

St. Norbert built a monastery in the lonesome valley [of Premontre in the forest of Coucy, in 1121.

The order of Premonstratensians, or Norbertins, according to Helyot, is divided into thirty provinces and contains 1300 monasteries of men, and 400 of women. In its primitive institution it was very austere. The religious never wore linen and observed a perpetual abstinence from flesh, and a yearly rigorous fast of many months. For Hubert de Romanis, the disciple of St. Dominic and general of his Order, writes that this holy foundation borrowed these observances from the Premonstratensian rule. But several mitigations were introduced into it, which gave occasion to various reformations approved by Gregory IX. and Eugenius IV., and one in Spain of all others the most rigorous, confirmed by Gregory XII. The Premonstratensians were called by our ancestors White Canons, and had in England 35 houses according to Bishop Tanner.—*Butler*. (There are now but two houses of the Order in England, one near Spalding and the other near Doncaster, both in Lincolnshire.)

gave this place, in pure and perpetual alms, for an habitation, which gift was confirmed by Geoffrey de Say, the land being part of his barony.

But they did not remain here long; for Robert de Turnham,* nephew of Michael (with the consent of his lordship, Richard, Earl Clare), gave them an estate consisting of "all his lands of Begham, or Bayham," partly in Lamberhurst, in Sussex, "with all its appurtenances in pure and perpetual alms, free from all service and secular exactions, whereon to build an abbey in honour of St. Mary." They selected a spot in the two counties of Kent and Sussex for the site of their structure, on a point of land between two branches of water, a divided branch of the Medway, "where wood, water, and variety of ground and picturesque scenery were amply provided by nature"; a spot fully entitled to bear the name they gave it—"Beaulieu." Hither, after obtaining the consent of Ella de Sackville, the daughter of their founder, Ralph de Dene, they wholly removed on the Feast of the Annunciation, A.D. 1200.

King John, in the ninth year of his reign, confirmed the land at Brokele to the Abbot and Convent of Begham.

Edward III. in 1329 granted them free-warren in their lands at Brokele.

The lands at Brockley continued with the monks until the dissolution of their abbey in 1526, when, being one of those smaller monasteries which Wolsey had obtained from the king for the endowment of his college at Oxford, it was settled by him on Cardinal College. Wolsey, being cast in a præmu-

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* This chivalrous and zealous knight accompanied King Richard Cœur de Lion in his crusade to the Holy Land, and concerning him the chronicler Gloucester sings:—

"King Richard with gud intent
To yat cité of Jafes went
On morn he sent after Sir Robert Sakvill,
Sir William Waterville,
Sir Hubert, and Sir Robert of Turnham,
Sir Bertram Brandes and John de St. John."

From this disastrous enterprise Robert de Turnham never returned.

"Robert de Turnham with his fauchion
Gan to crack many a crun;"

but, as it was observed by Weever, amidst this scene of blood and carnage, he could not save his own head from the frenzy of an army of enraged and offended Saracens.

nire in 1529, all the estates of this foundation, both real and personal, were forfeited to the king and continued in the hands of the Crown till 1532, excepting such as were begged from time to time by the hungry courtiers, which were not a few.

That part of this estate, situated in the Parish of Deptford, was granted by Queen Elizabeth by letters patent in the 10th year of her reign—May 4th—by the description of the site and capital messuage of the Manor of Brockill, to Philip Conway, but in 1608 it had again reverted to the Crown, where it seems to have remained till about the time of the Restoration, when the Manor Farm (or, as Hasted calls it in 1778, Hither, or Upper Brockley Farm) was vested in Sir John Cutler, Bart., who settled it, by deed in 1692, on Edmund Boulter, Esquire, who by will in 1767 left it to his brother William Boulter. In 1709 William Boulter made a settlement by which it passed to his grandson, Richard Wilkinson, and afterwards to William Wickham, Esquire, and Mary, his wife, sister to the said Richard Wilkinson. This, together with another considerable estate in the parish of St. Nicholas, Deptford, were carried by Mary and Anne—daughters and co-heiresses of the Rev. William Wickham of Garsington, Oxfordshire—into the family of Drake, of Shardeloes, Amersham, Bucks. Mary, the eldest daughter, married the Rev. John Drake, rector of Agmondesham, whilst her sister Anne espoused on August 8th, 1780, his eldest brother Thomas, who had assumed in 1776 the name of Tyrwhitt, in accordance with the testamentary injunction of Sir John de la Fountain-Tyrwhitt, Bart., the surname and arms of Tyrwhitt; but, upon inheriting the estates of his own family at the death of his father, 8th August, 1796, he resumed, in addition, his paternal name, and became Tyrwhitt-Drake.

The first ancestor of the Drake family, according to Burke, from whom lineal descent can be traced is John Drake, of Exmouth, Devonshire, "a man of great estate, and a name of no less antiquity" who lived in the time of Henry V.

ARMS—*Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a wivern with wings displayed and tail nowed; gules for Drake. 2nd and 3rd gules, three tirwhitts, or lapwings, or, for Tyrwhitt.*

CRESTS.—*For Drake, 1st a naked dexter hand and arm erect, holding a battle axe, sa headed arg. For Tyrwhitt, a savage man ppr cinctured and wreathed vert, holding in both hands a club.*

BROCKLEY MONASTERY.—For very many years some grassy mounds, on which the ruin-loving nettle luxuriated, marked the spot, in a meadow belonging to Mr. Myatt, of Manor Farm, Deptford, where the monastery was supposed to be situated. Rubbish being required to form a roadway on the farm, one of the mounds was dug away, when the foundations of the refectory were brought to light. It was noticeable that each of the corners of the building pointed to one of the cardinal points. The length of the room was 34 ft. 6 in., whilst the width was 21 ft. 6 in. At the N.W. end was a recess 10 ft. by 9 ft. 6 in. from out to out—the whole of the walls were 2 ft. in thickness. On the south-west side was an entrance of 3 ft. 6 in. wide. The floor had been originally laid with large red tiles about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, having bevelled edges by which they were enabled to be laid close together. A few white glazed tiles resembling the Dutch tiles were also found, together with fragments of glass with lead work still adhering to it from some of the windows, several coins of Charles I., and a number of coins, amongst which were two silver pennies of Edward IV., a shilling of Edward VI., one of Elizabeth, and one of Charles I., and Louis XIV., and a Deptford token, JOHN ANDREWS, *in the field*, an hemisphere, encircled with two zones. *Reverse*, DEPTFORD, 1665, *in the field the letters* A *and* T T *in two lines*. There were also found an antique key, an ancient buckle, and other trifles. When the foundations of St. Peter's Church were being dug, an old well was discovered, which is supposed to have belonged to the ancient monastery of the White Canons.

Little could the monks of Brockley have foreseen the changes which have taken place since they left their monastic home at Brockley, to seek the fairer lands of Bayham, now nearly seven centuries since; nor could it have possibly entered into their minds that their cherished gardens would have been bisected by iron roads, traversed by fiery horses; that inquisitive strangers should lay bare the very foundations of their home, and that a church, protesting against the errors of monastic life, should be planted in the midst of their domain. And yet all this has come to pass, and the last tangible evidence of the existence of the monks at Brockley has been swept away.

The Manor Farm was formerly held by Mr. William Edmonds, who also rented the land, afterwards occupied by

Mr. George Moore. He was succeeded by Mr. Tyler, at the yearly rent of £200 for the 200 acres, of which the two lands consisted. On Mr. Tyler relinquishing the ground, it was taken by Mr. Joseph Myatt, who was succeeded by his son William, the last occupier.

VIEW OF DEPTFORD FROM PLOW-GARLIC HILL, BROCKLEY, A.D. 1815.

Ecclesiastical History.

St. Nicholas Church.

THE Church of St. Nicholas—the mother church of the parish—is situated on the south side of Deptford Green, near the banks of the Thames. There are no records extant of the date of its erection, but that the church was in existence in the twelfth century is clearly proved by the grant of the advowson by the Countess Juliana de Vere, to the religious order of Premonstratensians, or White Canons. Soon afterwards, perhaps on the removal of the Order from Brockley to Begham, the patronage of the Church seems to have returned to the Lord of the Barony of Maminot, Geoffrey de Say, who granted it to the Knights Templars, in pure and perpetual alms. His son regained possession of it in exchange for the Manor of Saddlescombe in Sussex, and by his deed gave it to the Canons of Begham or Bayham.

"Gualeranus, Bishop of Rochester, appropriated this church about A.D. 1183 to the Abbot and Convent of Begham, which was confirmed by Pope Honorius III. by his bull dated the third year of his Pontificate, as well as by the Cardinal Legate in England, and afterwards by Benedict, Bishop of Rochester; Lawrence, Bishop of Rochester, 1256; the Prior and Chapter of Rochester; and in 1513 by Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury." It remained in the possession of this Abbey till the dissolution of monasteries, when it was granted by the king to Cardinal Wolsey by writ dated 10th of May, 1526, "to appropriate, consolidate and annex to the deans and canons of the College of Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal of York, in the University of Oxford."

By an ancient valuation taken in the reign of Edward I.,

A.D. 1287, the church was estimated at fifteen marks, and the vicarage at six and a half marks. It paid nine pence chrism-rent yearly to the mother church of the diocese, as every other church did within it.

The church remained but a short time in the possession of Wolsey's College, for in 1529 it was again a Crown living, and so continued till 1568, when it was granted by Queen Elizabeth by letters patent dated 4th May, to Philip Conway. The rent reserved to the Crown in the grants of this vicarage was £5 6s. 8d., which on the 14th of March, 1626, was settled by King Charles I. on his Queen, Henrietta Maria, in dower for life.

The Vicarage in the King's Book was valued at £12 17s. 3½d., and the yearly tenths at £1 5s. 8¾d. Soon after the death of Charles I., a Commission of Inquiry into the value of church livings having issued out of the Court of Chancery, by order of the State, Deptford was returned as a Vicarage with house and five acres of glebe land, worth £60. It was granted by the Commonwealth at the above named rent to Edmund Downing and Peter Aston; who probably sold it to Sir John Cutler, Bart, the owner of Upper Brockley Farm. Alderman Cutler evidently settled it by deed in 1692, along with his property in Brockley, on Edmund Boulter, Esq., who died in 1714. He left it by will, in 1707, to his brother William Boulter, who made a settlement in 1709, by which it passed to his grandson, Richard Wilkinson, and at his death, in 1725, to William Wickham, and Mary his wife, sister to the said Richard Wilkinson, from whom it passed by marriage to the Drake family, with whom it at present remains.

In 1630 the number of inhabitants and communicants had so greatly increased that the church accommodation was found to be totally inadequate to the requirements of the parish; this was remedied by the erection of a new north aisle, towards the building of which the East India Company contributed largely; the chancel being at the same time enlarged and beautified, partly at the cost of Sir William Russell, Treasurer of the Royal Navy.

Towards the close of the century, the church was again too small for the rapidly increasing population, and the nave requiring considerable repairs, it was determined to rebuild it, which was done in 1697, by a voluntary subscription and an assessment of five shillings in the pound. Isaac Loader, Esq.,

a native of Deptford, was the greatest benefactor, as the following inscription on a tablet erected in the church proves :—

"In thankes to so generous a benefaction and for the encouragement of others to imitate good works and piety and charity, this parish have thought fitt at their own charge to perpetuate the memory of the voluntary contributions of Isaac Loader, Esquire,* preasant high sheriff of this county, towards the rebuilding and beautifying this church.

	£	s.	d.
Given by subscription for building the church ...	125	0	0
For paving the aisles with marble	161	0	0
For the altar	293	0	0
For vestry and portals	50	0	0
For the bells	38	0	0
For the charnel house	194	0	0
For recasting the tenor, with addition of metal ...	40	0	0
	£901	0	0

An Act of Parliament, passed in 1710, may be considered the primary cause of the dissolution of Deptford as an entire parish, in the state it had existed from the days of William the Conqueror. Power was given by that Act, to build fifty new churches in and near London, whereof Deptford was considered one. Another Act of Parliament was passed in 1730 for making the new district parish of St. Paul, and providing for the maintenance of the minister, £3,500 being vested in the Old South Sea Annuities for that purpose ; the King was to present to the first vacancy, and the patrons of the old church afterwards.

A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of February 1795, says :—"The Church of St. Nicholas, Deptford, in its present state has a strange disjointed exterior. The tower is evidently of very great age. The earth round it appears to have been raised, as there is a descent of several steps, contrary to the usual manner of entrance into such places. Nothing, surely, can exceed the monstrous incongruity of the church, and its tower, stone and brick, Gothic, and a defiance of every order.

* Isaac Loader was probably born at Loader's Court, his father's residence in the Stowage. Speaking of his father, Evelyn says, "One Loader, an ankersmith, grew so rich as to build an house in the street with gardens, orangeries and other magnificence." Fifty years ago this house was occupied by a baker, who used the old bath room, beautifully frescoed, as his bakehouse.

jumbled together; yet the person employed in rebuilding the church must have been a man of taste, as the inside plainly demonstrates, for that is elegant. The chancel is small and railed off from the church; it is richly ornamented with carving of foliage, figures, &c. (the work of a parish worthy, Grinling Gibbon), and two paintings of Moses and Aaron; over the Commandments there is an oval painted glass representing the Adoration of the Infant Jesus, that has considerable merit."

Several bearings in coloured glass were inserted in the windows of the present building, from the old church; amongst which may be mentioned: I. Gules, a cross flory Or, between three trefoils of the second. The Arms of Manning; II. Sable, a cross ingrailed Or. The Arms of Paton; III. Quarterly. 1st, Or, three frame saws sable: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th gules, two battle axes in saltier Or, in chief a helmet of the second. The Arms of Verzelini. These were placed in the east window.

In the north window of the chancel: I. Argent, three escallops azure; II. Quarterly, 1st Argent, two bends ingrailed, and a canton, sable. The Arms of Petley. 2nd—3rd, Argent, a bend azure, betweeen two cotizes sable, 4th azure.

In the south window of the church; Or, a bend ermine.

In the first window on the north side of the body of the church, "A large rose finely coloured in glass, parted per pale, argent and gules, within a glory surmounted with a crown, for the union of the Houses of York and Lancaster."

In the third window on south side:—*1st Coat*, Argent, three castles gules. *Crest*—A castle argent, flaming proper, date MDCXCVIII. The Arms of Castle. *2nd Coat*—Or, six mullets sable 3, 2, 1. The Arms of Loader. Date MDCXCVIII.

In the second window:—*1st Coat.*—Quarterly. 1st, Party per pale, argent and sable, a chevron between three martlets counterchanged. 2nd, Sable, a besant between three eagles' heads erased Or, a chief indented ermine. 3rd, as the 2nd; 4th, as the 1st. Over all an escutcheon of pretence, sable, a fesse between two chevrons ermine, in chief a covered cup, Or. Beneath is the date, MDCXCVIII. The Arms of Turner. *2nd Coat.*—Quarterly. 1st, Argent, on a bend gules, three escarbuncles Or; 2nd, Quarterly, indented Or and gules, in the dexter a cross lozengy; 3rd, Sable, a lion rampant, Or; 4th as 1st, Impaling sable, a fesse dancette Or, in chief three fleurs de lis argent. *Crest*—On a ducal crown Or, a demi-griffin with wings displayed, sable.

Local tradition asserts that the old tower of St. Nicholas, like many others around our coasts, formerly served as a lighthouse, for the guidance of vessels navigating the river by night; which is not at all improbable.

The steeple was repaired in 1780, and the great bell recast. The spiral staircase leading to the belfry is partly formed of Purbeck marble, a material never used for such purposes later than the reign of King Edward II.; a fact which at once establishes its antiquity.

Above the doorway of the Charnel-house, in the Churchyard, is a very curious piece of carving, representing Ezekiel's vision in the valley of dry bones; now carefully preserved from the action of the weather by a plate of glass. This is generally supposed to be the work of Grinling Gibbon. The gate posts, leading to the churchyard from the Stowage, are surmounted by a skull and cross-bones cut in stone, and apparently very old.

The church, which has accommodation for one thousand worshippers, was repaired in 1876; but these repairs, for lack of necessary funds, were only of a temporary nature, for the building was surveyed in the early part of last year by Mr. Ewan Christian, of Whitehall Place, London; and again in February of the present year (1884) by Mr. Thomas Dinwiddy, F.S.I., of Greenwich, who both report the whole fabric to be in a very dilapidated, if not (as regards the tower section) dangerous condition. Of the tower (which is 67 feet high from parapet to churchyard level), Mr. Dinwiddy reports: "The weather faces of the masonry have so perished that the character of the former mouldings cannot be traced, and it is difficult to judge its style and date with accuracy. Local tradition claims it for the 11th century, but the character of the west doorway, and the inner arch, which formed the approach to the nave of the ancient Gothic church, point to the Decorated or Curvilinear period, and a date about the latter half of the 14th century.

"It bears evidences of changes, and of former large openings being filled in, both above the second belfry floor level and on the south side at the first floor level. A flint panel fitted in on the south side suggests a former sun-dial." This panel, however, may have at one time contained the clock which the celebrated Evelyn informs us was repaired shortly after the Restoration of Charles II. "The tower contains a peal of eight bells,

and the entire structure is seriously endangered by fractures and the decay of the rubble masonry. The north and west walls are rent by settlements throughout the second belfry stage, and although the tower, on the whole, does not seem far out of a general upright (omitting irregularity of the old masonry surfaces), yet there are such evidences of serious failure that I have grave apprehensions as to its safety, particularly if the peal of bells is still rung.

"The only reliable remedy for the seriously dilapidated condition of the tower is, in my judgment, its re-construction from the level of the first offset and string course. This would spare the west door and inner moulded Gothic archway to the church, the only well-preserved features in the tower. Such restoration would be carried out with the utmost care to conserve all the old sound materials, and so as to preserve, as far as possible, the ancient character of the tower. I, however, fear that with the financial problem to be solved, there may be difficulty in undertaking this section of the work. Meanwhile it is my duty to advise that it would be prudent to cease the peal of bells. The floor line of the tower, which is some guide to the former church level, is now (measuring to the western door threshold) several feet below the floor of the present nave. This great difference cannot all be attributable to the usual raising of the soil around ancient structures, by interments, and the accretion of ages; but may be partly due, perhaps, to the old site being at the former marsh level, and the adjacent roads and soil, no doubt, having been partly made up. Yet this offers some further evidence of the original building's antiquity. Seeing the state of the tower, it is, I think, unfortunate that the interior foundations have been partly bared, and in some degree weakened by excavation, and the conversion of the basement thus formed into a boiler chamber for the heating apparatus. The tower was, probably formerly surmounted by a timber-framed spire. Had this remained, the strain from the wind pressure, combined with the structural vibration caused by the bell ringing, would have put its stability to the gravest trial. Another curious note, and I have done with this section of my report. I find the central line of the tower, when continued across the body of the church, inclines five feet southwards of the central axis of the church nave."

"The building," which measures 74 feet by 62 feet, with an extreme length, including the chancel, of 86 feet, "is a very

plain brick structure. Its authors, unfortunately, whether from lack of means or taste, did not leave it to us as an example of the English Renaissance style, then at its zenith, inspired by the genius of Wren, and his brilliant follower, Hawksmoor, and others."

Regarding the interior, Mr. Christian thinks it is "much to be regretted that the old oak seating was sold, and the poor thin deal benches substituted, but that is an accomplished fact, and is now past remedy." The remarkable beauty of some of the old oak-work still remaining shows plainly, however, how much has been lost in the operation.

Should funds be forthcoming to enable the Vicar and parishioners of St. Nicholas to carry out fully, all the repairs, alterations and additions suggested by Mr. Dinwiddy in his most exhaustive report, it would at once restore the old mother Church of the parish to the position she ought to occupy; for it must never be forgotten that within the confines of the sacred edifice and graveyard, repose the remains of some of England's bravest naval heroes, to say nothing of Christopher Marlowe, the great Elizabethan dramatist, whom the immortal Shakspeare was proud to emulate, and "rare Ben" Jonson extol, and whose sweet verse found an admirer in pious Izaak Walton.

The organ was built by Smith in 1697; rebuilt by Hunter in 1868, and repaired by Bevington in 1876.

The painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of Queen Anne, which hangs in the chancel, was intended for St. Paul's Church, but being sent to the parish before the completion of that building, it fell into the custody of the officials of St. Nicholas, who placed it where it now remains.

List of Vicars.

The list of the Vicars of Deptford given by Hasted in his History of Kent, only dates from the year 1561; but in a Chronicle of London from 1089 to 1483, published in the *City Press* in 1863, occurs the following notice:—

"1439, August, Richard Wyche, Vicar of Deptford, burnt for heresy on Tower Hill, and when many of his sect came and offered where he suffered, the Mayor and Aldermen did set a watch to prevent such evil doings."

"After the burning of Richard Hoveden, and Nicholas Canon, and Thomas Bagley, priest—whom the bishops con-

demned to death, A.D., 1431, not long after, about the year of our Lord, 1439, which was the eighteenth of the reign of King Henry VI., they had another poor man by the back, named Richard Wiche, priest, mentioned both in Robert Fabian, and also in another old English chronicle borrowed by one Perminger. What his opinions were they do not express. This they do record, that this Richard Wiche was first degraded, then burnt on Tower-hill for heresy. Some do affirm that he before his death revolted; but that seemeth, by his burning, not to be true.

"It is also testified of him, that before his death he spake (as prophesying) that the postern of the Tower should sink; which also afterwards came, as he saith, to pass; wherefore of many of the people he was counted for a holy man; insomuch that, as it is affirmed, they came to the place when he was burnt, and there made their oblations and prayers, and upreared a great heap of stones, and set up a cross there by night; so that, by this means, a great clamour ran upon the churchmen, and especially upon such as put him to death. Then, to cease the rumour, the king gave commandment to punish such as went thither on pilgrimage, the copy whereof is here to be seen as followeth.

THE KING'S WRIT, PROHIBITING PILGRIMAGE TO THE TOMB OF RICHARD WICHE.

"Rex Vice Comitibus London et Midd. Salutem. Albeit, Richard Wiche, late clerk, who heretofore long since heretically did hold, teach, and publicly preach, certain heresies and erroneous opinions in many places within our realm of England, and for the same many years now past being judicially convicted, did, before a judge in that behalf sufficient, abjure all heresy generally, and afterwards, as a dog returning from his vomit, did presume to maintain, teach, and publicly preach, his former errors and heresies, so that he was worthily adjudged a relapse; and again, being impeached for the same before the reverend father in God, Robert, Bishop of London, his lawful ordinary, was called forth to judgment: and being before him, did judicially confess his errors and heresies. For which cause the reverend father, upon mature deliberation by him, he said reverend father, first had, with the advice with the earned in the law, his assistants, lawfully proceeding against he said Richard, did, by his sentence definitive, pronounce and

adjudge him to be a relapse, and did degrade him from the order and dignity of priesthood, and took from him all priestly ornaments, and deprived him of all priestly function and privilege (according to justice), and, last of all, turned him over to the secular power as the manner is; and afterward you, by our princely commandment and warrant, did, according to the law of our realm, for his last punishment, consume the body of the said Richard to ashes, being a relapse, convict, and degraded as a notorious traitor, not only against God, but also against us and our crown and dignity; all which notwithstanding, certain our subjects (as we have been sundry times informed), being pricked forward with a diabolical spirit, practising, of all likelihood, not only sedition, but also idolatry, within our realm, are not afraid publicly to affirm that the said Richard was altogether innocent of heretical pravity. Nay rather they do most shamefully with their vain devices, and wickedly conceived imaginations blaze abroad that he was, and died, a good, a just, and a holy man, and that he doth many miracles; whereas, indeed, no such miracles be done by him. Which disordinate persons we may well, and upon probable causes, repute and deem culpable, not only of heretical pravity, but also of high treason, and as rebels to our person, majesty, and violaters of the peace and dignity of our realm, as withal, breakers and trespassers against the sacred canons of the church, who dare so presumptiously adventure to worship the said Richard as a saint, whereas it is not lawful to worship any manner of person, be he ever so holy, before he be canonized by the authority of the Bishop of Rome. We, therefore, being very careful for the good preservation of our peace, and desire to abolish from out of all the coasts of the same all manner of idolatry, do charge and command you, that, in certain places within our liberties, where you shall think most convenient, you cause, forthwith, proclamations to be made on our behalf, straitly charging that no person from henceforth presume to resort to the place where the said Richard was executed, under colour of a pilgrim, or for any other cause of devotion whatsoever; nor send any offering thither, nor worship him hereafter openly or secretly, or adjudge, esteem, repute, name, or talk of him as otherwise justified or innocent, than such as the reverend father, by his definitive sentence, hath pronounced him to be; upon pain and penalty to be taken and reputed for a heretic or a favourer of heretics, and to receive condign punishment pro-

vided for heretics. And that you arrest all and every person whom you shall find to do anything contrary to this our proclamation, and the same, so arrested, commit to our prison, there to remain until we shall think good to send countermain for their deliverance."

"Witness the king at his manor of Easthampstead, the fifteenth day of July, in the eighteenth year of his reign.—*Per ipsum Regem.*

"Like writs, and to the same effect, were directed to all the Sheriffs through all the realm, bearing all one and the same date; by virtue of which letters the Mayor and Sheriffs did use such diligence, that shortly after, that concourse and seeking of the people was left off."—*Foxe's Acts and Monuments,* vol. iii. p. 702, ed. 1844.

William Caxton, who was at that time a City apprentice, and living in the house of Robert Large,—who was Mayor of London the same year, and who received the King's orders to destroy the monument raised by popular feeling to "Syr Richard,"—would, doubtless, hear much talk of the martyrdom, if he did not personally witness it. The expression, "he died a good Christian man," would almost justify us in attributing to Caxton himself a leaning towards Lollardism. He gives the following narrative of Wiche's death in his "*Liber ultimus to Polychronicon*":—

"This yere Syr Richard Wiche, vycary of Hermettesworth was degraded of his pryshode at Powlys an brente at toure hylle as for a heretyk on Saint Botolphus day. How wel at his death he deyde a good cristen man, wherefore after his dethe moche people cam to the place where he hadde be brente and offryd and made a heepe of stones, and sett up a crosse of tree and hilde hym for a saynt till the Mayer (Robert Large) and shreves by commandment of the Kynge and bisshops destroyed it, and made there a donghill."

A letter to "Notes and Queries" in 1863, by our late townsman, Mr. Frederick Ashford ("Estefort") requesting information respecting Wiche, produced the following reply, which appeared in the third series of that work, May 16th, 1863, p. 396. It is copied from a MS. history of the Wiche family.

"Sir Richard Wyche, called the 'Lollard,' was one of the chaplains of the celebrated Lord Cobham, who was roasted alive, for his hatred of Popery, in December, 1417.

"He was taken into custody in November, 1417, by the ser-

geant of the sheriff of Southampton, and compelled to make disclosures concerning certain sums of money belonging to Lord Cobham. Articles exhibited against him for heresy about 1440 (1439) for preaching and upholding the doctrines of the famous John Wycliffe, of whom in early youth, he was the friend and companion. The papists compelled him by torture to make a partial recantation, which he afterwards refused to ratify, and he was burnt to ashes for his heresy on Tower Hill in the year 1440 (1439), when he was upwards of 80 years of age. Hermettesworth is, probably, Harmondsworth, which, being in the diocese of London, would accord with the statement that he was degraded at Powlys.

"Kennington, S." "CYRILL H. E. WYCHE, B.A.

Shorter accounts of this famous Lollard are to be found in an English chronicle of the reign of Richard II. and Henry IV., which was published by the Camden Society in 1856; in Stowe's Annals; and in the Harleian and Cottonian MSS. Sir Robert Cotton, by way of comment, in his manuscripts, says "for the which Sir Richard was made a *great moan* among the common people."

SINCE A.D. 1561.

Rev. Robert Foster, 19th of August, 1561.

Patron, Queen Elizabeth.

Rev. Nathaniel Page, D.D., about 1603. Buried here on the 8th of August, 1630.

Dr. Page was author of a work on the Psalms; and a "Godly Learned Exposition, together with apt and profitable Notes on the Lord's Prayer," which was edited by Nat. Snape, and published in a small quarto volume in 1631.

Patron, Queen Elizabeth.

Rev. Robert Mercer, M.A., 9th August, 1630.

Patron, The Lord Keeper.

Rev. Henry Valentine, D.D., 8th December, 1630. He died probably in 1644.

Patron, The Lord Keeper.

Rev. Thomas Mallory was appointed vicar in 1644. He resigned in 1659 for the living of St. Michael, Crooked

Lane, from which he was ejected by the Bartholomew Act (*Nonconformist Memorial*), vol. i., p. 133.

"Sylva" Evelyn speaks of him as "a quiet presbyter," but he could scarcely have been a good orthodox churchman, or Mr. Evelyn would not have sought the services of Mr. Owen, the sequestered Minister of Eltham, to christen his children and administer the Blessed Sacrament to him and his family at Sayes Court, during Mr. Mallory's incumbency. This fact is strengthened by an extract from his diary "1659, January 17th. Our old Vicar preach'd, taking leave of the parish in a pathetical '*speech*,' to go to a living in the citty."

Calamy says "He hath a sermon in the morning exercise at Cripplegate, On the conceptions we should form of God in Duty."

Patron, The Lord Keeper.

Rev. Robert Lytler, or Littler, was presented to the living by John Culter, Esq., in 1659. Evelyn says of him, "One Mr. Littler being now presented to the living of our parish, preach'd on 6 John, 53, a sermon preparatory to the Holy Communion."—(*Diary*, 1659, April 10).

Mr. Littler must have died or resigned in 1661, for Evelyn says on Nov. 3rd of that year, "One Mr. Breton preach'd his probation sermon at our Parish Church, and indeede made a most excellent discourse on 1 John, 29, of God's free grace to penitents, so that I could not but recommend him to the patron." He obtained the living.

Rev. Robert Breton, D.D., was inducted in 1661, and died in February, 1671. He was rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, London; and Prebendary of Caddington Minor in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Dr. Breton* was "a very useful charitable man." Mrs.

* Some restorations and repairs seem to have taken place after the induction of Dr. Breton, for Mr. Evelyn informs us in his "Diary:"—

"1662. 6th April. Being of the vestry, in the afternoon we order'd that the Communion table should be set as usual altarwise with a decent raile in front, as before the Rebellion.

1678. 22nd March. Dr. South preached Coram Rege, an incomparable discourse on the text: 'A wounded spirit who can bear!'

Note.—Now was our Communion table placed altarwise; the Church steeple, clock and other reparations finish'd."

When the clock disappeared is uncertain, but we venture to think it might be replaced with great advantage to the parish.

Evelyn, in a letter to Mr. Bohun, Fellow of New College, Oxford, dated from Sayes Court, says "Should I tell you how full of sorrow I have ben for the losse of Dr. Bretton, you only would blame me; after death flattery ceases, therefore you may beleeve there was some cause to lament when thousands of weeping eyes witnessed the affliction their souls were in; one would have imagined every one in this parish had lost a Father, Brother or Husband, so great was the bewailing; and in earnest it does appeare there never was a better nor more worthy man. Such was his temper, prudence, charity, and good conduct, that he gained the weake and preserved the wise. The suddennesse of his death was a surprise only to his friends; as for himselfe, it might be looked upon as a deliverance from paine, the effect of sicknesse, and I am allmost perswaded God snatched him from us, least he might have ben prevailed with by the number of petitions to have left him still amongst us. If you suspect kindness in me makes me speake too much, Dr. Parr is a person against whome you cannot object; it was he who preached the funerall sermon, and as an effect of truth as well as eloquence he himselfe could not forbeare weeping in the pulpit. It was his owne expression that there were three for whom he infinitively greeved, the martyred king, my Lord Primate (Abp. Usher) and Doctor Bretton; and as a confirmation of the right that was done him in that oration, there was not a drie eye nor a dissenting person." And, again, in a letter to Lady Ann Carr, dated March 26th, 1672, Mrs. Evelyn writes:—"I have been confined to my chamber and house above three months without once venturing out as far as the church; a kind of weaning me from the sensible loss we have made by the death of Dr. Bretton; a more worthy man there never was, and one in whom there is so many things to be justly said in his praise, that should I but enter upon the discourse you might fear the length of my letter." The celebrated Samuel Pepys writes of him thus:—"June 5, 1663. To Deptford, where Dr. Bretton, parson of the town, a fine man and good company, dined with us, and good discourse." The funeral sermon for Dr. Bretton, which was preached by Richard Parr, D.D., Vicar of Camberwell and Reigate, was published in 1672. "Sylva" Evelyn, who was

present when this sermon was preached, makes the following entry in his Diary: "1671, Feb. 20. Dr. Parr of Camberwell preach'd a most pathetic funeral discourse and panegyric at the interment of our late pastor Dr. Breton (who died on the 18th) on 'Happy is yt servant whom when his Lord cometh, &c. This good man, among other expressions, profess'd that he had never been so touched and concern'd at any losse as at this, unlesse that of K. Charles our Martyr, and Archbishop Usher, whose Chaplaine he had ben.

"Dr. Breton had preached on the 28 and 30 Jan: on the Friday, having fasted all day making his provisionary sermon for the Sunday following, he went well to bed, but was taken ill and expired before help could come to him. Never had a parish a greater losse, not onely as he was an excellent preacher and fitted for our greate and vulgar auditory, but for his excellent life and charity, his meeknesse and obliging nature, industrous, helpfull and full of good works. He left neere £400 to the poore in his will and that what children of his should die in their minority, their portion should be so employed. I lost in particular a special friend, and one that had an extraordinary love to me and mine."*

Rev. Richard Holden, M.A., "a learned man," succeeded Dr. Breton, of whom Evelyn says, "This gentleman is a very excellent and universal scholar, a good and wise man; but he had not a popular way of preaching, nor is in any measure fit for our plaine and vulgar auditorie, as his predecessor was. There was, however, no comparison betwixt their parts for profound learning; but time and experience may forme him to a more practical way than that he is in of University lectures and erudition, which is now universally left off for what is much more

* The following quotations from Evelyn's "*Diary*" show his anxiety to obtain a worthy successor to Dr. Breton.

"1672. Feb. 25. To London, to speake with the Bishop and Sir John Cutler, our patron, to present Mr. Frampton (afterwards Bishop of Gloucester.)"

"April 21. To my Lord of Canterbury, to entreate him to engage Sir John Cutler, the patron, to provide us a grave and learned man, in opposition to a novice."

profitable." (*Diary, Mar.* 1673.) He was Rector of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, and Sub-Dean of His Majesty's Chapel, and died in 1700. He published a sermon preached before the Trinity House. (*Patron the Lord Keeper.*)

The Very Rev. George Stanhope, D.D., succeeded Mr. Holden and held the living for twenty-six years. (*Vide Parish Worthies.*)

Rev. William Norton, D.D.—He was Preacher of Gray's Inn, and Rector of Walkern, in Hertfordshire, It was during Dr. Norton's incumbency that the division of the parish occurred; and he held the Rectory of the new parish of St. Paul as well as the Vicarage of Deptford (St. Nicholas) until his death, May 21st, 1731.

Rev. Isaac Colman succeeded Dr. Norton, and exchanged with his successor for the Rectory of Weston and Vicarage of Halworth, in Suffolk, in January, 1737.

Rev. Thomas Anguish.—He held the living till his death in 1762. He published three sermons: "On the Accession;" "On the Rebellion, 1745;" and "On the Earthquake." One of his daughters was married to the Duke of Leeds.

Rev. William Worcester Wilson, D.D., inducted in 1762. He died in 1791.

Rev. John Drake, of All Souls College, Oxford, B.C.L., 1775; D.C.L., 1786; was presented to the Vicarage of Deptford by his kinsman, Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt, Esq. He died at Amersham Rectory, to which living he had been presented in 1775 by the Rev. William Drake—on the 3rd January, 1826.

Rev. John Drake

Rev. Alexander Everingham Sketchley, D.D., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, was ordained deacon by the Bishop of London in 1828, and priest by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1830. He took his degree of B.A. in 1828, M.A. in 1831, and B.D. and D.D. in 1849. He was Curate of Amersham, Bucks, until his appointment to the Vicarage of St. Nicholas in 1836, which he held until his death, October 6th, 1874. Dr. Sketchley resided in his parish during his incumbency, in the house now occupied by Mr. Richard Trickett, and was much respected.

Rev. John Robert Gregg, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin, was ordained deacon in 1854, and priest in 1855 by the Bishop

of Lichfield. His first curacy was at Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, from whence he removed successively to St. Lawrence's, Reading; Sandon, Essex; and North Cerney, Cirencester, 1866, which latter he held till his appointment to St Nicholas, Deptford, in 1875. Mr. Gregg (who had but recently returned from a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, ordered by his physician for the benefit of his health) died somewhat suddenly whilst his family were at church, on Sunday, June 11th, 1882, and was buried on the following Friday in Nunhead Cemetery, much regretted by his parishioners. Mr. Gregg was a son of the late Bishop of Cork.

Rev. Joseph Marychurch Vaughan, Theol. Assoc. Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and King's College, London, was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Rochester in 1859, and priest by the Bishop of Ely in 1860. He was curate of Shildon, 1859 to 1860; Curate of St. James's, Brighton, 1862; Missionary Curate, St. George's-in-the East, 1864 to 1869; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, St. George's-in-the-East, from 1869 to 1879, on leaving which he was presented with a valuable piece of plate from his parishioners as a token of their esteem. From 1870 to to 1879 he was Chaplain to the Workhouse and Infirmary, St. George's-in-the-East. Rector of Dodbrooke, South Devon, 1879 to 1881. Vicar of Englishcombe, Bath, 1882, which he resigned on his appointment to St. Nicholas, Deptford, in the same year. During part of 1864, Mr. Vaughan was Acting Chaplain at Marseilles, and on leaving received a handsome testimonial from the English residents. He held summer chaplaincies for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel between 1864 and 1869 at Kissingen, Bavaria, Aix-les-Bains, Engelberg, and Ischl.

Of the Curates of St. Nicholas', Deptford, may be mentioned the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, of whom Evelyn says, "1676. 19th March. Dr. Lloyd, late curate of Deptford, but now Bishop of Llandaff, preached before the King on 1 Cor., 15 v., 57, that tho' sin subjects us to death yet thro' Christ we become his conquerors."

The Rev. D. Jones, who seems to have been the Curate in charge for Dr. Drake, in the early part of the present century, was the first to introduce Sunday Schools into the parish.

MONUMENTS.—During the various enlargements, and rebuilding of the Church in the 17th century, many of the ancient monuments would seem to have disappeared; a fact much to be regretted. The oldest recorded monument is that given by Weever in his "Funeral Monuments," A.D., 1631, the inscription being then scarcely legible :—

"Orate pro Anima . . . . Weber . . . mercatoris et Maioris Stapul.—Ville Caleis qui ob . . . . Februar . . . et pro . . . Joanne x.b. eius, qui ob . . . . . .

of which he says, "Martin the fifth, Bishop of Rome (who held the Papacy from A.D. 1417 to 1424)," granted by Bull to these Staple merchants, in this Weever's Maioralty at their earnest request, an itinerarie or portable Aulter, which they were to take with them to what place soever they travelled to make any time of aboad; and with all gave them licence to elect a Priest to say Masse, administer the sacraments, to hear their confessions, to enjoyne them penance, and to give them absolution as the cause should require. The forme of which I hold it not much amisse here to set down, as I found it in an old MS. without name or date, in the Earl of Excester's Librarie."

"The ready merchant runs to th' utmost Inde with speed,
By sea, by rocks, by fire, to shun outrageous need."

Horace, Epist. lib. 1., Ep. 1.

On the south side was a gravestone on which were the effigies of a man and woman in brass. The inscription is now gone (in 1766), but is preserved in Weever as follows :—

"Orate pro animabus Johannis Petle, and Christiane uxoris ejus; et Johannis Petle, et Alicie, et Thome Philipot, ac parentum meorum . . ."

On a gravestone within the rails were the effigies of a man and woman in brass, with this inscription in Roman capitals :—

Here lyeth buried Jacob Verzelini, esquire, borne in the citie of Venice, and Elizabeth, his wife, borne in Antwerpe, of the Auncient houses of Vanburen and Maes, who having lived

together in holye state of matrimonie fortie nyne years and fower moneths, departed this life; the said Jacob, the twentye day of January, anno domini 1606, aged LXXXIIII yeares; and the sayd Elizabeth, the XXVI. daye of October, anno domini 1607, aged LXXIII. yeares; and rest in hope of resurrexion of life eternal.

Beneath were the portraitures of six sons and three daughters. Above the figures two escutcheons in brass, viz.: 1st Coat. Two battle axes in saltier, in chief a helmet. 2nd Coat, Quarterly, 1st, Three frame saws. 2nd Two cinque foils, a canton charged with an hour glass. 3rd as the 2nd; 4th as the 1st. And beneath another escutcheon, viz., Verzelini, impaling as above.

On a mural monument of Alabaster in Roman capitals.

Monumentum hoc, omnes qui aspexerint inclyti viri Petri Pett, armigeri, famam et laudes benigne audiant. Dic igitur, lapis; ex his enim tu literis et tanti viri historia, vitam adeptus in multa durabis sæcula, dic cujus sacra ossa juxta te tam quiete custodiuntur illius; scilicet qui fuit patriæ suæ decus, patriæ suæ magnum munimentum; quippe qui non solum nauticam nostram restituit rem, verum illud eximium et novum navigij ornamentum, quod nostri frigatum nuncupant, hostibus formidolosum, suis utilissimum atque tutissimum, primus invenit; qui archinaupegi munus per viginti et tres annos tanta cum fide et solertia gessit, ut hinc plane appareret, se non suum sed bonum publicum corde habuisse; justus sane vir erat, et sui sæculi Noah; qui postquam cum Deo ambulavit, et supradictam illius inventionem in lucem protulit (que fuit arcæ instar, unde nostrum maris dominium juraque nostra e naufragio pene erepta sunt) evocatus fuit ex hujus mundi tempestatibus, Deo gubernante, atque anima illius in Salvatoris sui gremio tanquam in gloriæ arca reposita. Obijt vero Julii 31° ætatis suæ anno 60° post Redemptoris nostri nativitatem, 1652.

EPITAPHIUM.

Quantum antiqua viris tribuerunt tempora magnis,
Ütile qui patriæ attulerint vel nobile quicquam;
Tantum hanc ætatem tibi, Pette, rependere oportet.
Ergo inter veteres tu collaudabere semper;
Namque tibi hoc proprium est, retro ut tua fama recurrat
Laudibus atque tuis priscorum jungat honores.

Translation.—"Let all who see this monument listen kindly to the praise of that illustrious man, Peter Pett, Esquire. Speak, then, stone, who hast won long centuries of existence from this inscription and the history of so great a man, speak, and say whose sacred bones so quietly repose hard by. One who was the glory and bulwark of his country; one who not only restored the efficiency of our navy, but first invented that new and brilliant addition to it which is called a frigate, so formidable to our enemies, so useful to ourselves, and so safe an instrument of naval war; one who for twenty-three years filled the post of master shipbuilder with such fidelity and industry as to make it evident that he had in his heart only the public good and not his own. He was truly a just man, the Noah of his age, who, after he had walked with God and brought to light the above-mentioned invention—which was an ark by means whereof our naval supremacy and our laws were saved almost from shipwreck—was called from the tempests of this world by the ordinance of God, and placed in his Saviour's arms as in an ark of glory. He died July 31, in the 60th year of his age, of the nativity of our Redeemer, 1652."

EPITAPH.

Whatever praise the ancient ages gave
To those who could their country serve or save;
Such praises, Pett, this age should give to thee;
'Mongst ancient worthies thou shalt lauded be.
Thy honors backward run, and add thy name
To th' roll of heroes in an equal fame.

Beneath is the model of a frigate well expressed in alto-relievo; on the top of the monument are these arms, viz.: Or on a fesse gules a lion rampant, Or between three pellets, Crest a pelican Or, vulned proper.

On a mural monument of alabaster in gilt letters:—

"M. S. Prope hanc parietem deposuit exuvias carnis Jo. Turner, armiger navis cui titulus Eboracum, nuper Strategus, Thomæ Turner & Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, unicæ filiæ et hæredis Johannis Holmden, militis, filius natu secundus; illibatæ fidelitatis erga regem infractus assecla intemerati erga parentes obsequij ingens symbolum, amicis suada et lenocinio calami, quam apprime gratus, et in omnes alios facilis et urbanus. Qui cum in utroque bello Batavico & contra prædones Algerinos strenuam navaverat operam, causo

correptus et eodem denuo confectus et opressus fortissimam animam Deo transmisit, 1672, ætatis suæ 27."

Beneath on a tablet is the following in Roman capitals :—

Quem non Turca domat, non Belga ferocior illo
Turpitur, imbellis mors, sine cæde rapis ;
Nil ausa in gladio accintum, nec territa navim
Conscendis tacitum tutior usque forum.
Cur injuste negas meritum virtutis honorem,
Cum tibi tot Batavas sæpe litavit, apros ?
Pro rege et patria vixit, pugnavit, ovavit ;
Quam cuperet fortis sic licuisse mori ?

On the top of the monument are the arms, viz. : Sable a fesse between two chevrons ermine. Crest, a leopard's head erased Or, and spotted azure.

Translation.—Close to this wall are laid the mortal remains of John Turner, Esquire,* Captain of H.M. ship "York." He was the second son of Thomas Turner and his wife Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Holmden, Knight. Firm in his fidelity to his king, a remarkable model of unfailing respect and obedience to his parents, and greatly endeared to his friends by the exquisite charm of his correspondence, kind and courteous to all, after good and active service in both the Dutch wars, and against the Algerine pirates, he was seized with sunstroke, and after severe illness yielded his brave soul into the hands of God, 1672, in the 27th year of his age.

Whom Turk, nor Belgian fiercer still, could tame
Unworthy of his fame
Unarmed death ! thou mad'st an easy prey.
Thou did'st not dare to slay
The chief with sword in hand, nor board his bark.
But with thy mandate dark
Did'st hale him all unconscious to his fate.
Why thus unjust, abate
His honours due, who on Batavia's soil
Gave thee so rich a spoil ?

* "John Turner was appointed Lieut. of the Dragon in 1665 and the Mary Rose in 1666. Towards the close of the latter year he was promoted by Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle to command the expedition. In 1667 he was removed into the Abraham and Sarah, in all probability a hired ship of war. In 1671 he was made Captain of the Tyger, and sailing for the Streights soon afterwards, quitted this ship in the following year for the York, in the command of which ship he died 16th July, 1672 ; his body was brought to England and interred in St. Nicholas Church, Deptford.—*Charnock's Naval Biog.*, vol. I. p. 274.

For King and country, as brave men have done
He lived, he fought, he won.
Alone unblest, that for his country's good
He might not shed his blood.

On a small monument of Alabaster is represented in curious sculpture a man kneeling at a desk in the dress of the times, with an angel holding aside a curtain; in the background is a view of a naval engagement. Beneath on two tablets of black marble, are the following inscriptions in Roman gilt Capitals:—

M.S., H.S.E., Rogerus Boyle, Richardi comitis corcagiensis filius primogenitus, qui in Hibernia natus, in Cantio solo patris natali denatus, dum hic ingenii cultum capessit. Puer eximiæ indolis, præcocitatem ingenii funere luit immaturo; sic luculenti, sed terreni patrimonii factus exhæres cœlestem crevit hæreditatem. Decessit, A.D. 1617, IV. die VIII. bris.

Death.—Richardus prænobilis comes corcagiensis, uxoris suæ patruo.

B.M.P., Memoriæ perenni Edwardi Fenton, reginæ Elizabethæ, olim pro corpore armigeri, Jano O-Neal, ac, post eum, comite Desmoniæ, in Hibernia turbantibus, fortissimi taxiarchi; qui, post lustratum, improbo ausu, Septentrionalis plagæ apocryphum mare, et excussas variis peregrinationibus inertis naturæ latebras, anno 1588, in celebri contra Hispanos naumachia, meruit navis prætoriæ navarchus. Obiit Anno Domini 1603.

Cognatos cineres & amicam manibus umbram,
O Fentone, tuis, excipias tumulo.
Usurum tumuli victuro marmore pensat,
Et reddit gratus, pro tumulo, titulum.

Translation.—Here is laid Roger Boyle,* eldest son of

* In a letter to William Wotton 12th Sept., 1703, the celebrated John Evelyn writes:—"As to the affinity and relation of my wife's family to Mr. Boyle's, take the following account she received from that most religious and excellent lady, his niece, the late Countess of Cloncarty; who, coming down one day to visit my father-in-law, Sir Richard Browne, who lay incommodated with the gout, and sitting by his bedside, upon some casual discourse of her family, and how they always esteemed him as of kindred, related this pretty passage of a kinsman of Sir Richard's mother's first husband, whose name was Geoffrey Fenton, who neglecting his study, being designed for a lawyer, so exceedingly displeased his uncle, that he sent him into Ireland as an abandoned young man, to seek his fortune there. The young student

Richard, Earl of Cork, who was born in Ireland, and died while pursuing his studies in Kent, his father's native place. He was a boy of unusual intelligence, and paying for his too rapid proficiency in study by an early death, lost a splendid inheritance on earth to obtain a still nobler one in heaven. He died October 12th, 1617. Richard Earl of Cork erected this monument to the uncle of his wife.

This monument is placed to the perpetual memory of Edward Fenton, formerly Esquire of the body to Queen Elizabeth, and who afterwards served with great distinction as Brigadier in the civil commotions occasioned by Shane O'Neil, and afterwards by the Earl of Desmond, in Ireland. He subsequently undertook many bold and adventurous voyages in the

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considering his condition, soon recovered his uncle's favour by so diligently applying himself to that study, as in a short time to become one of the most eminent of that profession.

"Now, the first Earl of Cork, being then but Mr. Boyle (a Kentish man; and perhaps I may have told you, a schoolmaster at Maidstone; but this particular being nothing of the Countess's narrative and a secret betwixt you and I only, and perhaps uncertain) coming to advise with Sir Geoffrey Fenton, now knighted, and finding him engaged with another client, and seeing a pretty child in the nurse's arms, entertained himself with them, till Sir Geoffrey came to him, making his excuse for making him wait so long. Mr. Boyle pleasantly told him he had been courting a young lady for his wife. And so it fortuned, that sixteen years after it, Mr. Boyle made his address in good earnest to her, and married the young lady, from whom has sprung all this numerous family of Earls and Lords, branching now into the noblest families of England. How many sons and daughters he left, I do not remember; only that Roger Boyle was the eldest son, whom his father sent young into England, to be educated under the care of his relation, my grandmother, at Deptford, where was then a famous school. * * * * * * This Roger Boyle is the young gentleman, who, dying in Sir Richard Browne's house at Sayes Court in Deptford, was interred in that parish church.

"I will now endeavour to commute for your patience with a pleasant passage current with the Boyles. When King Charles the Second newly come to his Crown, and using frequently to sail down the river in his yachts for diversion, and accompanied by all the great men and courtiers waiting upon him, it was often observed that when the vessel passed by a certain place opposite to the church at Deptford, my Lord Burlington constantly pulled off his hat, with some kind of reverence. This being remarked by some of the Lords standing by him, they desired he would tell them what he meant by it; to which he replied, 'Do you see that steeple there? Have I not reason to pay a respect to the place where my elder brother lies buried: by which I enjoy the Earldom of Cork?'"

then unknown regions of the North Seas, where he made many valuable additions to our geographical knowledge of countries in that portion of the globe. Finally he commanded the Admiral's flagship in the famous naval engagement against the Spanish Armada. He died A.D. 1603.

> "'Mid kindred dust, Fenton, we lay thee down,
> Where kindred shade shall greet thy high renown.
> Not that the living marble shall set forth
> To future times a sailor's, soldier's worth;
> Recorded but the line 'Here Fenton lies,'
> Shall living marble's self immortalize."

Above are the following arms: viz., 1st Coat, Parted per bend embattled, argent and gules, a label of three points sable. 2nd, Parted per bend embattled, argent and gules, a crescent for a difference. 3rd, as above, impaling argent, a cross sable between four fleur de lis of the second. 4th, Argent, a cross sable, between four fleur de lis of the second. 5th as above, impaling argent, three bends wavy sable, each charged with three besants on a chief gules.

On a mural monument of white marble:—

M. S. Neer this place are deposited the bodies of Sir Richard Browne, of Sayes Court, in Deptford, Knight, and his wife dame Joanna Vigorus, of Langham in Essex, deceased in November 1618, aged 74 years. This Sir Richard was younger son of an ancient family at Hitchin in Suffolk, seated afterwards at Horsley in Essex; who being student in the Temple, was by Robert Dudley, the great Earl of Leicester, taken into the service of the Crown, when he went governour of the United Netherlands; and was afterwards by Queen Elizabeth made clerk of the green cloth; in which honourable office he also continued under King James until the time of his death, May 1604, aged 65 years.

Of Christopher Browne, Esq., son and heir of Sir Richard, who deceased in March, 1645, aged 70 years.

Of Thomazine, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Gonson, of Much Baddow in Essex, Esq.; whose grandfather William Gonson and father Benjamin, were successively treasurers of the Navy to King Henry VIII., to King Edward VI., to Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, and died June, 1638, aged 75 years.

Of Sir Richard Browne, Knight and Baronet, only son of Christopher.

Of his wife dame Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Prettyman of Dryfield in Gloucestershire, who deceased vi. of October 1652, aged 42 years. This Sir Richard was gentleman of the privy chamber to King Charles I. and clerk of the Council to his Majesty, and to King Charles II. and, after several foreign and honourable employments, continued resident in the Court of France, from King Charles I. and from King Charles II. to the French Kings Lewis XIII. and Lewis XIV. from the year 1641 until the happy restoration of King Charles II. anno 1660, deceased 12th February 1682-3. aged 78 years; and (according to antient custome) will'd to be interred in this place. These all deceasing in the true faith of Christ, hope through his merits for a joyfull and blessed resurrection. This table was erected by John Evelyn, of Says Court, Esq.; who married Mary, sole daughter and heir of Sir Richard.

Above are these arms, viz.:—Quarter 1st Or, a chief azure. 2nd, Gules, a griffin passant Or, a chief of the second. 3rd, Argent, a fret gules. 4th, Quarterly, indented Or and gules.

In the churchyard was the tomb of Sir Richard Browne, Bart., 1683, with this inscription:—

"MS. Richardus Browne, de Sayes Court, Deptfordiæ, in comitatu Cantii, eques auratus et baronetus, regibus Carolo I. et II., a sanctioribus conciliis secretarius, necnon utriusque regis totos viginti annos ad Ludovicos XIII. et XIV. Galliæ Regis. Prolegatus ætate confectus in cœlestem patriam migrans exuvias corporis hic deposuit ætatis anno 78, reparatæ salutis 1683. Unica relicta filia Johanni Evelyno nupta Monumentum in parte ecclesiæ interiore Gener P. P."

Translation.—Sacred to the memory of Sir Richard Browne, of Sayes Court, Deptford, in the county of Kent, Knight and Baronet, Secretary and Privy Councillor to the Kings Charles I. and II., and for twenty years together, under the reigns of both those Kings, ambassador to Louis XIII. and XIV., Kings of France. Having prolonged his life to old age, and then removing to his heavenly country, he left his mortal remains in this spot in the 78th year of his age, of redemption 1683. He left an only daughter, the wife of John Evelyn. His mourning son-in-law erected a monument to his memory in the interior of the church.*

* Like Dr. Compton, Bishop of London, who used to say "The Churchyard for the dead, the Church for the living;" Sir Richard

On a neat monument of white marble :—

"R Evelyn, J.F. quiescit hoc sub marmore, una quiescit quicquid est amabile, patres quod optent, aut quod orbi lugeant, genas decentes non, ut, ante, risus lepore condit amplius; morum venustas, quanta paucis contigit desideratur omnibus; linguæ Latina, Gallica, quas imbibit cum lacte materno, tacent; tentarat artes, artiumque principijs, pietatis elementa, hauserat; libris inhæsit improbo labore ut sola mors divelleret; quid indoles, quid disciplina, quid labor possint, ab uno disceres. Puer stupendus, qualis hic esset senex si fata vitæ subministrassent iter! set aliter est visum Deo; correptus ille febricula levi jacet, jacent tot una spes parentum. Vixit Ann V. M. VIII. super D. Eheu! delicias breves, quicquid placet mortale, ne placet nimis."

Translation :—"R.* son of John Evelyn, rests under this

Browne, "by a special clause in his will ordered that his body should be buried in the Churchyard under the south-east window of the Chancel, adjoining to the burying places of his ancestors, since they came out of Essex to Sayes Court, he being much offended at the novel custome of burying everyone within the body of the Church and Chancel, that being a favour heretofore granted only to martyrs and greate persons; this excesse of making Churches Charnel-houses being of ill and irreverent example, and prejudicial to the health of the living, besides the continual disturbance of the pavement and seates, and severall other indecencies."--*Evelyn's Diary.*

* Of this son, his father remarks in his diary: "1658. 27 Jan. After six fits of a quartan ague with which it pleased God to visite him, died my deare son Richard, to our inexpressible griefs and affliction, 5 yeares and 3 days old onely, but at that tender age a prodigy for witt and understanding: for beauty of body a very angel; for endowment of mind of incredible and rare hopes. To give onely a little taste of some of them, and thereby glory to God, who out of the mouths of babes and infants does sometimes perfect his praises: at a yeare and halfe old he could perfectly reade any of the English, Latine, French or Gothic letters, pronouncing the three first languages exactly. He had before the 5th yeare, or in that yeare, not onely skill to reade most written hands, but to decline all the nouns, conjugate the verbs regular, and most of the irregular; learn'd out Puerilis, got by heart almost the entire vocabularie of Latine and French primitives and words, could make congruous syntax, turne English into Latine, and *vice versa*, construe and prove what he read, and did the government and use of relatives, verbs, substantives, elipses and many figures and tropes, and made a considerable progress in Comenius's Janua; began himself to write legibly, and had a strong passion for Greeke. The number of verses he could recite was prodigious, and what he remember'd of the parts of playes; which he would also act; and when seeing a Plautus in one's hand, he ask'd what booke it was, and being told it was comedy

stone; and with him rests everything that father's love can cherish, and lament when deprived of. The fair face no longer as of old, bright with the smile of intelligence; the unusual grace of manner which few can attain, which all who knew him will miss; the simple talk in French or Latin languages which he took in with his mother's milk—all silent now. He had begun the study of the arts, and with the principles of the arts had learnt those of piety as well; and was so fond of his books that only death could tear him from them. His example showed how much natural quickness, discipline, and labour, when united, could achieve. Marvellous as a child, what

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and too difficult for him, he wept for sorrow. Strange was his apt and ingenious application of fables and morals, for he had read Æsop; he had a wonderful disposition to mathematics, having by heart divers propositions of Euclid that were read to him in play, and he would make lines and demonstrate them. As to his piety, astonishing were his applications of Scripture upon occasion, and his sense of God; he had learn'd all his Catechisme early, and understood the historical part of the Bible and New Testament to a wonder, how Christ came to redeeme mankind, and how, comprehending the necessarys himselfe, his godfathers were discharged of their promise. These and the like illuminations far exceeded his age and experience, considering the prettinesse of his addresse and behaviour, cannot but leave impressions in me to the memory of him. When one told him how many days a Quaker had fasted, he replied that was no wonder, for Christ had said man should not live by bread alone, but by the Word of God. He would of himselfe select the most pathetic psalms, and chapters out of Job, to reade to his mayde during his sickness, telling her when she pitied him that all God's children must suffer infliction. He declaim'd against the vanities of the world before he had seene any. Often he would desire those who came to see him to pray by him, and a yeare before he fell sick, to kneel and pray with him alone in some corner. How thankfully would he receive admonition, how soon he reconciled! how indifferent, yet continually cheerful! He would give grave advice to his brother John, beare with his impertinencies, and say he was but a child. If he had heard of or saw any new thing, he was unquiet till he was told how it was made; he brought to us all such difficulties as he found in books, to be expounded. He had learn'd by heart divers sentences in Latin and Greeke, which on occasion he would produce even to wonder. He was all life, all prettinesse, far from morose, sullen, or childish in anything he said or did. The last time he had ben at church (which was at Greenwich), I ask'd him, according to costome, what he remembered of the sermon; two good things, father, said he, *bonum gratiæ* and *bonum gloriæ*, with a just account of what the preacher said. The day before he died he cal'd to me, and in a more serious manner than usual told me that for all I loved him so dearly I should give my house, land,

would he have been when old, had fate allowed him length of life? But God decreed otherwise. A slight fever carried him off after he had lived five years, eight months, and a few days. He was the only child of his parents, and alas! how brief was their enjoyment! What mortals love, let them beware never to love too well!"

Mary Evelyn, eldest daughter of John Evelyn, and Mary his wife, borne the last day of September, 1665, at Wooton, in the County of Surrey; a beautiful young woman, endowed with shining qualities both of body and mind, infinitely pious, the delight of her parents and friends. She died the 17th of

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and all my fine things, to his brother Jack, he should have none of them; the next morning, when he found himself ill, and that I persuaded him to keepe his hands in bed, he demanded whether he might pray to God with his hands unjoyn'd; and a little after, whilst in greate agonie, whether he should not offend God by using his holy name so often calling for ease. What shall I say of his frequent pathetical ejaculations utter'd of himselfe; Sweete Jesus save me, deliver me, pardon my sinns, let thine angels receive me! So early knowledge, so much piety and perfection! But thus God having dress'd up a Saint fit for himselfe, would not longer permit him with us, unworthy of the future fruites of this incomparable hopeful blossome. Such a child I never saw: for such a child I blesse God who now follows the child Jesus that Lamb of God in a white robe whithersoever he goes! Even so, Lord Jesus, *fiat voluntas tua!* Thou gavest him to us, Thou hast taken him from us, blessed be the name of the Lord! That I had anything acceptable to Thee was from thy grace alone, since from me he had nothing but sin, but that Thou hast pardon'd! blessed be my God for ever, Amen!

"In my opinion he was suffocated by the women and maids that tended him, and cover'd him too hot with blankets as he lay in a cradle, near an excessive fire in a close roome. I suffer'd him to be open'd, when they found that he was what is vulgarly call'd liver-growne. I caused his body to be coffin'd in lead and reposited on the 30th at 8 o'clock that night in the church of Deptford accompanied with divers of my relations and neighbours, among whom I distributed rings with this motto, *Dominus abstulit;* intending, God willing, to have him transported with my owne body to be interr'd in our dormitory in Wotton Church, in my dear native county Surrey, and to lay my bones and mingle my dust with my fathers, if God be gracious to me and make me as fit for Him as this blessed child was. The Lord Jesus sanctify this and all other my afflictions, Amen! Here ends the joy of my life, and for which I go even mourning to the grave."

In the Preface to his Translation of "The Golden Book of St. Chrysostom, concerning the Education of Children," is likewise given a very interesting account of this amiable and promising child.

March, 1685, at the age of nineteen years, five months, seventeen days, regretted by all persons of worth that knew her value.

Above are these arms, viz.: Quarterly of two côats; 1st, Azure, a griffin passant Or, a chief of the second. 2nd, Or, a chief sable. 3rd as the 2nd. 4th as the 1st.

Beneath the Gallery.

M.S., Joannis Hughes, A.M., Col. Jesu., Cant. socii, quem importuna lethi vis suaque fatalis excellentia cæli avidum, cœlo maturum eripuerunt. Is vir erat quem imitari quem pro meritis laudare ideo omnes vellent, quod vix quisquam potuit. Sacerdotii dignitatem quam vitæ sanctimoniâ adauxit, scriptis strenuè asseruit, in quibus elucent rara divitis ingenii severique judicii specimina. In vitâ rariores virtutem effulsere concordiæ in quâ morum antiquorum gravem severitatem cum præsentis ævi decorâ facilitate suaviter temperatam et amicè conjurantem videre erat et admirari. In hoc inani laudis munere ulterius progredi jubet officiosa pietas, sed tibi parcimus viator ne nimius tandem sit nostroque similis dolor tuus. Ob. Nov. 18°, anno 1710, ætatis suæ 28. Tristes reliquias honestâ pompâ efferendas et hoc sepulchrali marmore decorandas curavit Samuel Townsend amici defuncti injussu, amicitiæ scilicet esse ratus hac una in re idem non vellet.

Translation.—Sacred to the memory of John Hughes, Master of Arts, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, who was early carried off by a sudden and premature death, and his own readiness for the heaven he so ardently desired. A man whom all wished, the more because scarce any were able, to imitate and praise as he deserved. He adorned the dignity of the priesthood by the holiness of his life and the vigour of his writings, which exhibit unusual evidences of the richness of his genius and the discrimination of his judgment. His life displayed a rare combination of high qualities, pleasantly uniting the austerity of the morals of former days with the gentler ease and grace of more recent times. A tender regard for his memory would have led me to go further in this useless tribute of praise, but I fear, passer by, making your grief unduly great, and equal to my own. He died November 18, 1710, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. His remains were buried with suitable splendor, and this marble erected on his tomb, in opposition to what would probably have been his own wish, by Samuel Townsend,

who considers it a mark of friendship to disregard, in this respect only, the wishes of his friend.

On a neat mural monument of white marble—

Near this place lieth the body of Ann, wife of Thomas South, Esq., of Deptford, who died on the 15th day of May, anno domini, 1732. Ætatis 24.

Also Ann, daughter of the above Ann South, who died on the 8th of April, 1748. Ætatis 17.

Above are these arms, viz.: Argent three staples sable, impaling gules. On a bend argent three choughs proper, membered and beaked gules.

Thomas Turner, gent, obiit September, anno domini 1671. Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Holmden, obiit November the 19th, anno 1685.

Above is an achievement with these arms, viz.: Sable, a chevron ermine, between three fer de molines Or, on a chief argent a lion passant gules impaling sable, a fesse between two chevrons ermine. Crest, a lion passant gules, in his paw a branch vert.

On a mural monument of grey marble is the following inscription:—

"Neere this place is interred the body of Jonas Shish, Esq., Master Shipwright to King Charles the 2nd of his Majesties yards Deepford and Woolwich, who departed this life May the 7th, 1680, in the 75th year of his age, and in his last sickness did appoint his epitaph in words to this effect:—

"By sin I die, the wages due to all.
By sin, as I, the universe must fall;
Yet, holy Jesus, bring me to the throne
Of heavenly bliss, where God doth rule alone;
That I may sacred anthems always sing,
With holy angels to their sovraign King.
Once I was strong, but am intombed now
To be dissolved to dust, and so must you,
In health remember still thy latter end
That will *beget* a care nere to offend."

"Here also lyeth the body of Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life the 5th March, 1678, in the 59th yeare of her age, together with eight children and twelve grandchildren, leaving behind them three sons and three daughters."

"Also, John, the eldest son, Master Shipwright of His

Majesties yard of Deptford, obijt October 16th, 1686, aged 43 years; and Thomas the third son Master Shipwright of His Majesties yard of Woolwich, obiit December the 6th, 1685, aged 37 years; and Kenrick, the son of John and Marie Shish, who deceased . . . Aged 14 years.

On the top of the monument were these arms, viz.: Argent, three bars wavy azure, on a chief gules, an axe between two anchors Or in pale. Beneath was another coat, viz.: Azure on a sea vert, the hull of a ship argent on a chief argent, a cross gules, charged with a lion passant argent.

On a neat mural monument of white marble.

In memory of William Boulter, Esq., who died the 4th day of January, anno domini 1714. In memory of Richard Wilkinson, Esq., grandson of William Boulter, Esq., who died the 9th day of December, 1725, aged 28 years.

Above are these arms, viz.: 1st, Party per chevron, gules and argent, two mullets in chief Or. 2nd, Argent, on a chevron gules three dead men's skulls of the first, impaling gules, a fesse varry argent and azure, in chief an unicorn between two mullets Or.

On an achievement are these arms in a lozenge, viz: Quarterly, 1st, Argent, on a fesse counter—embattled sable three escallops argent, a canton, gules and azure charged with a leopard's head Or. 2nd, Sable, on a fesse nebule argent gutte de sang, between three elephants' heads couped Or. 3rd as the 2nd. 4th as the 1st.

And beneath is this inscription:—"Near this place lyes the body of Mrs. Jane Netmaker; obiit 16th January, 1712. Ætat 70."

On an achievement are these arms, viz.: Quarterly of two coats; 1st, Argent, a lion rampant gules, between nine pheons sable. 2nd, Argent, two lions rampant sable, on a chief of the second, three covered cups Or. 3rd as the 2nd. 4th as the 1st, impaling Or, a lion rampant gules, within a border invected of the 2nd. Crest, a lion rampant gules, holding a bow and arrow.

And beneath is this inscription:—

"In the middle isle lies interred the body of Sarah the eldest daughter of and co-heiress to George Pomeroy, Esq.; deceased

(late commander of the Katherine yacht) and wife of Nicholas Roope, Esq., storekeeper of his Majesty's yard at Sheerness, and son of the late Nicholas Roope of Rotherhithe, Esq. She died July 16th, 1742, aged near 30 years, with a most deserving and amiable character; and had six children by her said husband, but left only one of them living; viz. Mary Pomeroy Roope, born and christened so in July 1736, and is likely to inherit all her said mother's singular virtues."

On a mural monument of white marble:

"Near this place lyes interred the body of Robert Castell, late of this parish, gent., who lived beloved and died lamented by all good men, but most by his sorrowful widow Mrs. Margaret Castell, who erected this monument to his memory, though he himself hath left behind much better and more lasting monuments; such were his piety towards God, affection to the established Church, loyalty to his King, justice in his dealings, hospitality to his neighbours, bounty and compassion to the poor, fidelity to his friends, kindnesse and fatherly care for his relatives, his considerable benefactions to this parish, and particularly his zeal and generous contributions for the rebuilding and adorning this church, which ought to be recorded here in justice to the dead, but chiefly for the imitation of the living, that they may find comfort in their deaths, when they shall depart this life, as he did on the fourteenth day of August, 1698, and in the sixty-fifth year of his age."

On the top of the monument are these arms, viz.: Argent, three castles gules. Crest, on a helmet a castle argent. Beneath is another coat, viz.:—Sable three salmons haurient argent, impaling argent, a chevron gules, between three cormorants sable.

At the upper end of the south side is thus written:

Sacræ perpetuæque memoriæ Gulielmi Haukyns de Plimouth, armigeri; qui veræ religionis verus cultor, pauperibus præcipue navicularij munificus, longinquas instituit sæpe navigationes; arbiter in causis difficillimis æquissimus, fide, probitate, & prudentia singulari. Duas duxit uxores, e quarum una 4, ex altera 7 suscepit liberos. Johannes Haukins, eques auratus, classis regiæ qvæstor, frater mœstissimus posuit. Obijt spe certa resurgendi 7 die mensis Octobris, anno domini 1589.

Translation.—To the sacred and perpetual memory of

William Hawkins, of Plymouth, esquire, a sincere professor of the true religion, and conspicuous for his kindness to the poorer shipmen. He made many long and distant voyages. He was a just arbiter in difficult causes, and remarkable for his fidelity, integrity, and practical wisdom. He was twice married, and had four children by his first wife, and seven by the second. This monument was erected by his sorrowing brother, Sir John Hawkins, knight, treasurer of the Royal Navy. He died, in certain hope of the resurrection, on the 7th day of October, in the year of Our Lord 1589.

"Near this place lyeth interred the body of Mr. Thomas Shish, late master shipwright of his Majesties yard at Woolwich, who died the 6th of December, 1685, leaving behind him his wife, three sons, and two daughters.

Above is an achievement with these arms, viz.:—Argent, three bars wavy azure, on a chief gules an axe, between two anchors, Or in pale, impaling argent, a chevron gules, between three helmets sable. Crest, Or a naval crown, a demi lion rampant gules, holding an anchor, Or.

Against the east wall of the chancel, on the outside, is a tablet to the memory of Susanna, wife of Captain George Shelvocke, 1711. *Near it is the tomb of her husband.*

Inscription:—"Here lyeth the body of Captain George Shelvocke, descended of an ancient family in Shropshire; but long an inhabitant of this town. He was bred to the sea service, under Admiral Benbow, and served on board of the Royal Navy in the wars of King William and Queen Anne. In the years of our Lord 1719, 20, 21, 22, he performed a voyage round the world, which he, most wonderfully, and to the great loss of the Spaniards, completed, though in the midst of it he had the misfortune to suffer shipwreck upon the Island of Juan Fernandez, on the coast of the Kingdom of Chili. He was a gentleman of great abilities in his profession and allowed to have been one of the bravest and most accomplished seamen of his time. He departed this life in London, November 30th, 1742, in the 67th year of his age. He married Susanna, daughter of Captain Richard Strutton, who died in 1711."

On the north side of the Church:—

"Sacred to the memory of George Shelvocke, Esq., late Secretary of the General Post Office and F.R.S., who at a very early period of life attended his father, Captain George Shel-

vocke, in a voyage round the world; during the course of which he remarkably experienced the wonderful protection of Divine Providence, and ever retained a grateful remembrance thereof. In his life he was most amiable; in his death he is most lamented; in him his kindred regret the greatest ornament, his acquaintance their best companion, his intimates their dearest friend. Learned without pride, pious, without ostentation, he fulfilled the duties of his office with the utmost integrity, and showed the goodness of his heart in repeated acts of benevolence. He died the 12th of March, 1760, aged 58 years; and is buried with his father."

This monument is erected by the particular desire of his widow, who did not long survive him.

Strype mentions memorials in the church to Thomas Wilshaw, 1672; Jane, relict of Captain Robert Callis, and wife of Captain Blake, 1667; Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Jekyl, 1678; and Anthony Young, merchant, 1693.

In the churchyard are tombstones to the memory of Mary, daughter of Richard Basnett, of Bangor, wife of Thomas Crumpe, of Lidney (Gloucestershire), gent., 1693; Frances, wife of John Richardson, surgeon, 1707; Mary, wife of Captain Thomas Meads, daughter of Peter Garnett, 1709; Richard Thomas, Esq. (his daughter Margaret married the Rev. Richard Loving, M.A.), 1715; Ursula, relict of Lieut. Thomas Brown, 1715; Edward Popley, master builder, 1728; Edward Ward, his grandson, Commander in the East India Company's service, 1762; Richard Naish, gent, 1733; Lieut. Thomas Russel, 1739; Capt. Abraham Mitchell (commander of a trading vessel, who died in 1745, in consequence of losing his leg in an engagement with a French privateer of considerable force. He defended his ship—which was richly laden—with such bravery and resolution, that the enemy was obliged to sheer off). Mr. Peter Bronsdon, 1745; Anne, his wife, daughter of Henry Shiffner, Esq., 1757: William Mills, Esq., 1753; Thomas Anguish, M.A., Vicar, 1763; George Bowler, of Clifford's Inn, gent., 1763; George Browne, Esq., 1783; Thomas Snell, Esq., Clerk of the Check to the Dockyard at Portsmouth, 1786; John Christopher Franck, surgeon, 1788; Edward Wood, Esq., Surveyor of the Dockyard, 1790; Benjamin Hunter, Esq., Master Attendant in the Dockyard, 1791; Lieut. Joseph Clapp, of the Royal Navy, 1792; Roger Sturkey, surgeon, 1792; Benjamin Barnsley, Esq., 1792; Mr. Edward Currey, attorney,

1795; William Butler, gent., 1796; John Wells, Esq., Master of the Wet Dock at Rotherhithe; and Richard Brooke, bookseller, of London.

These ancient monumental inscriptions, many of which probably disappeared when the church was rebuilt, or are now illegible, have been copied from Thorpe's "Registrum Roffense," and Lysons' "Environs of London."

Interments, with but few exceptions, have not taken place in the church or churchyard since 1856.

The parish registers* date from 1563, and are complete with the exception of the marriages for a period of 30 years, viz., between 1705 and 1735. The first volume contains baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1563 to 1653; the second up to 1664; the third up to 1705. The fourth has baptisms and burials from 1705 to 1717; the fifth from 1717 to 1786; and the sixth from 1786 to 1794. The seventh contains these two items from 1794 to 1802, together with marriages from 1735 to 1754. The eighth book has baptisms and burials from 1802 to 1812. The ninth, tenth, and eleventh contain the register of marriages from 1754 to 1764, from that date to 1784 and then up to 1812 respectively.

The following extracts, culled promiscuously, will serve to convey an idea of the entries generally in St. Nicholas' Parish registers.

"1st June 1593, Christopher Marlowe, slaine by Francis Archer."

* No registers were kept previous to the year 1538; the death or marriage of some local notable being occasionally recorded as a note in some parish book; but in this year an Act of Parliament was passed that every baptism, marriage, and death was to be entered in a book provided for the purpose. Few obeyed, however, and in 1558 a new order to this effect was issued. And in 1597 it was ordained that parchment register books should be purchased at the expense of each parish, and all older copies transcribed into them from the year 1558, which explains the reason so many parish registers commence on that date. So little, however, was the importance of this matter felt, that in many instances the births, marriages, and deaths are all entered promiscuously in one book, without classification of any kind, and often interspersed with curious notes of passing events. In 1831, Parliament ordered a return to be made of the number and state of the registers in every parish, the result being presented in a Blue Book. The original MSS. are in many cases often fuller than the printed return. A new system of registration has been in vogue since 1831, which, however exact and complete, is officially prosaic and devoid of romance.

"Benjamin, son of Mr John Wells,* Paymaster of his Majesties Navy, baptized August 18th, 1616."

John Wells, who was afterwards Treasurer of the Stores, distinguished himself as a mathematician, and published a treatise on "Shadows." He was buried at Deptford, December 7th, 1635. His son Benjamin Wells, of All Souls, Oxon, was an eminent physician, and published a treatise on the "Gout." —(*Wood's Athen., Oxon., vol. ii.*)

"Anne, daughter of Sir William Russell—created a baronet in 1628—Treasurer of the Navy, baptized July 5th, 1519; Gerard, son, June 13th, 1620; Edward, June 8th, 1621; Robert, September 10th, 1622; John, buried May 31st, 1624; Mr. Edward Lukenor, and Mrs. Elizabeth Russell (daughter of Sir William), married November 1st, 1663; Thomas Chichley, gent., and Mrs. Sarah Russell, married August 13th, 1655; John Bodville, Esq., and Mrs. Anne Russell, married September 11th, 1638."

"William Shewers and John Finicho, two children, who, playing together, shut themselves into a hutch and were smothered, buried August 26th, 1631."

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* In a letter from John Evelyn to Anthony à Wood from Sayes-court, 29th May, 1691, is the following respecting Mr. Wells:—"Having lately received an account from Mr. Aubrey (as formerly by the specimens and proposals you have published) of the progress of the intended History (Athenæ Oxoniensis) and that you desire to be informed who one Mr. Wells (some time since of Deptford) was: the best light I can give you will be from the inscription upon his wife's monument in that parish church. Of what county or family of that name he originally was, I cannot say; but it might happily be conjectured by the arms, had not the clerk (whom I ordered to send me the enclosed note) forgotter that circumstance. Thus much only I can add that Mr. Wells, the husband, married into a very ancient and worthy family of the Wallengers and Gonstones, of which the last (namely, Benjamin) had been treasurer of the Navy Royal during the reigns of Henry VIIIth, King Edward VIth, Queen Mary and Elizabeth, a place of greatest trust and honour. And to these two families my wife has a near relation. But to return to Mr. Wells. He was the author of a book of Shadows or Dialing, and excellent mathematician, well acquainted with Mr. Gunter, Gelibrand, Doctor Gilbert, Mr. Oughtred and other famous mathematicians of his time. I have several horoscopes and other schemes of his among my papers. He had two sons (whom I well knew) whereof the eldest succeeded in his father's office of Storekeeper in the Naval Arsenal, a place of good credit and requiring extraordinary application. His second son, Benjamin Wells, physician, formerly Fellow of All Souls in Oxon., "a very good scholar, lately deceased at Greenwich, leaving only two daughters."

"Mr. Ephraim Paget, buried October 27th, 1646." He was rector of St. Edmund's, Lombard Street, and the author of a description of the sundry sorts of Christians not subject to the Pope; and an account of the heresies of later times."

"Captain Thomas Pearse* and Lieutenant Logan, shot to death for losing the Saphire cowardly; buried August the 26th, 1670."

"Rebecca, Sarah and Rachael, daughters of Edward Rippington, baptized August 5th, 1688." It appears that these triplets all lived and that the mother recovered.

"Richard, Ellis, and Saul, children of John Powell, mariner, baptised November 28th, 1738." They were all buried December 14th.

"Anne Bland, widow, who was the mother of twenty-five children born of her body, aged 80, having at that date fifteen sons in Her Majesty's Army, from a cellar in Butt-lane, buried January 9th, 1710-1."

"October, 1727. Gave for the relief of John Butler, with a permit Pass from Somersetshire for himself, his mother, and two children more (his Father being Rob'd and Murther'd, and afterwards his house set on fire by ye Rogues that Rob'd him, who also cut and burnt the fflesh of several of the ffamily to make them confess where the money was laid), 3s. 0d."

"February, 1747. Gave Susannah Brock to ffetch her shoes out of pawn, 1s. 0d."

We find the following revolting case of sacrilege recorded in the "Gentleman's Magazine:"—"Saturday, Oct. 31, 1801. A curious examination this day took place at the Castle Inn, Deptford, before William and Phillip Goodhew, Esqrs., 2 magistrates of that place, and Mr. Bond. of Bow Street.

"It having been discovered that the Church of St. Nicholas,

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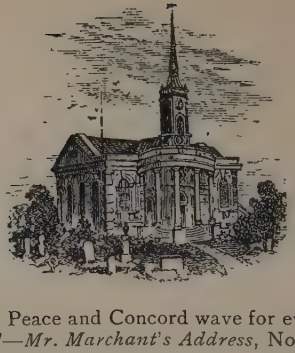
* The "Saphire" was unfortunately lost on the 31st March, 1670, on the coast of Sicily, through the default and cowardice of Captain John Pierce and his lieutenant Andrew Logan, who, upon the approach of four sail, supposed to be Turkish men-of-war, ordered the ship to run from them contrary to the persuasion of the master and purser, who wished them to fight. The court martial was held on board the "Bezan," on Sept. 16, 1670; Sir Samuel Smith was president of the court.

Captain Pierce, late Captain of His Majesty's ship "Saphire," together wich his lieutenant, were according to the sentence of the court martial, executed on board the "Dragon," near Deptford.—*London Gazette*, Nos. 505 and 508.

Deptford, had been several times plundered of lead coffins, proper steps were taken for the detection of the offenders; and in consequence of warrants issued for the purpose several persons were brought up for examination for stealing from vaults in the churchyard of St. Nicholas, at various times since the month of January last, 40 leaden coffins weighing upwards of 40 tons and of the value of £30, or thereabouts, the property of the parochial churchwardens and other persons. Nine were committed on the whole. The examination lasted from 11 till 4 in the afternoon, in the course of which several horrid circumstances were developed at which humanity revolts. It appeared that the lead fresh buried was the best for sale, and in order to get at it those miscreants mangled the bodies with their spades and several limbs were found strewn about in all directions totally exposed and uncovered."

It is a remarkable and noteworthy fact that the parish of St. Nicholas, with nearly eight thousand inhabitants, contains no chapel or meeting house connected with any denomination of Nonconformists, excepting the New Street School room, which is used as a preaching station by the City Missionaries.

A line starting from the middle of the River Thames, passing up the centre of Deptford Creek to a short distance above Creek Bridge; thence across to the boundary stone inserted in the wall in front of the new houses erected on the site of the Trinity Hospital; through the centre of the following streets, viz.: Church Street, Union Street, High Street, Old King Street, Dock Street, Prince Street, Evelyn Street, Albert Street, Victoria Road, and across the Victualling yard to the centre of the Thames, and following the stream to the starting point, forms the boundary of St. Nicholas' Parish.



"May the Banner of Peace and Concord wave for ever on the Standard of St. Paul."—*Mr. Marchant's Address*, Nov. 7th, 1825.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—An Act of Parliament was passed in 1729, 3rd George II., c. 33, authorising the formation of the new district parish of St. Paul, Deptford, and providing for the maintenance of the minister of the new church erected—between Church Street and Butt Lane (High Street)— out of the public bounty, under the Acts passed in the years nine and ten of Queen Anne, for the building of fifty new churches in or near London. The church* which was consecrated by the Right Rev. Edmund, Lord Bishop of London, June 30th, 1730, is, as Mr. Dinwiddy truly says, a "very noble example of a period in architecture—the English Renaissance—furnishing many sumptuous examples, in or about our metropolis, of church structures, rivalling the temples of the Ancients, and few, if any, excel in grandeur, the west front with its massive Tuscan porch, and elegant campanile, and interior of this Parish Church. The name of the architect is not known, but the design is worthy the genius of a Wren, and may have been one of the later works of Wren's gifted pupil, Nicholas Hawksmoor, who was engaged under Sir Christopher, upon the building of Greenwich Hospital. The treatment of the remarkably elegant tower appears to have been inspired by the upper portion—above the belfry—of Saint Mary-le-Bow Church ; Wren's unrivalled tower.

"The internal plan is remarkable for its squareness, the dimensions east to west being 76 feet without the apse (with the apse 89 feet), and from north to south, clear of the walls,

* Sir Henry Hicks, Knt., and Michael Gee, Esq., were the first churchwardens.

77 feet. Further, the plan is in the form of a Greek cross, this being particularly emphasised by the roof construction spanning east to west and north to south—the ridges intersecting and continuing to the four cardinal points in equal lengths terminating at the pediments on each front, the four corners between the short arms of the cross being occupied east by the vestries and west by the gallery staircases. The only exception that can be taken to the general perfection of the interior is in the treatment of the chancel apse, which with its dwarfed columns (in wood) and simpler Doric order appears eclipsed by the generally sumptuous finish of the edifice. The church is surrounded on three sides by deep galleries. The pews are of Dutch oak. In the central window of the chancel is a fine representation of the patron saint of the church—St. Paul—in stained glass, by W. Collins, the gift of the celebrated Dr. Burney, Richard Edmonds, J. Mason, Samuel Gardiner, Thomas Marshall, — Bell, and Matthew Ffinch, Esqrs., in 1813; the two armchairs within the sanctuary being presented by Dr. Burney, the Rector, at the same time. The Gothic chair was given in 185– by Miss Peart, of the Broadway, Deptford.

"The altar-piece is by West, and represents the Conversion of St. Paul. The organ, built by Bridge in 1730, was the gift of Benjamin Ffinch, Esq., the great grandfather of the late Rector, the Rev. B. S. Ffinch."

"Not the least impressive feature in this fine structure are the noble terraces with their spacious step approaches on the west, north, and south front," that on the west being semi-circular. It is currently reported that all the stones used in the construction of the building were dressed at Portland, previous to their transportation here. There are sittings for 1,300 persons, 300 of which are free.

In the spring of 1856 the church was repaired at a cost of £930, sixty pounds of which sum was collected at the reopening services on Sunday, April 6th, 1856, the remainder being raised by subscriptions from inhabitants, non-parishioners, sale of lead, &c. The works were performed by Mr. John Mitchell, of High Street, Deptford, under the superintendence of Mr. John Whichcord (architect and district surveyor) of Deptford. Amongst the improvements effected at this date was a heating apparatus.

On the 2nd of July, 1883, the church was again closed for

repairs, which were efficiently carried out under the supervision of Mr. Thomas Dinwiddy, F.S.I. (architect and surveyor), of Greenwich. The effect of the colouring in the redecoration of the chancel, ceiling, and Corinthian columns of the interior—from Mr. Dinwiddy's designs—is both pleasing to the eye and reflects great credit on the æsthetic taste of the architect. The cost of the repairs amounted to £601 12s. 6d., and great praise is due, not only to the zealous energy of the committee for their arduous labours in bringing the work to a successful issue, but to the parishioners generally, who responded so liberally to their appeal for the necessary funds. The committee was composed of the following gentlemen:—Rev. H. G. Cundy, D D., *Rector*, and Messrs. B. Avery and W. Wright, *Churchwardens*, S. Winn, A. Clifford, W. T. Hunt, jun., J. Newling, and G. Carr.

The church was reopened for Divine Service August 4th, 1883.

According to an advertisement of November 14th, 1843, announcing the sale of the advowson, the living is given thus: —Interest arising from South Sea 3 p.c. stock, £101 2s. 8d.; surplice and other fees, £173; rental of vaults, regularly paid by the Churchwardens, £70; and rents of pews, £25. According to Crockford and Mackesson the living is now worth £450 per annum.

The patronage of St. Paul's is now vested in the Bishop of Rochester, to whom it was transferred by Mrs. Drake, in whose family it had been for 150 years.

Rectors.

Rev. William Norton, D.D., Vicar of St. Nicholas, who died May 21st, 1731, was the first Rector.

Rev. James Bate, B.D., was inducted May 25th, 1731, died September 28th, 1775. He was the eldest son of the Rev. James Bate, M.A., Vicar of Chilham, Kent, and was born in 1703 at Bocton Malherb, in this county. He published several works in defence of the Christian Religion against Chubb and others; "A Rationale of the Doctrine of Original Sin;" an address to his parishioners on the occasion of the Rebellion in 1745; several sermons, one to the "Order of Ubiquarians" in 1738. He was a Fellow of S. John's College, Cambridge; and sometime Chaplain at Paris to Horatio Walpole, Esq.

Patron, the King.

Rev. Richard Conyers, LL.D., September 29th, 1775; died April 23rd, 1786. (*Vide Parish Worthies.*)

Rev. John Eaton, Rector of Fanstead, Co. Essex, was granted a dispensation by New College, Oxford, of which he was a Fellow, on the 24th of October, 1786, to hold the Rectory of St. Paul's, Deptford. Mr. Eaton died at the residence of Dr. Drake, Amersham, Bucks, September 10th, 1808, whilst on his way to Bath for the recovery of his health.

Rev. Henry Purrier was instituted in 1809.

Rev. Charles Burney, D.D., died 28th December, 1817. (*Vide Parish Worthies.*)

Rev. George Cookson 1818.

Rev. Thomas William McGuire, B.A., 1819, died Dec. 5th, 1833, after a protracted illness of several years. He was much respected by his parishioners.

Rev. Benjamin Sanderson Ffinch, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, was inducted to the living on Tuesday, 11th March, 1834; the Rev. Thomas Ainger, M.A., Curate of the new church, Greenwich, officiating on the occasion. He was ordained Deacon in 1827, and Priest 1828, by the Bishop of Rochester. He was likewise Lecturer of St. Paul's, Deptford. In 1842, he was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Buchan; and Chaplain to the Trinity House in 1847. Mr. Ffinch, who belonged to a Deptford family, was a gentleman of genial disposition, and much respected by his parishioners and townsmen.

Rev. Frank Owen, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, inducted in 1874, and exchanged in September, 1881, with the Rev. Dr. Cundy for the rectory of Miserden. Mr. Owen was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Winchester for the Bishop of Worcester in 1851; Priest by the Bishop of Worcester in 1852. He was curate of St. Martin's, Birmingham, from 1851 to 1853; St. Stephen the Martyr, Marylebone, from 1853 to 1863; Rector of Dunmore East, Ireland, from 1864 to 1872, and Vicar of Christ Church, Nailsea, from 1872 to 1874.

Rev. Henry George Cundy, D.D., of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, the present Rector, was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Oxford in 1865, and Priest by the same prelate in 1866.

He took his degree of B.A. in 1865, M.A. in 1868; B.D. in 1876, and D.D. in 1880. Dr. Cundy was Second Master of Christ Church Cathedral School, Oxford, and curate of St. Philip and St. James', Oxford, from 1865 to 1867; Professor of Classics in Queen's College, Birmingham, from 1867 to 1870; and Rector of Miserden, in the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, from 1870 to 1881. He is author of "'The Baptism of Water and the Spirit; or Baptismal Regeneration the Doctrine of the Church of England and the Word of God; being a reply to The Baptism of the Spirit,'" by the Rev. W. W. Robinson, of Chelsea, 1867; "The Apostolical Succession: a sermon," 1870; "Members one of Another: a sermon," 1872; "Eschatology," 1878, and "How shall we work the new Burials Act?" 1880.

Church Work.—St. Paul's Mission, Edward Street Schools. A children's service, in lieu of morning Sunday School, has been held here ever since the erection of the schools, at 11.15 a.m. In January, 1878, a Friday evening service at 8 p.m. was commenced, and additional services during Lent and Advent. A Sunday evening service at 7 p.m. was begun in October, 1879, which has increased in strength and usefulness, mainly through the indefatigable zeal and untiring energy of the honorary lay preacher, Frederick J. Dickinson, and other laymen associated with him in the good work. The services are choral, and there is a surpliced voluntary choir of about thirty men and boys. There are no paid agencies connected with this Mission, and it is supported entirely by the offertory. Mr. Dickinson having left, the Mission is now in charge of Mr. E. Layman, B.A., of Keble College, Oxford.

Union of Church Workers. This Union, of which the rector is president, was instituted September 3rd, 1874, and at the present time numbers about 50 members.

The object of this Parochial Union is to draw together more closely in the bonds of Christian fellowship all those who are engaged in any way as Church workers in the Parish of St. Paul, Deptford. These workers may be Sunday school teachers, district visitors, superintendents of Dorcas, provident, or coal societies, members of the choir, librarians, &c., the only condition of membership being a sincere desire to promote the work of the Church in St. Paul's Parish, according to

the opportunity and ability of each; all persons so employed being eligible as members.

A branch of the Girls' Friendly Society is in active working order. This society, which numbers about 100 members, holds weekly meetings and a monthly tea. The objects are:—

1.—To bind together in one Society, ladies as Associates, and working girls and young women as members, for mutual help (religious and secular), for sympathy and prayer.

2.—To encourage purity of life, dutifulness to parents, faithfulness to employers, and thrift.

3.—To provide the privileges of the Society for its members, whatever they may be, by giving them an introduction from one branch to another.

The hon. secretary is Miss Grant.

St. Paul's Church Institute.—A club for youths over 14 years is held at the club-room, under the superintendence of Mr. E. Layman. Branches of the Church of England Temperance Society for Adults, with weekly meetings every Monday at the Schools, and for girls, senior boys and junior boys, with weekly meetings in the Edward Street schoolrooms. District Visitors' Society and Fund meet weekly during the winter months. Sunday school library. Christmas Gifts Fund. The St. Paul's Men's Club meets every Monday at the Institute club-room. St. Paul's Penny Bank, 400 members. Mothers' meeting on Monday afternoons.

St. Paul's Rectory, a quaint old house, triangular in shape, and said to have been built from designs by Sir John Vanbrugh, after being unoccupied as a residence for some time, was sold July 10th, 1882, for £1,500. A row of artizans' dwellings have been erected on the site.

Monuments.—*On the south side of the Chancel is a marble monument to the memory of Dr. Burney, with a bas-relief medallion bust of the great bibliophilist, resting on a pile of books, and the following inscription:—*

"Charles Burney, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., Rector of this parish and of Cliffe in this county; Prebendary of Lincoln, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to His Majesty. Born 4th Dec., 1757. Died 28th Dec., 1817."

"In him were united the highest attainments in learning; with manners at once dignified and attractive; peculiar

promptitude and accuracy of judgment, with equal generosity and kindness of heart. His zealous attachment to the Church of England was tempered by moderation, and his impressive discourses from the pulpit became doubly beneficial from the influence of his own example.

"The Parishioners of St. Paul's, Deptford, erected this monument as a record of their affection for their revered pastor, monitor, and friend; of their gratitude for his services, and their unspeakable regret for his loss."

On the south side of the Chancel is a sumptuous monument, before which are several steps of black marble inclosed with iron rails. On a sarcophagus is a large urn of statuary marble, in part covered with a mantle; and on the front of the base is the following inscription:—

"Underneath this place lyes the body of Mathew Finch of this parish, gent., who departed this life the 20th of March, 1745, aged 70.

"Also the body of Mr. Benjamin Finch, brother of the above-said."

Above the urn, on a background of dove-colour marble, are these arms, viz.:—Argent, a chevron between three griffins passant, sable.

On a pillar adjoining is a marble tablet surmounted with the following arms:—Argent on a bend sable, 3 dolphins of the 1st, ducally crowned Or; and the motto, "Cuspis fracta causa coronæ," and this inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of Sophia, the wife of John David Rolt, Esq., of Broomfield, Deptford, Kent, who died 11th Feby., 1833, aged 66 years.

"Also of John David Rolt, Esq., who died 24th March, 1854, aged 85 years.

"This tablet is inscribed by their grateful children, to the best and most affectionate of parents."

On the south side of the chancel are monuments, likewise, to the memory of

Susanna, wife of Peter Giles Pickernell.

Arthur Putt, his wife Mary, and a grandson.

George Emmett and his wife, Rebecca.

Adam Bell, Esq., who died 4th January, 1823, æt. 73, his wife and daughters.

Mary, wife of Captain Henry Garrett, R.N

On the north side is a monument by Nollekens.

"In memory of James Sayer, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the White, son of John Sayer, Esq., and Katherine, his wife, one of the daughters, and co-heiress of Rear-Admiral Robert Hughes, and Lydia, his wife, who all lie buried in the old Church of this town, with many of their issue. He was a man of the strictest honour and integrity; an active and diligent officer. In the war of 1739 he had the thanks of the Assembly of Barbadoes for his disinterested conduct in the protection of their trade; and he first planted the British standard in the Island of Tobago. In the war of 1756 he led the attacks both at the taking of Senegal and Goree; and was Commander-in-Chief off the French coast at Belle Isle, at the time of making the peace in 1763. As his life was most exemplary, he met death with a becoming fortitude, after a tedious and most painful illness, on the 29th of October, 1776, aged 56 years."

Arms. Quarterly 1st and 4th Gules, a chevron between three sea-pies, Argent, Sayer, 2nd and 3rd Azure, a lion rampant, Or Hughes.

On the north side of the chancel is a large and beautiful monument with an urn of Sicilian marble, encircled with a festoon of flowers in statuary; and underneath is this inscription:—

"M.S.—Mariæ, filiæ Benjaminis et Saræ Finch, Richardi Hanwell, de civitate Oxon, generosi, conjugis optime meritæ, marito placidæ et amantissimæ, parentibus morigeræ, et omnibus jucundæ, quæ, terra relicta, die decimo quinto Novembris, anno domini M.DCC.LIV, et ætatis suæ vicesimo quinto, ad cœlum migravit; quo Maria, filiola ejus recens nata, paucos tantum dies præcesserat."

Translation.—"Sacred to the memory of Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Finch, and the excellent wife of Richard Hanwell, gentleman, of the city of Oxford. She was a loving wife, a dutiful daughter, and an affectionate friend to all around her. She left this world for heaven, November 15th, 1754, in the 25th year of her age, her daughter, Mary, an infant newly born, having preceded her only a few days."

On the north side of the chancel are likewise monuments to six members of the Sayer family.

To Robert G. S. Bowerys, Esq.;

To Charles Augustin Ferguson, Esq., and his wife Elizabeth;

And to Mary Tebbutt Mortimer.

In the churchyard—which has recently been planted with trees and evergreens by the Burial Board, and made to appear as "God's Acre" should be—a place of beauty—there are many noteworthy tombstones, amongst which may be mentioned :—

Martha, wife of Richard Leake, Esq. (son of Sir John Leake, 1732).

Elizabeth Blake (sister of Richard Leake), 1734.

Thomas Hawtree, aged 95, 1757, and Margaret, his wife, 1734. This stone contained the following epitaph :—

"She was an indulgent mother, and the best of wives,
She brought into the world more than three thousand lives."

Lysons says the explanation of this is that she was an eminent midwife, and that she evinced the interest she took in her calling by giving a silver basin for christenings to each parish church.

Thomas Stanton, Esq., 1762.

Mrs. Jane Susanna Desboro, 1766.

John Paul Elers Scott, M.A., 1777.

Captain Stephen Dryden, 1779.

Mr. Archibald Hutton, 1780.

John Barron, Esq., of Woolacre, in this parish, 1786.

Richard Conyers, LL.D., rector, 1786, with the following inscription, now illegible :—

"Here is deposited the mortal part of Richard Conyers, LL.D., ten years Rector of this Parish. In his ministry, with singular wisdom and simplicity, with equal fidelity and tenderness, he most successfully displayed and enforced the glorious gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, his God and Saviour; and the tendency, and power of it, exemplified in his master's work. On the Lord's Day, the 23rd of April, 1786, Ætat 62,

He was suddenly called away,
To behold His glory.
Blessed is that Servant,
Whom his Lord, when he cometh
Shall find so doing.

Sent by the Lord on purposes of grace,
Thus Angels do His will and see His face,
With outspread wings they stand, prepared to soar
Declare their message, and are seen no more.

PECCAVI.

Resipui. — Confidi.
Amavi. — Requiesco.

Resurgam.

Et, ex gratia Christi,
Ut ut indignus,
Regnabo.

Thomas Mitchell, Esq., Assistant-Surveyor of the Navy, 1790.

Thomas Hicks, Esq., 1795.

Mr. Isaac Blight, with this inscription :—

"This tomb was erected to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Isaac Blight, who was inhumanely shot in his own house at Rotherhithe, by the hand of a perfidious domestic, the 23rd day of September, 1805, in the 49th year of his age.

"Have you not seen beneath a darken'd sky,
Quicker than thought, the vivid lightning fly;
Equally swift was the invidious blow,
That pierced my heart and laid my head thus low;
Merciful God! thou glorious God of heaven,
Forgive the deed, and may I be forgiven."

Mr. Blight, a ship breaker, of Greenland Dock, was killed by a pistol shot, as he was sleeping in his chair in the back parlour. Richard Patch, who had been taken into the employment of the deceased, out of motives of charity, about three years before, and was his confidential servant, was tried on suspicion of the murder, convicted upon a chain of the most satisfactory evidence, and executed on the 18th April, 1806. The culprit's trial and execution excited for some time an uncommon degree of interest.

ST. JAMES', HATCHAM.—The Hatcham Church Building Committee was formed at a meeting of the inhabitants of Hatcham, on the 10th of May, 1844, at which the Rev. B. S. Ffinch, M.A., Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford, took the chair. A year elapsed before the gentlemen who desired to promote the spiritual interests of the hamlet succeeded in securing this important step. The Rev. Augustus Kerr Bezzi Granville, M.A., undertook the charge of this, the first modern ecclesiastical division of the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, at the invitation of a Church Committee. He was licensed Minister of the district of St. James', Hatcham, July 31st, 1845, having received the Bishop's licence to perform and celebrate Divine Service in Mr. W. J. Cormack's

seed loft on the 17th of the preceding month. This room soon filled to suffocation, and in 1846 Mr. Granville erected what was known as the Temporary Church, costing £1,000; it stood in the Old Kent Road, about the centre of St. James' Terrace, and afforded accommodation for about 700 persons. This hard-working and zealous clergyman not only defrayed the cost of this temporary building, but maintained the services in it also, at his own expense, for a period of eight years; when he was unfortunately compelled by the ground landlord, on account of a defective lease, to remove it, at a loss of £800. With the materials of the Temporary Church, he helped to build the National Schools, the foundation stone being laid by the Right Honourable the Earl of Shaftesbury, on the 31st of October, 1851. Meanwhile a temporary room—stables in Basson Street, at the bottom of a little opening to the right from the Old Kent Road, and a loft at the railway station, were occupied till the Schools were opened and services held in them; with, however, but very indifferent accommodation for little more than half of his former congregation. Mr. Granville laboured hard, almost single-handed, to build his Church. He began by endowing it with £1,500, and gave also the sum of £500 towards the building fund. The site was purchased from the Governors of Christ's Hospital for £100, with the understanding that they would return that sum, as a grant from the Hospital, to the funds of the Church. During the period the incumbent was labouring in the good cause, the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair was, through the munificence of a private individual, enabled to promise a grant of £1,000 towards erecting the Church, on condition that the work was commenced within twelve months. However, subsequently the Archdeacon informed the Committee that the above sum could not be paid until sufficient funds were collected to complete such a portion of the Church as the Bishop might approve for Divine Worship. The funds previously collected and promised, including grants from societies, amounted to about £1,500. The estimated cost of a portion of the Church, fitted for Divine Service, was £4,500, while that of the entire building, intended for the accommodation of about 1,100 people, was £6,000. The foundation stone was laid by the Right Honourable Lord Haddo, on the 1st of June, 1853; and the building—which is Early English, Decorated—was consecrated on the 17th of October, 1854, by

Bishop Blomfield. The parsonage was built and occupied in 1856. During Mr. Granville's incumbency, "a simple musical service, as in our cathedrals, was the order followed, with surpliced choir and the offertory, usages which, if a little novel at the time in a parish church, have since become very general and acceptable." The Church, schools, and parsonage —all erected by the first incumbent, out of funds provided mainly by himself—are a fitting monument of his twenty-four years' arduous labours, which form, as he himself expresses it, "the chief work of my life."

The Rev. A. K. B. Granville resigned about the close of 1863, having sold the patronage to R. Tooth, Esq., who appointed his brother, the Rev. Arthur Tooth, M.A., to the living. In deference to Mr. Granville's wish, we refrain from entering into a narrative of the disgraceful scenes which have given to this Church and parish an unenviable and world-wide notoriety, and which culminated in the imprisonment of the Rev. A. Tooth for contumacy and contempt of the Court constituted by the Public Worship Regulation Act.

Mr. Tooth was sentenced to imprisonment on the 13th of January, 1877; committed to Horsemonger Lane Gaol on the 22nd of the same month, and released on Saturday afternoon, February 17th, 1877. On Sunday, 24th December, 1876, the Rev. Canon Gee, D.D., Chaplain to the Bishop of the diocese and Vicar of Abbots Langley, Herts, having been appointed by the Bishop to conduct the services during Mr. Tooth's inhibition, presented himself at the Church, where he was met by Mr. Tooth and his churchwardens, who refused to allow him to officiate. During the month of January the Church was closed for several Sundays by order of the Bishop and the then Curate-in-charge, the Rev. Richard Chambers. Mr. Chambers, who never actually undertook the charge, was succeeded by the Rev. Benjamin Dale, who preached his first sermon on the 18th of February, 1877.

Considerable alterations were made in the Church during the incumbency of Mr. Tooth; notably, the building of a new baptistery and sacristy, the erection of an elaborate chancel screen, on the panels of which were painted representations of the following subjects, viz.: Vice, Virtue, Heaven, Hell, the Good Angel, the Rebel Angel, and the Parable of the Ten Virgins; the removal of the beautiful stone pulpit, erection of an altar in the "ladye chapel," &c. Several of the windows

were filled with stained glass containing the following representations, viz.: chancel window, centre light, Our Saviour, with St. Alban, St. Mary Magdalene, St. John, St. James, St. Mary B.V. and St. Andrew occupying the remainder lights.

East window in "ladye chapel," the Three Mary's, the B.V.M. and Child occupying the centre light. Large window in "ladye chapel," upper lights contain—St. Agnes, St. Margaret, St. Raphael, St. Catherine, and St. Cecilia. Lower lights—St. Lawrence, St. Paul, St. Gabriel, with scroll, "Hail, Mary," St. Peter, and St. Stephen.

In the baptistery are three small windows with two lights each, filled as follows: East window—St. Jerome and St. Bernard; centre—St. Mary Magdalene and St. John ye Baptist; west—Jonah and Noah. Brasses: 1. *On south wall of chancel:* "In memory of Alexander Read, Esquire, formerly of the Madras Civil Service and the first patron of Hatcham, who died Oct. 8th, 1849, aged 72.

"'Blessed are the Pure in Heart, for they shall see God.'"

"This tablet is erected by Ellen Elizabeth, his youngest daughter and her husband Augustus K. B. Granville, M.A., the first Incumbent." *On the north wall of the Baptistery:* "In Memoriam, Marie Turton. Fell asleep 6th March, 1875.

"R. I. P."

Another brass to the memory of some member of the Kirkland family in the "lady chapel" mysteriously disappeared some years ago.

Church Work.—There are in active operation in connection with the Church, a Penny Bank, a Coal and Clothing Club, a Children's Boot and Shoe Club, a Slate Club for men and another for women, Bible and Communicants' Classes, a Band of Hope, a Mothers' Meeting, &c.

List of Vicars.

Rev. A. K. B. Granville, from 1845 to 1863. Mr. Granville is author of the following publications, viz.: "The Divine Hymnal: A Collection of Hymns of Direct Homage for the Use of the Church;" "The Sores of Lazarus; Five Sermons on Temporal and Spiritual Destitution;" "The Church Renewing Her Strength and the Blessings of the Gospel," two sermons; "Education of the Poor," a sermon on Acts viii. 30, 31; "An Order of Preparation for

Holy Communion, gathered from the Book of Common Prayer;" "Deptford Worthies," a lecture, &c.

Rev. Arthur Tooth, M.A., held the living from 1863 to 2nd December, 1877.

Rev. Henry Aston Walker, M.A., who was instituted to the living by the Bishop of Rochester, January 6th, 1879; inducted by the Rev. Canon Money on the 15th, and read himself in on the 19th of the same month. Mr. Walker graduated at Oriel Coll., Oxon., B.A., 1856. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Oxford in 1857. From 1862 to 1879 he was curate of St. Alban's, Holborn, having been previously engaged in mission work in St. George's-in-the-East. During the thirteen months that elapsed after the resignation of Mr. Tooth and the appointment of Mr. Walker, the parish was in the sole charge of the Rev. Malcolm MacColl, M.A.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—St. John's owes its origin to the generous and enlightened philanthropy of S. S. Lucas, Esq., and the indefatigable labours of the Rev. Canon Charles Forbes Septimus Money, M.A. The beginnings of Church work in this district were very small. A little school, started and supported by the liberality of the Baroness Burdett Coutts, formed the nucleus of the present parish. The Church, which is one of the noblest Gothic structures in the neighbourhood, is pleasantly situated on the brow of Loampit Hill, in the Lewisham High Road. It was consecrated on the 18th of July, 1855, and consists of chancel, nave, and two aisles. It has a well-proportioned lofty spire at the south-west corner, containing a peal of eight bells. In the west porch is a brass with this inscription:—"The Clock in this Tower was erected by his sisters, nephew, and nieces, in memory of James John Seymour Spencer Lucas, of Burfield Priory, Gloucestershire, who died June 14th, 1875, aged 49. He was born in the adjoining vicarage, and through a life of suffering showed the strength of Jesus made perfect in weakness, and by his forethought and liberality was in a great degree instrumental in the formation of the Ecclesiastical District of St. John's, and in the promotion of various good works in this parish."

On a pillar in the nave is a beautiful white marble monu-

ment by Noble, "In beloved remembrance of John Allen, of St. John's Villas, Wickham Terrace, who died 29th May, 1865. And of his Relict, Judith Allen, who died 26th August, 1866."

The fine east and west windows are filled with memorial stained glass.

List of Vicars.

Rev. Canon Money, son of W. T. Money, Esq., formerly M.P., and afterwards Consul General at Venice, by Eugenia, daughter of W. Money, Esq., of Homme House, Herefordshire, was early in life employed in the Colonial Office. Under a powerful and constraining impulse he exchanged the service of the Crown for the service of the Cross. Having been entered at Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, he made his B.A. in 1845 and M.A. in 1850. He was ordained deacon in 1845; his first curacy being at Cheltenham. He was successively incumbent of St. John's, Derby; Senior Curate of All Souls, Langham Place; and Curate of Upper Chelsea; and for some time filled the office of Association Secretary of the Church Missionary Society. Mr. Money was appointed Hon. Canon of Rochester in 1875; Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester in 1877, and Rural Dean of Deptford in 1879. He is author of many tracts, sermons, and pamphlets, among which may be mentioned:—"Have you the One Thing Needful?" "God or Baal?" "All Flesh is Grass;" "Hannah's Faith and Samuel's Obedience;" "Greenwich Fair;" Mormonism Unmasked;" "Retirement and Prayer;" "Formation of God's Image in the Soul;" "Paraphrase on the Lord's Prayer;" "The Drying up of the Euphrates;" "The Indian Mutiny;" "Memoir on Education of the Natives of India;" "Revolution in China and its Bearing upon Missionary Efforts," &c.

Rev. John Astbury Aston, M.A., a descendant from an old Staffordshire family, became Vicar of St. John's, in May, 1883. Having been ordained in December, 1850, by the Bishop of Lichfield, he was for two years Curate of Norton, Derbyshire, and was then appointed to the Vicarage of Bollington, Cheshire. He was afterwards Rector of Kemberton, Shropshire; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Tulse Hill; Vicar of St. Stephen's, South Kensington, and of St. Luke's, Cheltenham. He published a volume of sermons

from Old Testament Texts, entitled "Early Witness to Gospel Truth;" also a sermon upon "The Position Christians should take respecting Cyprus, now under English Influence."

The Home Mission work of the congregation of St. John's among their poorer neighbours is carried on in St. John's Mission Hall, a Gothic building erected on the site of Ebenezer Chapel, in King Street, which was opened by licence, June 18th, 1873. Connected with the Church are the large and efficient National Schools, a District Visiting Society, Dorcas Society, Penny Savings Bank, Women's Provident Society, Mothers' Meeting, St. John's Temperance, and a Branch of the Church Missionary Society.

A large and handsome Church room, for religious meetings, Bible classes, &c. &c., is now being erected, close to St. John's Church and Vicarage. A large and convenient coffee tavern is also about to be placed in St. John's Road. Perhaps few parishes in England are better supplied with excellent religious institutions and agencies than is the parish of St. John's, Deptford.

CHRIST CHURCH.—The Ecclesiastical District Parish of Christ Church originated with a mission started by the Rev. J. P. Courtenay, in a room over the old saw pits, near the Tide Mill, in Church Street, in 1859.

The Church, which is a handsome brick building, with stone facings, of Byzantine Gothic architecture, was consecrated on the 27th of December, 1864, by the Bishop of London. The cost of the building, including the site, was £7,000. The reredos is a stone representation of Leonardo da Vinci's famous picture of the Last Supper. The pulpit and reading desk are also of stone richly carved.

List of Vicars.

Rev. John Polkinghorne Courtenay, of King's Coll., London, received his M.A. degree from the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1867. He was ordained deacon in 1857, by the Bishop of London, and priest in 1858; his first and only curacy being that of St. John, Deptford. In 1875 he

received the appointment of Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth's College, Greenwich. The patronage of the church is invested in the Archbishop of Canterbury and others. Mr. Courtenay died December 1st, 1882.

Rev. Robert Pratt, M.A., St. John's, Cambridge, Senior Optime 1862. Ordained deacon in 1862 by the Bishop of Chester; priest 1863. Curate of Christ Church 1869, Vicar 1883. Formerly Curate of Sandbach and Mathematical Master of Sandbach Grammar School, 1866. Curate of Hemmingford Grey, Hunts.

Attached to the Church is a commodious iron schoolroom in Reginald Road, where much parochial work of a practical character is being carried on, including Provident Sick Clubs with 800 members; Mothers' Meetings; Blanket Club; Maternity Society; Parochial Library and a Provident Dispensary.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HATCHAM PARK.—All Saints' Church was erected in 1869, at a cost of £5,629. The architects were Messrs. Newman Billing. It is built in the decorated style of Foreign Gothic, and consists of nave, aisles, transepts, and choir; but the tower and spire are not yet completed.

It was built to seat 936 persons, one-half of the sittings to be free. The patronage is vested between duly appointed trustees and the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers.

The Church was erected through the labours of the Rev. Edward Wynne, who first entered the district as a Missionary clergyman in connection with the Bishop of London's Fund, and the London Diocesan Home Mission.

Mr. Wynne collected a congregation in a small damp room in Besson Street, and laboured there until he got a Church built, consecrated, and a separate Ecclesiastical District assigned.

The Church was opened on the 1st of December, 1869; consecrated on the 1st of November, 1871, and a separate Ecclesiastical District assigned it out of the parish of St. James', Hatcham, in 1872. The funds for building the Church were raised through the liberality of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers, who gave the freehold of the site and £1,500; the leasehold interest in the site being given by J. A. Hard-

castle, Esq., M.P.; together with grants from the Bishop of London's Fund, Bishop of Rochester's Fund, &c., and donations from friends and residents in the neighbourhood, with contributions from various other sources.

The name of All Saints was chosen, owing to the Church being built in Hatcham Park, in which formerly stood the residence of Mr. Hardcastle, the friend of those earnest philanthropists—who then resided at Clapham—and who assisted them in many of their noble religious works, meeting together often for the purpose at Hatcham Park.

The anxiety, labour, and difficulties connected with the formation of the parish and erection of the Church, so seriously affected the health of the first Vicar, Mr. Wynne, after being here thirteen years, that he was compelled to seek a change, and he consequently exchanged the living for that of St. Mark's, Manningham, Bradford (a smaller parish with more bracing air), with the Rev. R. Gardner Smith, the present Vicar, who entered on his duties in January, 1878.

Adjoining the Church is an Institute, which was erected in 1877, at an expense of about £1,859; including fixtures, fittings, and other incidental expenses. This sum was met by a handsome donation of £500 from the Bishop of Rochester's Fund, also of £155 from the National Society for the Education of the Poor, and of liberal donations from private gentlemen, together with other donations of smaller amounts, and a balance of £352 then still remaining unpaid was realized by a bazaar held in the Institute in November, 1878, under the sanction, counsel, and presidency of the present Vicar (the Rev. R. Gardner Smith), when the debt was paid off. The Institute is used for various purposes in furtherance of the well-being of the district of All Saints parish, one of which—its primary object—is a Sunday school, and the building affords accommodation for about 700 children, which number, under the judicious organisation of the Vicar, aided by Christian members of the congregation, assemble under its roof. During the current year (1882) an adjunct building has been erected between the institute and the church at the expense of upwards of £400, for the purpose of giving additional accommodation for the Sunday school, and to meet the wants of the choir. To defray the expense of the building a bazaar was held in January of 1882, and provision made for the payment of the whole amount.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BROCKLEY.—The Ecclesiastical District Parish of St. Peter, Brockley, was formed out of St. John's Parish in 1870. The Church —a noble Gothic structure of the Geometrical Period, consisting of chancel, nave, aisles, and two transepts, with galleries over the transepts and western part of nave—was consecrated on the 13th of August, 1870. It is situated in the Wickham Road—one of the finest and most fashionable thoroughfares in the Parish of Deptford—in close proximity to the site of the old Premonstratensian Monastery which existed in the latter part of the 12th century. Previous to the erection of the Church, services were held in a temporary iron building, which was opened for that purpose in 1866.

The Church is seated for 1,100, and about 170 of which are free. The income is derived from pew-rents.

The patronage of this church, together with St. Paul's, has been recently conveyed to the Bishop of Rochester.

List of Vicars.

Rev. Joseph M'Cormick, M.A., of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, was ordained deacon in 1858 and priest in 1859. His first curacy was at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, London; he was afterwards Rector of Dunmore East, Waterford; Assistant Minister of St. Stephen's, Marylebone, and was appointed to the perpetual Curacy of St. Peter's, Brockley, in 1867, which he held until his appointment to the Vicarage of Hull, 1875. He was recently appointed Rural Dean of Hull and to a Prebendal Stall in York Minster. He is author of "The Matterhorn Accident: a sad holiday;" "Ruth;" "Bill Edmonds," &c.

Rev. John Cordeux Wetherell, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, was inducted to the living in 1875. Mr. Wetherell was ordained priest in 1862 by the Bishop of Chester. He was curate of Cheadle, 1861-62; Lymm, Cheshire, 1863; Camden Church, Camberwell, 1863 to 1867; Chaplain to the Camberwell Hospital Asylum from 1863 to 1875; Morning Reader at St. Giles, Camberwell, from 1865 to 1867; Curate of St. John's, Clapham, from 1867 to 1869; Senior Curate of Lambeth, from 1869 to 1871; and Perpetual Curate of Verulam Chapel, Lambeth, from 1871 to 1875.

CHURCH WORK.—St. Peter's Hall, Cranfield Road; this noble building, which originated in a scheme propounded by the present Vicar in 1877, and completed some two years afterwards at a cost of upwards of £3,000, has become the centre of Church agencies in the parish, and is amply fulfilling the objects for which it was designed.

On Sunday at 3.30 p.m. there is a Children's Service; a Bible Class for Youths; a Bible Class for Elder Girls and Domestic Servants. A Prayer Meeting is also held on the 2nd Sunday in the month at 10 a.m. It is also used for Confirmation and other classes. Monday, 7.30 p.m., Young Men's Bible Class in connection with the St. Peter's Young Men's Society. Tuesday, Committee, Debating, and other meetings in the evening. Thursday, fortnightly series, Readings, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, &c.; also Microscopical Society's meetings. Friday, Prayer Meeting of Teachers and others, and occasional meetings in large hall. Saturday, Practice of the St. Peter's Orchestral Society, 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. during the season, *i.e.*, from October to March. The Book Club of the St. Peter's Young Men's Society is in connection with Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons' Library. Books are issued and exchanged to members at the Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock. A new Circulating Library has been commenced, and is in good working order.

The hall is open to youths, with certain reservations, every evening.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, LOWER ROAD, DEPTFORD.—The St. Luke's Mission was established by the Bishop of London's Fund and the London Diocesan Home Mission in 1867, in the north-western portion of St. Paul's Parish, the population of the district being at that time about 5,000.

That great results often arise from small beginnings is well exemplified in the history of this Church. In one of the occasional papers issued by the Bishop of London's Fund is an interesting account of how Mr. Malcolmson—the present much-respected Vicar—began the work of the mission. He says—On my first Sunday here I met with seven lads, of ages varying from 14 to 18, behind a brick-kiln, playing at "pitch and

toss," and smoking tobacco. As soon as they saw me coming up to them they pocketed their pence, but continued smoking. Dirty and in rags, I asked them if they wished to ruin their health. The answer was "No." "But you are doing so by smoking away at this rate," I observed. "Yes," exclaimed one boy, "that chap (pointing to one of his fellows) smokes an ounce a day." "He may well be in rags, then," I continued; and this was readily assented to by most of the boys. I then inquired, "Did you ever go to any school?" "Yes," answered most. "Then why did you give it up?" "Because the others in the school laughed at us on account of our ragged clothes," they replied. "Would you like to go to a school now, if I could get one for boys like yourselves?" To this they said "Yes." On this I asked, "Do you know of any room near here where we could meet?" "Yes, there is our woodshed in Penny Bundle Lane," said one of the smartest of the lads; "I dare say you can have that, only mother uses it to wash in sometimes." I was shown the place, and secured the use of it for the following Sunday morning. The next Sunday I found 8 boys assembled in the wood-shed, which is *ten feet by six* in area. At first they seemed to regard my coming amongst them to teach them with derision; but I proposed to read to them the account of St. Paul's voyage. When we came down to the part about "the south wind blowing softly," and the tempest immediately succeeding, picturing it out as a representation of life, one lad exclaimed, "That is just like what it has been at our house; for we were better off, but two of us were sick, and one died." From that moment the boys were softened, and I had thenceforth no difficulty with them.

In March, 1867, the disused Bethel Independent Chapel, near the Black Horse Bridge—a building affording accommodation for about 400 persons—was secured, and used as a temporary Church. It was, however, soon found to be quite inadequate to the wants of the neighbourhood. A committee was formed in October, 1867, for the purpose of obtaining a permanent building capable of seating 1,100 persons, and through the generous grants from the Bishop of London's and Bishop of Rochester's Funds and other Societies—through the self-denying efforts of the people in the Mission district, and the timely assistance of many Christian friends—this good object was attained.

The foundation stone of St. Luke's Church was laid on the

19th of July, 1870, by W. J. Evelyn, Esq., who kindly gave the site. It was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester, on the 30th of July, 1872, and although there was a considerable debt upon the building, the whole of it, through the exertions of Sir Antonio Brady and the kind liberality of many friends, was cleared off before the 31st July, 1873.

The new parochial district was assigned to St. Luke's by H.M. Order in Council on the 26th of June, 1873.

During the first decade of the Church's existence an annual average of £1,000 has been raised for church and charitable purposes.

The Church is a Gothic stone structure, consisting of apsidal chancel—well-lighted with stained glass windows—nave and two aisles seated with open pews.

The tower, which rises over the chancel, contains a peal of eight bells, which were obtained chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Malcolmson's first Curate, the Rev. Henry Small, and Mr. Morris, of the Grand Surrey and Commercial Docks.

There is a good voluntary choir, but no organ.

To supply accommodation for the fast increasing Sunday schools a large parish room is much needed.

There is a large band of church workers, and the Provident Clubs and Band of Hope are in a flourishing condition.

During the past summer an "Invitation Band," headed by the Vicar, has visited every street in the St. Luke's District, holding outdoor services, which have done some good.

The Rev. James Malcolmson was educated at St. Bees College, Cumberland. He was ordained priest by the Bishop of Chester in 1860. His first curacy was St. Thomas', Hyde, Cheshire, 1859-60, from whence he removed to St. John's, Dunkenfield, the senior curacy of which Church he held for three years. From 1863 until his appointment to his present incumbency in 1866 he was London Diocesan Home Missionary and Evening Lecturer at St. Peter's, Walworth. Mr. Malcolmson is author of "Post Mission Letters," and "Youthful Responsibility."

A site for a new Mission Hall and Sunday School has just been secured near the Church, a building of this description being much needed.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, EDWARD STREET, AMERSHAM VALE, was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester on Friday, 2nd November, 1883, at 3 p.m.

The growth of this church and the formation of the new ecclesiastical parish have been watched with deep interest by St. Mark's people.

The church, which is in the Early French style, was built by Messrs. Dove, of Islington, from the designs of Messrs. Newman, of 19A, Tooley Street, London Bridge. The arcade is supported by red granite columns; the roof being open, and the timbers stained. On the north side are aisle, organ-chamber, choir-vestry and porch. On the south, aisle, clergy-vestry and porch. At the west end a baptistry and vestibule, over which provision is made for a gallery. The church has accommodation for 800 people. All the seats are free, and all the doors open outwards. The sacred building is open all day for private prayer, reading, and meditation.

Warm gratitude is felt to the committee of the "Bishop of Rochester's Ten Churches Fund" for this munificent gift to the parish; also to the gentlemen of "St. Mark's Building Committee"* for their kind labours in securing the very substantial and comfortable church now so fully used and enjoyed.

The first and present vicar is the Rev. William Dodge, B.A.

In connection with the church, in Kerry Road, is St. Mark's Institute and Reading Room, where Sunday schools, mothers' meetings, night school and many religious, charitable, and recreative agencies are being actively carried on by a large body of church workers.

A vicarage and parish room are urgently needed to complete the work of this, already, well organised parish, for which objects, we believe, there are some £300 in hand.

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* The following gentlemen formed "St. Mark's Church Building Committee:"—Revs. Dr. Cundy, *Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford;* W. Dodge, B.A., *Vicar-Elect of St. Mark's;* Canon Money, M.A., *Vicar of St. John's, Deptford;* R. Gardner Smith, F.L.S., *Vicar of All Saints, Hatcham;* J. C. Wetherell, M.A., *Vicar of St. Peter's, Brockley;* and Messrs. G. Carr, F. Cleeve, C.B., A. Clifford, B. Hills, W. G. Holloway, C. Powell, R. T. Preston, W. J. Preston, M.A., Dr. F. T. Tayler, H. Thompson, B. R. Thorne, R. Wallbutton, and A. Witherby.

ST. BARNABAS CHURCH, EVELYN STREET.—The foundation stone of this Church—which is in connection with the South-Eastern Auxiliary of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, of which Her Majesty the Queen is patron—was laid on Saturday, May 13th, 1882, by W. J. Evelyn, Esq.* Owing to the narrowness of the site, the Church is long in proportion to its width, and does not maintain the orientation usually adopted. What should be the east end is apsidal, with an ambulatory round the chancel to enable the minister to reach the vestry at the rear. The Church being a missionary one, the front part will be divided from the chancel end by a movable screen, so that the part devoted to divine service can be enlarged when necessary. It will accommodate about 200 persons, and as it is necessary that all the members of the congregation should see the hands of the minister, the floor will be constructed on an incline.

It is built of brick with Bath stone dressings. Mrs. Evelyn gives the stained glass windows, and some members of the Committee the reredos. In the south-east corner of the building is a very interesting relic from Glastonbury Abbey—the gift of James Austin, Esq., the present owner of the ruin. It is an ornamental stone from one of the great doors of the abbey, and is built into the wall of St. Barnabas to form a book-shelf.

In 1874, the Rev. James W. A. Sturdee—a native of Deptford—undertook the charge of the deaf and dumb in the South-Eastern district, numbering about 250, of which auxiliary he is likewise secretary. Services had, however, been carried on especially for the deaf and dumb, by a deaf and dumb gentleman, in the St. Paul's Schools, Edward Street, Deptford, for some years previously.

The services, Bible classes, a Penny Bank, and a Debating Society are at present held in the Reading-room, St. John's Mission Hall, King Street.

The following clergy have been ordained specially for work amongst the deaf and dumb :—

Rev. Samuel Smith, Chaplain of St. Saviour's.

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* The beautiful silver trowel used on the occasion bore the following inscription :—"Presented to W. J. Evelyn, Esq., on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of St. Barnabas Church for the Deaf and Dumb, Evelyn Street, Deptford, May 13th, 1882."

Rev. William Stainer, now Superintendent of Deaf and Dumb under the London School Board.

Rev. W. A. Sturdee, of Deptford.

Rev. Charles Rhind, Chaplain of the Association.

The range of the work connected with St. Barnabas has been extended to the whole of South London.

ST. CYPRIAN'S CHURCH, BROCKLEY.—This is an outlying Mission Church of the parish of Lewisham, but skirting upon a district of Deptford in which the Church accommodation is very insufficient; a very large proportion of the congregation being inhabitants of Deptford. Indeed, the movement which ended in the Church being built began in the parish of Deptford, but, difficulties arising, the Church was finally built in its present position, almost on the borders of both parishes. The foundation stone was laid in October, 1881, by the Rev. and Hon. Canon Legge, vicar of Lewisham, Rural Dean of Greenwich. Archdeacon Daykin was then expected to take charge of the mission, but, though much against his will, circumstances prevented his doing so, and the work was eventually undertaken by the Rev. J. G. M. Stretton, B.A., who acts as assistant curate to the vicar of Lewisham in charge of the Church and surrounding district. The Church was opened on May 6th, 1882; and so great was the success of the mission, that in less than six months it was found imperatively necessary, to accommodate the overflowing congregation, to enlarge the building to the full extent of the available ground, which gives some 200 more sittings. The Church, which is only a temporary one (and owes its origin to the Christian zeal of two ladies residing in Deptford) is a plain brick building, but inside it is very pretty and effective. The seats are all free and unappropriated. The services, which are choral, are very hearty and congregational.

The Sunday schools, Bible classes, and other parochial agencies are in a very flourishing and promising condition. A guild of Church workers has been started with good success. The Rev. J. G. M. Stretton, having been appointed chaplain to the Deptford portion—as well as the Lewisham—of Brockley Cemetery, has been enabled, with the additional salary they accorded him, to procure the partial services of the Rev. H. de C. Collyer, chaplain of Trinity College (Duke of Norfolk's), Greenwich, and Evening Lecturer at St. Mark's, Lewisham, to assist him in his arduous parochial and clerical duties.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION, B.V.M., HIGH STREET.—From the abolition of the Papal power in England in 1534, to the establishment of the present Hierarchy in 1850 (when the See of Westminster was founded under the late Cardinal Wiseman), the Roman Catholics of this country were under the jurisdiction of Bishops in partibus, nominated to ancient Sees in the territories of the infidel Turks. Deptford was under the Bishop of Olena. From the 17th Century it formed a portion of the Greenwich Roman Catholic congregation, which was included in the London District and governed by a Vicar Apostolic. For some time this congregation was served by priests from the Mission in St. George's Fields, which began after the Gordon riots in 1780. One of the first missioners was the Rev. Father Green, who laboured in the district from about 1795 to 1815. He was succeeded by the Rev. Father Stewart, who died in 1823; and then by the Rev. Father McCabe, who only held the charge for four years, being compelled, in consequence of ill health, to retire to the Isle of Wight. The Rev. Richard North, D.D., brother of the much and deservedly respected Canon North, undertook the charge of the Greenwich Mission in 1827, and held it until his death, September 27th, 1860. Dr. North was a generous benefactor to the Catholics of Deptford. He gave the temporary church and school-house in Old King Street, which was used until the erection of the present Church in High Street. The Old King Street School had accommodation for upwards of two hundred children.

Deptford was made a distinct mission on Whitsun Day, May 15th, 1842; the Rev. William Marshall being appointed Missioner. He left on the 12th of May, 1850, and was immediately succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Edward North, who was appointed by His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. On the 30th of August, 1856—when the See of Southwark was founded—Father North became the first Rector of the Church of the Assumption, which he held until January, 1860; when he removed to the Church of "Our Lady the Star of the Sea," at Croom's Hill, Greenwich, rendered vacant by the death of his brother, Dr. R. North. He was elected a Canon of Southwark in 1866.

The second Rector was the Rev. J. Norris, who was appointed 29th January, 1860, and resigned 25th August, 1862. He died

at Buckland, 24th June, 1880, and was buried at Brockley, 30th June, 1880.

The third rector was the Rev. J. M. Glenie, who was appointed after an interregnum of some three or four months in December, 1862, and left October 28th, 1871; being succeeded by the present rector, the Rev. M. P. Fannan, who had been his Missionary Coadjutor since the 26th of May, 1865. Buried at Brockley.

The church was built by the Rev. W. Marshall at a cost of over £2,000. The foundation stone was laid on the 22nd of June, 1844; and the sacred edifice was opened for divine service in 1846. The extreme plainness of the interior has been relieved by the erection of a chancel, twenty-eight feet long, which is very richly decorated. The chancel, which was designed and built by the Rev. Canon North, was opened on the 15th of December, 1859, by the Right Rev. Dr. Grant, Lord Bishop of Southwark; the sermon on the occasion being preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Morris, Lord Bishop of Troy.

The altar and reredos* are of stone, and very rich. On the front of the altar are carved representations of the "Nativity;" the "Annunciation," and "Assumption, B.V.M."

In the reredos is a fine statue of the Blessed Virgin, with two angels on either side bearing scrolls and mystic symbols; and over these are four shields, on which are painted the "Purple robe," "Crown of thorns," "Nails and scourges," and the "Spear and sponge." Running across the chancel on both sides of the reredos is this inscription:—"Assumpta est Maria in Cœlum;" and above is a fine wheel window—filled with stained glass in 1880, the centre light representing the "Assumption of Our Lady." On the pillars supporting the chancel arch are statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph; four of the lancet windows, on the south side of the church, were filled with stained glass in 1881, representing St. Joseph, St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Patrick; and the centre light of the

* This reredos was presented to the Church by the late Rev. Dr. Richard North, after being shown at the Paris Exhibition, where it was awarded the gold medal.

The carved archway leading to the side chapel was exhibited at the same time, when a prize medal was awarded to the architect for the design.

triple lancet window, above the gallery, is a memorial window containing a representation of the "Madonna and Child:"—

"In memory of the Very Reverend John Melville Glenie, Canon of the Diocese of Southwark, and sometime Rector of this Church, who died at Weybridge, in the County of Surrey, on the 23rd day of June, A.D. 1878, aged 62 years; on whose soul God have mercy."

On the north side of the chancel is a side Chapel with an "Altar of the Rosary;" the doorway of which is a splendid work of art, and said to have cost about £100. The subject is the "Descent of our Blessed Saviour into Hell" with the legend "Descendit ad Inferos" inscribed underneath.

The interior of the Church has during the present year been thoroughly renovated and beautified. The ceiling has been ornamented with a chaste stencilling, and a rich dado added to the lower part of the walls. The space above the apex of the chancel arch has been covered with a mural painting of the Crucifixion in bright colours on a gold ground; and it is proposed, as funds come to hand, to fill in the remaining blank spaces on either side of the arch with other mural paintings; that on the south side is to be the "Ascension of Our Blessed Lord;" on the north the Assumption of the B.V.M., with the Apostle looking into the empty tomb, out of which lilies are growing. This subject is taken from the description given by St. John Damascene.

The Chancel Arch* is decorated with cherubs in gold, grapes, and the passion flower; and around it on a scroll is painted the legend "Terribilis est locus iste hic Domus Dei est, et porta Cœli et vocabitur aula Dei." (Gen. xviii. 17.)

In the Sacristy on the south side of the Chancel is a Spanish painting of "The Annunciation," of some merit, presented to Dr. North by the Countess Dillon, and by him to the Church at Deptford. Other paintings belonging to this Church are "The Entombment," by Mr. Fryer, after Titian "St. Patrick banishing the Snakes," by Mr. Kenelm Digby, an amateur and author of some distinction; "The Fifteen Mysteries of the Rosary," &c.

Around the walls of the Church are some fine bas-relievos

* Some important improvements in the chancel, costing about £500, are in contemplation, including a new altar.

of the stations of the Cross; and under the gallery, near the entrance doorway, is a large crucifix.

The pulpit is of oak, richly carved, of the latest period of pointed architecture, already sliding into the Renaissance, and apparently of Flemish workmanship.

The Vestments now in use are of Gothic design and very rich. There are two silver chalices, the larger one, which belongs to the Church, is gold plated and finely chased. It bears six engravings of the following Scriptural subjects, beautifully executed, viz.:—"The Crucifixion;" "The Sacrifice of Isaac;" "Christ blessing little Children;" "Assumption B.V.M.;" "Return of the Spies with bunch of Grapes;" "Binding the Lamb at the Altar for Sacrifice." On the bottom is inscribed, "Ora pro anima Thomæ Toomey, Deptford, A.D. 1875." This chalice cost the sum of £40. Several other sacred vessels are of considerable value.

The Congregation consists of about 6,000. The annual number of baptisms averages about 250, and marriages about sixty.

The district assigned to this Church comprises the whole of the parish of Deptford to the eastward of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

The Presbytery, which adjoins the Church on the south, is a fine commodious building, with stone dressings. It is four storeys high, with a castellated parapet, and harmonises well with the Church.

The Chapel of St. Michael and All Angels in the Catholic cemetery, Deptford, of which the first stone was laid by the Right Rev. Thomas Grant, Bishop of Southwark, on the 17th of December, 1866, and the altar consecrated on the 7th of May, 1868, the chapel having been blessed by authority of the said Bishop by the Rev. J. M. Glenie, missionary rector of Deptford, on the 6th of May, the relics being those of Saint Valentine and Saint Urbica. The chapel in extreme length is in the interior about 26 ft. by about 11 ft. wide, and is built of stone; has an apse at the east end, under which is a small vaulted sacristy with three windows. The body of the chapel is built over the vault where lie the bodies of Elphege Stuart and Anne Knill. The eastern portion of the vault, with the exception of the space occupied by the above-named bodies, is made over to the priests of Deptford for their burial; the rest being the property of Stuart Knill. The entrance to the

vault is under a stone in front of west end of chapel. The altar is of stone, and has its table and super-altar of marble. The reredos consists of three panels carved with Saint Michael separating the Good from the Damned to Hell. Round the chapel is a string of carved foliage by Earp. The roof is supported by corbels of angels in stone, by Boulton, and is painted on panel, with the monograms of Elphege and Anne Knill, and over the altar, with the motto of Saint Michael, "Quis ut Deus," and his arms, the plain white cross on the red ground. The east window, of two lights, represents, in painted glass, Saint Michael weighing souls before Our Blessed Lord, enthroned, and the quatrefoils on either side, the Archangel Gabriel with the Lily, and the motto, "Ave Maria Gratia plena Dominus;" and Saint Raphael with the Fish and the motto "Quia Angelis suis mandavit de te." The nine single windows round the chapel divided by marble columns represent the nine Choirs of Angels; the Cherubim on Wheel; Dominations with Orb and Sceptre; Virtue with Book; Principalities with two Crowns; Angels with Thurible; Power with Sword; Throne with Fald; Archangels with the Suir; and Seraphim glowing with love. The west window, which is the dedication window, represents in the upper part Our Lady Star of the Sea, in whose parish the Founders live, and on either side the deceased children offered by their angels; below is the Founder and his son, with motto "Ave Maria Stella," and the Foundress and her daughter. In the centre is a west view of the chapel. The whole of the glass is by Hardman and Co., of Birmingham, and designed by Mr. John H. Powell. On the Gospel side of the Chapel is a recess for vesting, lined with wainscot and with a series of drawers in polished oak lined with cedar, made by Friend and Vinte, of Ramsgate. Above are oak shelves and small aumbry for mundatories; and above is an oak bracelet supporting a picture painted on plaster. The two light windows are filled with the Arms and Monogram of the Founder. A recess in Chapel at west end contains a stove with an iron flue running into the wall, which is hollow. The west front runs up into a large Calvary with metal figures of Our Blessed Lord, Our Lady, and St. John, by Mayer, and stone angels adoring, by Farmer. On the buttresses on either side are large stone figures of angels holding the deceased children of the Founder, carved by Boulton, of Cheltenham. Below the Calvary is a belfry containing three bells by Mears and Stain-

brook, which were blessed at the Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea, Greenwich, by the Bishop of Southwark, with the names of the Archangels Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael. The hinges of the door form the motto of the Founder, "Nil Desperandum."

Inscription on first stone.

Sanctus-Michael-Signifer et Angeli Militiæ celestis repræsentate in lucem sanctam animas hic in Christo quiescentium.
Die XVII. Decembris MDCCCLXVII. Pontificatus Pii IX. Anno XXI. Thoma. Epsco. Suthwarc. Lapidem imponente.

Inscription in copper gilt box with coins of the year in first stone, laid on Monday, 17th December, 1867, by Bishop of Southwark. Mass by Rev. J. M. Glenie.

Prope hoc Sacellum Extructum Anno MDCCCLXVII. beatam resurrectionem exspectant Anna et Elphegus Stuart Knill quibus lux æterna lucescebat Mense Januarii MDCCCLXV. Eos hoc in loco consepeliendi parentes amenter lugent, Stuart et Maria Anna Rosa Knill petentes ut fideles velint Orare pro ipsis pro patre Johanne Mortuo die VIII. Jan : MDCCCLIV. et pro matre Elizabeth MDCCCLXII., decessa, Necnon pro omnibus defunctis ut in Christo requiescant Et una cum Sancto Michæli Principe et Angelis Militiæ Cœlestis lætentur.

STUART KNILL. MARY ANNE ROSA KNILL.

Inscription on parchment, with relics in altar.

MDCCCLXVIII. die VII. Mensis Maiæ. Ego Thomas Episcopus Suthwarcensis Consecravi Altare hoc, in honorem Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et omnium Angelorum et Reliquias Sanctorum Martyrum Valentii et Urbicæ in co inclusi, et singulis Christi fidelibus, hodie unum annum, et in die Anniversario consecrationis hujusmodi ipsum usitantibus quadraginta, dies de vera indulgentia in forma ecclesiæ consueta concessi.

THOMAS GRANT.

NONCONFORMITY appears to have been introduced into Deptford about the middle of the 17th century; indeed, during the Commonwealth the pulpit of the parish church was occupied by a clergyman of whom "Sylva" Evelyn apparently speaks, "January 30, 1653," as "somewhat of the Independent."

Two chapels are supposed to have been erected during the reign of Charles II.; one in Butt Lane, by a small congregation of Quakers, and the other in Church Street by a society of General Baptists. Mr. Evelyn, who was a loyal Churchman,

refers to the latter place when describing the state of affairs in the "Declaration of Indulgence" granted by James II.—

1687, April 10.—"In the last week there was issued a dispensation from all obligations and tests, by which Dissenters and Papists especially had public liberty of exercising their several ways of worship without incurring the penalty of the many laws and Acts of Parliament to the contrary. This was purely obtained by the Papists thinking thereby to ruin the Church of England, being now the only Church which so admirably and strenuously opposed their superstition. There was a wonderful concourse of people at the Dissenters' Meeting House in this parish, and the Parish Church left exceedingly thin. What this will end in, God Almighty only knows."—*Evelyn's Diary*, vol. i., p. 639, 4to.

Baptists.

UNITARIAN BAPTIST CHAPEL, CHURCH STREET.—Wilson, in his "History and Antiquity of Dissenting Churches," published in 1814, says—"At Deptford there had existed a Church of the General Baptist persuasion ever since the days of Charles II." He gives the following list of ministers :—

Rev. John Clayton, 16— to 1688.
Rev. Richard Adams, 1688 to 1689.
Rev. George White, 1690 to 1702.
Rev. Nathaniel Foxwell, 1703 to 1721.
Rev. Ralph Gould, 1721 to 1722.
Rev. Benjamin Ingram, 1723 to 1736.
Rev. Jas. Richardson and Assistants, no dates.
Rev. Samuel Fry, 1738 to ——
Rev. Joseph Brown, 1766 to 1803.

According to Timpson in his Church History of Kent this list is not strictly correct, as the Rev. Mr. Baron was minister for some time previous to Mr. Brown, who was succeeded by

Rev. Mr. Moon, 1803 to 1823.
Rev. E. Chapman, 1823 to 1833.
Rev. Mr. Squiers, 1833 to 1853.
Rev. Michael Castle Gascoigne, the present minister, 1853.

"There were four General Baptist churches in London that

experienced great vicissitudes; but they co-operated in building a new chapel in Worship-street, and they dedicated it to the service of God, June 24th, 1781. Three of the congregations united in their attendance at that place; but the Rev. Mr. Brown continued minister of the church in Fair Street, Horselydown, Southwark; he removed, however, with his congregation to Deptford at Lady Day, 1801.

During the ministry of Dr. Foxwell the celebrated Dr. John Gale resided at Blackheath. He was then assistant to the Rev. Joseph Burroughs, Barbican, from the year 1718, and preached every other Lord's day morning, and afterwards every Sabbath morning, to the General Baptist congregation at Deptford. His health declining, he preached here only once a fortnight after April, and died in December, 1721.

From the Church books of 1802 it appears that part of this congregation consisted of a secession of certain members of the General Baptist Church at Shad Thames, London, in 1674. They assembled in a building in Winchester Park, Southwark, until March 7th, 1683, when they removed to Dockhead; from this they removed to a building in Fair Street, Horselydown, June 6th, 1692, taken on a lease for 31 years. They again removed, in 1772, to Pinner's Hall, Broad Street; thence to Dr. Savage's Meeting House in Bury Street in 1779; afterwards June 24th, 1781, to Worship Street; and thence March 1, 1802, to Church Street, Deptford.

Dr. Brown, who was minister of the United General Baptist Churches at Deptford, was a gentleman of superior learning. He had been five years a student under Dr. Doddridge, and was for many years secretary to the General Baptists. He died May 21, 1803, aged 73, and was buried in the Meeting House, Deptford. His last discourse was on Luke xxii. 15.

His funeral sermon was preached by his successor, the Rev. Mr. Moon, on Rev. xiv. 13 (*Wilson's History of Dissenting Churches*, vol. iv., pp. 257, 263; *Dr. Evans' Tracts*, pp. 154, 163, 418.

Hitherto the principles of the General Baptists at Deptford are believed to have been Trinitarian, but Mr. Moon is regarded as a Unitarian. He died 8th June, 1823, aged 48. (*Timpson's "Church History of Kent,"* pp. 346, 357.

There is a permanent endowment of about £80 per annum belonging to this Chapel. This endowment is paid out of certain farms, comprising some five or six hundred acres of

land near Malling in Essex, left in the last century by Captain John Pearse, the rents being equally divided towards the maintenance of the ministers of the following Baptist Chapels, viz.:—Boro' Road, Worship Street; Commercial Road; Peckham and Deptford. After the donor's decease these estates were for some time in Chancery.

Some eminent men are said to have attended the services here; notably the late Earl Beaconsfield when a youth at an academy on Blackheath, Mr. Moon being at that time minister; Milner Gibson, Esq., M.P. for Manchester; and Thomas Hollis, one of the regicides of King Charles I., who fled to America at the Restoration, where he died. There is a tomb in the chapel yard to his wife, who was buried here.

The present trustee is Samuel Brent, Esq.

MIDWAY PLACE CHAPEL was built by the Rev. Thomas Beck in 1790. It is situated at the extreme western boundary of the parish, and was erected for the evangelization of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who were at that time in a most deplorable condition of ignorance and religion. He also established a day school in 1794.

Mr. Beck was a minister in the Rev. G. Whitefield's connexion, London. In 1780 he became minister of the chapel at Gravesend, and eight years afterwards accepted the invitation of the Church to succeed the Rev. Dr. Savage at the chapel of the late Dr. Watts in Bury Street, St. Mary's Axe, London. He frequently preached at Midway Chapel; but the pulpit was chiefly supplied by preachers from the Tabernacle and ministers of the London Itinerant Society until about 1825, when Mr. Beck's son-in-law, the Rev. John Kingsford, took the superintendence of the congregation as the settled minister, though a Baptist.

Mr. Beck died at the advanced age of ninety-five years, on the 11th of April, 1844, and was buried at the Independent Chapel, High Street, Deptford, by the Rev. John Pulling. He was one of the originators of the *Evangelical Magazine*, and from the commencement one of its trustees. The funeral sermon was preached at Midway Place Chapel by Dr. Pye Smith, from Psalm cxvi. 15.

Mr. Beck resided at the extreme end of St. Paul's Parish in the New Cross Road, in a mansion which tradition reports to have been at one time inhabited by St. Thomas à Becket. There is a view of this old house in the British Museum, which was pulled down about 1851.

Mr. Kingsford continued minister until his death; and as the population increased greatly, a noble schoolhouse for the district was erected in 1843; the foundation stone was laid by D. W. Wire, Esq. (afterwards Lord Mayor of London) on the 4th of April, and the building was opened on the 23rd of June. Mr. Kingsford, however, was too feeble to preach often, and he was aided chiefly, from October 15th, 1843, by the Rev. G. C. Smith, when the congregation increased, and a new chapel, more commodious, was projected. But differences arose as to the denomination of the new chapel; and it was at length agreed that the Independents should branch off, and form a new church. This was done in February, 1855, when they opened another place of worship, at a short distance, but within the parish of Rotherhithe, where Mr. Smith and his friends proceeded to erect a commodious new chapel, the foundation stone of which was laid June 10th, 1857.

Mr. Kingsford died June 15th, 1855, aged 85 years, leaving the Rev. R. R. Finch, the pastor of the Baptists, at the old chapel, where he was chosen in March of that year.

Three youths connected with the chapel, viz.: Messrs. Paxton Hood, B. Wale, and T. Ruegg, have since distinguished themselves in the walks of literature.

OCTAVIUS STREET CHAPEL.—In July, 1867, a schoolroom was opened with accommodation for 250, where services were held by the present minister, the Rev. D. Honour, until the erection of the permanent Chapel in 1878.

SION CHAPEL.—The origin of this place of worship will be found in the account of Ebenezer Chapel. The present minister is the Rev. Mr. Anderson.

There is a small Baptist Chapel on the western confines of the parish in Lausanne Road.

BROCKLEY ROAD CHAPEL.—This handsome Gothic chapel was built in 1867 by the present pastor, the Rev. J. T. Wigner, and opened for worship 20th May, 1868. Under the chapel is a fine lecture hall.

The mission work of this congregation is extensive, being carried on at the Creek Street Hall and New Street, Deptford, Lewisham Bridge Schools, Brockley Road Lecture Hall, and at the Relieving Office, Waterloo Place. The Sunday Schools and other agencies, including Dorcas Society, Blanket Society, Young Men's Association, Aged Pilgrims' Fund, Poor Clothing Fund, and Maternity Society, Foreign and Home Missionary Societies, &c., are all in a prosperous condition.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.—HIGH STREET CHURCH.—It appears impossible to trace the origin of Congregationalism in this parish, or perfectly to learn its history previous to the erection of the "Meeting House" in Butt Lane, which was built in the year 1702. The edifice was rebuilt in 1756, and was known far and wide as "Barker's Chapel," Butt Lane, Deptford.

The present structure was erected in 1861, and opened for Divine Service in 1862. It is seated for 886 persons.

List of Ministers.

Rev. Henry Godman, M.A., who was ejected from Radmill, in Sussex, in 1660, was the first settled minister at this chapel. He was esteemed as a preacher, and published a sermon while at Deptford, preached at the funeral of Mrs. Kilbury. He died January 29th, 1702.

Rev. John Beaumont, M.A. Mr. Beaumont accepted the pastorate in 1696, and held it for thirty-two years. It appears, by inscriptions on some of the Communion-plate presented to him, that he was esteemed a successful minister of Christ here in 1707-8. Dr. John Evans calls him a Presbyterian. He died in 1736.

Dr. Abraham Taylor. He became minister in 1728, and was ordained here January 1st, 1731. In addition to his pastoral duties, Dr. Taylor undertook the tutorship of the Protestant Dissenters' Academy from May, 1735, to March,

1740, which was then kept at a house in Church-street, then called "The Great House." Among Dr. Taylor's students may be mentioned the Rev. Messrs. Brewer and Towle, popular ministers of the Independents, in London. The seminary itself was afterwards removed to Mile End, London, and thence to Homerton. Deptford is therefore the birthplace of Homerton College. Dr. Taylor was an author.

Rev. Mr. Pickersgill. He held the pastorate for six years.

Rev. Jenkin Lewis. He died in November, 1751. "He appears to have been specially concerned," says Timpson, "for the support of Evangelical doctrine, which was then being denied by many, through the prevalence of Arianism. He drew up, therefore, a declaration of the principles held by his people, and entered it in their Church-book." The chief points are as follows :—

"Whereas, our lot has fallen on an age wherein the important doctrines of revealed religion are denied, and the precepts of it neglected by many, we, therefore, the members of the Church of Christ who assemble in Butt-lane, Deptford, believing ourselves obliged to bewail, and, as far as we can, to prevent the present infidelity and profaneness—in order, hereunto, we do renew and enter into a solemn engagement to Almighty God and one another, to maintain and continue in the profession and practice of the reformed religion, which is contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments ; and summarily expressed in the following proposition :—

"1. That there is one God, of infinite, absolute, and incomprehensible perfections.

"2. That in this One God there are Three Persons, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, the same in substance, equal in power and glory.

"3. That the Second Person assumed human nature, and is True God and real Man in one person.

"4. That there was a covenant of redemption from eternity, whereby Jesus Christ was made under the law, to obey and suffer as our surety, and in our room, that He might perfectly redeem and finally save all that the Father gave him (*i.e.*, all that come unto God by Him ; and him that cometh, He will in no wise cast out).

"5. That all the natural posterity of Adam sinned to him, and fell with him in his first transgression, whereby they are

become guilty, unclean, and corrupt in all the powers of their souls, and members of their bodies.

"6. That Jesus Christ did and doth execute the offices of a Prophet, Priest, and King, both in His estate of humiliation and exaltation.

"7. That the righteousness in and for which we are pardoned, justified, and have right to glory, is the righteousness of Christ's active and passive obedience received by faith alone.

"8. That the inward and efficacious power of the Holy Ghost in and upon the soul, is absolutely necessary for our regeneration, conversion, sanctification, perseverance, and eternal salvation.

"9. That we under the moral law, contained in the Ten Commandments, as a rule of life (or of conduct), and not as a covenant of (life or of) works.

"10. That God hath made and revealed a covenant of free grace in Christ, which contains all the blessings that are necessary for life and godliness, to which God requires our consent and submission.

"11. That Christ has appointed and settled in His Church many holy ordinances, as His Word, Prayer, Communion of Saints, exhorting, reproving, and comforting one another; Baptism, and the Lord's Supper.

"12. Finally, that there will be a resurrection of the dead, at which Christ will judge all mankind, openly declare the justification of all His Saints, and receive them into eternal glory, and punish the wicked with everlasting wrath.

"These are the great doctrines of revealed religion, which we profess, and which we hope and trust will be continued in this Church to the glory of our God and Saviour, for our spiritual good, and the comfort of our posterity. To which we set our names in the presence of Almighty God.

"Approved and subscribed for by us, the seventh day of January, 1746–7. "JENKIN LEWIS, Pastor."

Rev. John Olding. Mr. Olding, who was a pupil of the celebrated Dr. P. Doddridge, came from Gloucester and commenced his pastorate September 16, 1754. His name is found subscribed to the Articles of Faith drawn up by his predecessor. In 1776 he published a funeral sermon, preached by him after the death of his daughter, Ann

Olding—a pious and amiable young lady, who wrote some hymns and verses during a long and painful illness. A memoir of Miss Olding accompanies her father's sermon, "Seeking the Lord while He may be found." After his death a tablet was erected in the chapel to his memory, bearing the following inscription :—

"Beneath this building are interred the remains of the Rev. John Olding, endeared to his affectionate flock by the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, by his attachment to the great principles of the Gospel, and an unblemished and exemplary life. They record this humble but sincere testimony to the veneration in which they hold the memory of their beloved Pastor, who, after having for 31 years, with great acceptance and usefulness, spoken unto them the Word of Life, fell asleep in Jesus October the seventh, 1785, in the 64th year of his age." Mr. Olding's funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Addington.

Rev. John Theodore Barker. He was assistant to Mr. Olding from the 12th of December, 1784, when he preached his first sermon at Deptford. He was ordained March 6th, 1785, and succeeded to the pastoral office in the following October, which he filled for nearly half a century, his ministry being highly acceptable. A tablet bearing the following inscription was placed against the wall of the chapel :—

"Sacred to the memory of the Reverend John Theodore Barker, forty-seven years Pastor of this Church, who died on the 3rd day of April, 1833, aged 73 years. He was endeared to the people, alike by the zealous fidelity of his ministry, the holy consistency of his character, and the habitual devotion of his life to God. As a man, he was distinguished by singular simplicity of manners and kindness of heart; as a preacher, by purity of doctrine, fervour of spirit, great plainness of speech. Disciplined in the school of Christ, he was pre-eminently fitted to deal tenderly with the sorrowful in heart, and to speak a word in season to the weary. And meekly taking up his Cross, he followed his Master with cheerful submission, until called into His presence to receive his reward. This tablet was erected by his people as a testimony of their affection."

Rev. John Pulling. Mr. Pulling was a native of Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, the birthplace of Samuel Taylor Cole-

ridge, poet, philosopher, and theologian. He was prepared for the work of the ministry under the Rev. Flavel Stenner, of Dartmouth, a descendant of quaint John Flavel, the eminent Nonconformist divine. Thence he proceeded to Highbury College, where he gained the lasting friendship of his tutors, Dr. Halley, Dr. Henderson, and Dr. Henry Foster Burder. He succeeded to the pastorate of Deptford at the death of Mr. Barker, whom he had been assisting for some months, on the unanimous invitation of the Church. His ordination took place on the 16th of October, 1833, when the charge was delivered by Dr. Collyer, of Peckham. The other ministers taking part in the service were the Revs. Messrs. H. B. Jeula, W. Chapman, and Belsher, of Greenwich; Thomas James, of Woolwich; Hope and Timpson, of Lewisham; Slatterie, of Chatham; and his College tutors, Drs. Henderson and Halley. The present spacious and elegant chapel in High Street owes its existence mainly to the persevering exertions of Mr. Pulling; the cost, upwards of £5,000, being raised by him and sympathising fellow-helpers from the denomination. He resigned the pastorate in 1872, having held it for nearly forty years. In 1868 he was elected Vice-Chairman of the Congregational Union, and delivered the address, and he was also for some years member of the Council of New College. He filled the office of Secretary to the Greenwich District Association of Ministers and Church for many years. In 1858 he published a volume of vacation travels entitled, "Travels in Southern Europe and the Crimea," the proceeds of which were devoted to the erection of the new church; and three years later "Memorial Sermons," giving a historical sketch of the Church in High Street, Deptford, from the passing of the Act of Uniformity under Charles II.; and later still, a "Funeral Sermon for Mr. Joynson, of St. Mary Cray." He died at Hampstead, May 5th, 1880. A tablet containing the following inscription has recently been erected in the Church:—

"In Memory of
"The Reverend John Pulling,
"Eighth Pastor of this Church.

"Who for forty years cheerfully devoted himself to the faithful

discharge of the duties of the Christian Ministry, and adorned the doctrines of his Lord by a life of Piety, Honor and Integrity.

"He was of genial presence and loving disposition, faithful in friendship, warm in sympathy, decisive in action.

"This building stands a monument to his persevering labour, the cost of its erection having been mainly procured by his personal influence; materially aided by his own liberality.

"Seven years after retirement from active duty he passed away, 'As a shock of corn cometh in, in his season.'

"May 5th, 1880—aged 73 years.

"Erected as a tribute to his memory by members of the Church and friends."

Mr. Pulling was assisted for about a year by the Rev. John W. Ellis, late of South Shields and now of Walthamstow.

Rev. Samuel Holmes. Mr. Holmes—who was a native of Deptford, being the son of a grocer in the town—succeeded to the pastorate on the resignation of Mr. Pulling. He was educated at Hackney College, and ordained July 8th, 1873, in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, the Revs. John Pulling, Samuel McAll, Principal of the Hackney College, and other ministers in the neighbourhood, the charge being delivered by the Rev. Morlais Jones, of Lewisham. He published a sermon to children, "Little Foxes and Tender Grapes," "Jesus Only," and several others. He died October, 1874, aged 31 years, and was buried at Nunhead Cemetery on the 14th of the same month. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Halley, Principal of New College.

Rev. S. Sabine Read. The Rev. S. S. Read accepted the pastorate in April, 1875, and was ordained on the 20th October following, on which occasion the Rev. John Pulling presided. The ordination prayer was delivered by the Rev. Joseph Beasley, of Blackheath, the charge by the Rev. Samuel McAll, Principal of Hackney College, and an address "On the Nature of the Christian Church," by the Rev. G. Lyon Turner, M.A., of Hackney College; the Rev. R. T. Verrall, B.A., of Greenwich Road, being also present. Mr. Read's labours have been greatly acceptable in the neighbourhood, and not only has the Church increased its membership during his ministry, but also the

various charitable and other institutions have increased in strength and usefulness. A Theological Class for the young and a class for the study of Bishop Butler's "Analogy of Religion" have recently been commenced.

Dr. Halley, the Principal of New College, and Mr. Paxton Hood were formerly teachers in the Sunday School connected with High Street Chapel.

In 1730 an estate in the Broadway—known as the Wingrove Estate—was left by Thomas Wingrove, as an endowment to this Church. The purport of the will is given in these words :—

"The Trustees are to have and to hold for ever in trust, nevertheless for the maintenance and support of the minister and clerk of the Meeting House in Butt Lane, and their successors for the time being for ever."

Owing to a Chancery suit, the Church will not receive the full benefit of this endowment until the year 1922. It realises at the present time about £40 per annum, ground rent.

The principal Christian and charitable agencies carried on by the congregation are :—

The three Sunday Schools, viz.—

(1) High Street School, which has been in existence for eighty-two years.

(2) New Street School, established forty-three years ago.

(3) Queen Street School, which has been connected with this Church since 1874. Besides the morning and afternoon schools held here, there is also an evening Sunday School with an average attendance of about sixty. The class of children are of the poorest order, rough, ignorant, and difficult to manage: still, there is something good and genuine about most of them.

> The rough hewn stones from out the mire: unsightly, and unfair,
> Have purest veins of marble hid beneath their roughness there.
> Few rocks so bare but to their height some tiny moss plant clings;
> And round the crags most desolate the sea bird soars and sings.
> Believe me, too, that rugged souls beneath their roughness hide
> Much that is soft and beautiful: they've all their angel's side.

So the teachers of Queen Street have found; and it is this that draws them Sunday after Sunday, at the risk of their health, to a small, overcrowded, badly ventilated room. There is a library in the New Street School, which needs replenishing. *The Ladies' Benevolent Society*, established to

aid poor persons in obtaining suitable clothing, &c., by means of their own savings, supplemented by a grant from the subscribers' fund. Blanket Society. Dorcas Maternity Society. Sick Man's Friend Society. Penny Bank, and a Mutual Improvement Society, which numbers about seventy-six members, who pay a subscription of one shilling per annum.

NEW CROSS CHAPEL.—This chapel, built in 1805, through the zeal of several active members of the Church in High Street, aided by Joseph Hardcastle, Esq., of Hatcham Park, treasurer to the London Missionary Society, was situated in the west side of Lewisham High Road, about midway between the Royal Naval School and the "New Cross House" Inn.

The Rev. Mr. Purkis was the first settled minister, the pulpit having previously been supplied by preachers from Deptford and Greenwich, the London Itinerant Society, and students from the Colleges. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Hughes and the Rev. Mr. Davies, who afterwards removed to Daventry. A new lease of the chapel was taken by Joseph Hardcastle, Esq., junr., and Mr. Slous, and the Rev. W. J. Hope, master of the Congregational School, Lewisham, succeeded to the pastorate. He was ordained September 21st, 1831, and held the office until 1853, when he resigned the school, and emigrated to Australia. His successor at the school, the Rev. J. B. Lister, engaged as minister of the chapel, which he relinquished at Christmas, 1854, after the opening of the Chapel of St. David's Congregational Church. This chapel was then occupied by the New Connexion Methodists until the expiration of the second lease at Michaelmas, 1855, when it was demolished. In the graveyard of this chapel was one tombstone:—"In memory of Mary Purkis, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Purkis. She was born at Lechlade in Gloucestershire, 17th Feby., 1812. Fell asleep in Jesus, Oct. 6th, 1820, aged 9 years."

"Cropt in the bud, the fragrant flower
No more on earth is seen;
Faded its leaf, its beauty gone,
As if it ne'er had been.

Gone but not lost, this opening flower,
This lily of the vale,
Placed by the side of Sharon's Rose
Shall never, never fail.

Transplanted to the realms above,
Its beauty it retains,
And e'en along earth's thorny path
Its fragrance still remains.

However young the Christian dies,
To heaven he takes his flight;
To realms of everlasting bliss—
To scenes of pure delight.

There, Mary now securely lodged
Sings to her Saviour's praise,
That Saviour whom she sought
In childhood's early days.

Let every youthful reader learn
To choose the better part;
To live to God and do His will
With pure and perfect heart."

LEWISHAM HIGH ROAD CHURCH.—St. David's Church originated in the efforts of the Christian Instruction Society of Greenwich, Deptford and Lewisham. The committee projected a commodious building on Tanner's Hill, New Town, to be occupied as a Sunday School, day school, and a chapel for Sunday evening services. The foundation stone was laid by M. W. Attwood, Esq., M.P., September 9th, 1840, and, after an expenditure of £374, it was opened by a public meeting, T. L. Hodges, Esq., M.P., presiding, when addresses were given by the Rev. Messrs. Chapman, Jeula, Pulling, Timpson, and other Independent and Baptist Ministers.

The designs of the building were carried on but with feebleness after a short time, and the day school declined. But Mr. Alderman Wire, having come to reside at Stone House, in the immediate vicinity, joined the committee in February, 1842, and a new order of things was soon established. A large portion of the debt was paid off; the Sunday School was revived, and a sermon in the afternoon was added.

Mr. Wire erected a gallery at one end of the building to

afford increased accommodation for the people; and the gratuitous services of the neighbouring Ministers, with those of others, personal friends of Mr. Wire—who himself was accustomed to read sermons and conduct the services, when no other Minister could be found—continued until the erection of the Evening Chapel, where services were conducted until the completion of the present noble Gothic structure—the corner stone of which was laid October 13th, 1859, by Mr. Alderman Wire, at that time Lord Mayor of London. The top stone on the spire was laid in December, 1860, by Mr. Travers Wire, the only son of the Alderman, who died 9th November, 1860. The building was opened February 14th, 1861, when sermons were preached by Revs. Thomas Aveling and George Smith.

The first resident Minister was the Rev. George Martin, of Chelmsford, whose recognition service was held August 15th, 1851.

Mr. Martin, who was highly appreciated by the members of his congregation, resigned the pastorate in August, 1881. He has been succeeded by a very earnest and devoted Minister, the Rev. I. Morley Wright, late of Leicester, whose Recognition Service took place on the 21st November, 1882.

The Missionary labours of this congregation are being vigorously carried out in the new Mission Hall, Napier Street, and the other Christian agencies, including, besides three Sunday schools, a Mutual Improvement Association, Clothing and Infants' Friend Society, Blanket Society, Ladies' Bible Class and Working Society, Christian Instruction Society, Mothers' Meetings, &c., are being prosecuted with a most commendable and exemplary zeal.

NEW STREET SCHOOL AND PREACHING STATION.—This building was erected in 1838 at a cost of £800. It arose from the preaching on Sunday and week-day evenings in an old mansion, formerly the residence of Admiral Hughes, in Hughes' Fields. The trust deed requires it to be used as a Day and Sunday School, and for preaching on Sunday evenings by the City Missionary. Of the trustees of this school elected in 1838 two only now survive, viz., W. Agutter, Esq., and Mr. Seaward.

EDUCATION LIBRARY

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—The Deptford Meeting House dates from 1692. In that year two brick tenements and gardens were purchased for £140, and £160 expended in repairs. The building is a pattern of plainness both externally and internally, and the only historical incident connected with it seems to be that recorded by Dr. Mackay in his "Thames and its Tributaries," who says:—"William Penn visited the Czar from Stoke Pogis, and conversed in Dutch. Peter conceived from his manners and conversation such formidable notions of the Quakers, that during his residence here he often attended their meetings, conducting himself with great decorum and condescension." The form on which Peter the Great is supposed to have sat is now used as a support to a small library cupboard, in which is a curious old illustrated Bible of the time of Queen Elizabeth, of which the Society seems to be very proud. There is a small burial ground at the back of the building.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, MARY ANN'S BUILDINGS, HIGH STREET.—Methodism is supposed to have taken root in Deptford at the commencement of the 18th century; but the earliest authentic record of its existence in the parish is in the year 1739. At that date, Fetter Lane, City—according to Wesley's Journal—seems to have been the head of the London Circuit, of which Deptford was a member. The area then comprised in this one circuit is at the present time divided into 83 distinct circuits. In this year we find the Rev. John Wesley here, preaching at a place called Turner's Hall. Some two thousand people had assembled to hear him; and just as the reverend gentleman was commencing his sermon, the floor of the hall gave way, and sank some two feet, until it rested on some hogsheads of tobacco stored in the vault beneath. Some confusion ensued, which was soon suppressed by Mr. Wesley's continuing his discourse. Wesley seems to have frequently visited Deptford, and to have met with considerable annoyance. In June, 1757, he says, "I preached at Deptford, and, even this wilderness does at length bud and blossom as the rose; never was there before such life in this little flock." Again, in 1762, he says,

"Deptford Society seems more alive than ever, a sure sign of which is their constantly increasing numbers." In 1770 he preached a funeral sermon here for the Rev. G. Whitefield. It would seem from the following entry that Mr. Wesley's intention was never to separate from the Church of his fathers: "I met the various classes at Deptford, and was vehemently importuned to order the Sunday service in our room at the same time with that of the Church. We fixed all our services all over England at such hours as not to interfere with those of the Church, with this very design, that those who preferred it might attend both, but to fix it at the same hour is obliging them to separate either from us or the Church, and this I consider to be inexpedient." Visiting Deptford again about a fortnight afterwards, he says, "it seemed I was got into a den of lions. Most of the leading men were mad for separation from the Church. I endeavoured to reason with them, but in vain; they had neither sense nor even good manners left. At length, after meeting the whole Society, I told them if you are resolved you may have your service in Church hours, but remember, from that time you will see my face no more. This struck deep, and from that hour I have heard no more of separating from the Church." Up to 1793 the Society does not appear to have had any fixed meeting room. The first building was erected in Loving Edward's Lane, at the corner of Edward Street and Wellington Place, and known as the "Pantile House," where John Wesley often preached.

In the course of five years this building was found inadequate for the rapidly increasing attendance; and the upstairs part of a tobacconist's shop, which stood on the site of the premises now occupied by Carter, Paterson, and Co., in High Street, was hired, and used for three or four years, when it was decided to erect a permanent chapel in Mary Ann's Buildings, High Street, which was finished in 1803. One of the first collecting books for the building fund is still preserved; it runs thus:—"A subscription for building a chapel in Butt Lane, Deptford, for the use of the Methodists, late in connection with the Rev. John Westley; the Methodists having long occupied a small chapel in Deptford, on lease, the lease being expired, an application was made for a renewal, but this could not be obtained but at a high rent, and as the chapel would require a considerable sum to put it in good repair, and it being thought too small for the congregation, it was thought most advisable

to build a large and more commodious place. With some difficulty a piece of freehold land was met with in Butt Lane, and purchased, upon which a chapel is now erecting, capable of containing between 800 and 1,000 persons. To complete this building, including the purchase of the ground, about £1,400 will be wanted, to raise which the Society feel that the greatest exertions are necessary; but they flatter themselves that their endeavours will be aided by the friends of religion. —Signed, Rev. JOSEPH BENSON, of the New Chapel, City Road."

On the breaking out of the Scotch rebellion, in 1745, some troops, lately returned from the continent, lay encamped on Deptford Heath, awaiting orders to proceed to the North. Many of these soldiers were devout Methodists, and obtained an extension of their parole, which confined them within a radius of one mile from the camp, to attend the preaching of Mr. Wesley twice a week at the old Foundry, in London, and during their six months' stay here, when not on duty, were wont to meet twice a day to read the Scriptures, and to pray and praise God in the old preaching room at Deptford. One of their number, James Staniforth, a Yorkshireman, then about twenty-five years of age, became the chief stay and support of Methodism here, in its early stages of progress. On leaving the army in 1746 he settled in Greenwich as a baker, and soon attained a prominent position in the Methodist Society at Deptford, being a local preacher, steward, sick-visitor, class-leader, and leader of several band meetings. He commenced a Thursday evening service, sometimes reading one of Mr. Wesley's sermons himself when no other preacher came. He built here a neat little chapel, with galleries, in 1757, at a cost of £225; being solely responsible for the funds; but we are unable to ascertain in what part of the parish it was situated.

In October, 1750, he was made Constable. On being summoned to take the oath in the prescribed form, one of the magistrates said "fine him £20 and he will swear anything," upon which Staniforth replied that he would not take it for twenty worlds. Instead of the usual oath, the chairman suggested the following, which he accepted, viz.: "Sampson Staniforth, of the parish of Greenwich, is by us appointed to serve the office of Constable for one year, in the best manner he can according to his own way of thinking." This was a very trying year, but he gave general satisfaction to the parish.

At this time he walked to London for orders where to preach, every Sunday morning before breakfast, preached five or six times a week, besides attending class and band meetings. His wife's health failing in 1781, he was compelled to give up much of his missionary work ; he then commenced preaching in his own house. On his death in 1799, one of his friends wrote the following lines :—

"Sampson in youth, like the unbroken steed,
With British soldiers flashed his flaming reed ;
To Flanders marched to meet the Gallic foe,
'Twas there the youth first learnt himself to know.
Back to his native country he returns,
A different flame now in his bosom burns ;
Discharged from royal William's loyal band,
Enlists in Jesus's nobler ranks to stand.
Changeless, he firmly stands in his Master's cause,
A Bible Christian, subject to its laws ;
A soldier, Christian, husband, man of worth,
So died the venerable Staniforth."

When the present chapel was opened in 1803, the circuit included the following places, viz. : Deptford, Woolwich, Bromley, Greenwich, Erith, Lewisham, Chislehurst, and many more outlying places, and the local preachers had to defray their own travelling expenses.

The Chapel records up to 1839 have been lost. In that year the total number of members in the circuit was 1073 ; in Deptford alone, 250. The highest total reached at any time for Deptford was 490. Some thirty or forty years ago Deptford Chapel was crowded to excess, people walking miles to attend the services. The late celebrated preacher, the Rev. William Morley Punshon, was nominated for the ministry from this circuit, and it was in Deptford Chapel he preached his first sermon. The Rev. Joseph Spencer, father of the late resident minister, was also recommended from this place ; as likewise Mr. Carlyan, in 1868, who was master of the Day School. About A.D. 1850 that eloquent preacher, the Rev. Mr. Ingle, was the resident minister here.

There is a small disused graveyard attached to this Chapel.

Branches from the parent chapel have been successfully established in Brockley Lane and Windmill Lane, Lower Road. The services at Brockley were at first conducted in an iron building, until the completion of the school room under the

Church in 1876. The memorial stone of the Church was laid October 11th, 1876.

The mission in Windmill Lane was opened in two rooms on the 1st Sunday in May, 1875, and the iron building at present in use was removed from Brockley Lane in November, 1876.

In connection with this Weslyan cause is a Benevolent and Stranger's Fund Society (undenominational in its action); a Church Poor Fund; Bands of Hope, Libraries, and four Sunday Schools, besides other Christian agencies.

BRUNSWICK CHAPEL WESLEYAN METHODIST FREE CHURCH.—This congregation is an offshoot from the Wesleyans at the disruption of 1836. Until the erection of the present building in 1841, they worshipped in a neighbouring room, now used as a Sunday School.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, NEW CROSS.—This is one of Sir Francis Lycett's chapels, and arose from a mission carried on for some years near the Clifton Road Board Schools.

It is a fine Gothic building, having a large school room underneath.

THE other Methodist congregations in the Parish are the New Connection in Grove Road, established in 1857, and the small Primitive Methodist Chapel in Napier Street.

EBENEZER INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, King Street, arose through a difference of sentiment among the friends of the cause of Christ at Greenwich Tabernacle. "That sanctuary being erected in the year 1800, it was at the time when the Calvinistic controversy was still carried on with considerable zeal. Many in this vicinity entered into it; and parties were formed of those who held high views, distinct from

their brethren who were regarded as moderate in doctrine. Those who cherished the high Calvinistic sentiments at Deptford and Greenwich, left the Tabernacle, and assembled for worship in the large building since used as a theatre in Deptford. They obtained preachers chiefly from London, and such generally as were in connection with that celebrated preacher, William Huntington." (Timpson.) The chapel was built and opened in 1806. Mr. Thomas Burgess was the first settled minister who held the pastorate till his death, April 19th, 1824. After his decease no resident pastor was appointed for a period of six years, when Mr. Kirkness was chosen, who resigned after holding the office for about ten years. His successor was Mr. George Stringer, who was ordained October 19th, 1842, and resigned in October, 1849. No other pastor was appointed till 1854, when Mr. Clarke was chosen.

Various changes arose in the congregation of Ebenezer Chapel; sometimes the cause of religion appeared to flourish in the place, and then to be depressed. It suffered also by the secession of those who were Baptists, yet holding the same doctrinal sentiments; and these having united with zeal and activity, left their first place of meeting, which was a small chapel in Giffin Street, for a new and commodious sanctuary, which they erected near the New Cross Road in 1846, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Thomas Felton, which was named Zion Chapel.

When Ebenezer Chapel was removed for the erection of St. John's Mission Hall, two iron coffins were found in a vault under the pulpit, containing the remains of the Rev. T. Burgess and his wife, which were re-interred in Brockley Cemetery.

BETHEL INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—This Chapel originated in the open air preaching of the Rev. Isaac Purkis to the workmen employed in the Royal Dock and Victualling Yards. In 1814 it was resolved to erect a chapel to accommodate about 500 persons, and a piece of ground near to Black Horse Bridge having been obtained on lease, the foundation stone was laid by the Rev. Dr. (then Mr.) Alexander Fletcher, of London, on the 14th of September; and the building opened for service March 24th, 1815, on which

occasion three sermons were preached—by the Rev. Dr. A. Fletcher, the Rev. R. Stodhart, and the Rev. Dr. Collyer, the collections amounting to £57. Many of the congregation, being mechanics, gave personal labour in laying the flooring and fitting up the interior. During Mr. Purkis' ministry, which terminated in 1821, he was assisted by itinerant preachers and students from Homerton College, among whom was Dr. Halley, President of New College, who preached his first sermon at this chapel. The Rev. John Mackenzie, M.A., became minister in 1821, and left in 1823; he was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Miller, and then by the Rev. W. Woodlands, who afterwards removed to Union Chapel, Woolwich.

Bethel Chapel has just been pulled down, and some cottages erected on its site.—(*See Article on St. Luke's Church.*)

WELSH INDEPENDENT CHURCH.—A congregation of Welsh residents at Deptford were accustomed to assemble for worship in the old Methodist Chapel, Loving Edward's Lane (Edward Street East), their pastor being the Rev. Arthur Jones, who was succeeded by the Rev. James Hughes, a Calvinistic Methodist, and then by the Rev. Job Thomas.

In 1836 the congregation removed from the Methodist Chapel to a commodious school room in the Lower Road, and their Minister in 1859 was Mr. Flower.

The services were held alternately in English and Welsh. A copy of the Welsh hymn book used by this congregation may be seen in the British Museum Library.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROCKLEY. — This noble Gothic edifice, with its handsome spire, 170 feet high—one of the finest in the whole county of Kent—is the outcome of a temporary iron building erected in 1876.

The first settled Minister, the Rev. M. Macaulay, B.A., was inducted in February, 1879, and died, deeply regretted, some 14 months afterwards. After a vacancy of 10 months, the

Rev. Hugh McIntosh, M.A., formerly of the London Road Free Church, Glasgow, consented to leave one of the largest and most flourishing congregations in that city to undertake the charge, and soon after his settlement the Iron Church was found too small for the congregation, and the new, large and splendid church, which is an ornament to the whole district, was begun.

It may be interesting to know that the general design of the enrichments of the noble western doorway is taken from Jedburgh Abbey. On the memorial stone in the tower is a representation of the Burning Bush, the symbol of the Presbyterian Church, with the motto: "Nec tamen consumebatur." The new church accommodates one of the 82 congregations constituting the Presbytery of London, which, in a single generation, has increased to this from six congregations.

There are some excellent agencies in active operation connected with this church, for the moral improvement of the congregation and the good of the neighbourhood, among which may be mentioned the Young Men's Christian Association, the Band of Hope, and the Evangelistic Association, out of whose work in Deptford Lecture Hall, the Deptford Christian Union, which is doing so much good, sprang.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH. — The followers of Emanuel Swedenborg have a commodious and handsome church at the north end of Warwick Street.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The members of this denomination have a small place of worship in Hatcham Park Road, New Cross Gate.

A chapel belonging to the Calvinists in Malpas Road, and another belonging to the Christian Brethren in Wilson Street, have disappeared.

On Tuesday, 12th February, 1884, Messrs. Moody and Sankey opened a mission in this parish in an iron building erected for the purpose in a field opposite the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Station, and called the New Cross

Road Hall. This building was 160 feet by 126 feet, and contained 5,100 chairs. There was likewise an inquiry room 126 feet by 20 feet, and rooms for choir, stewards, and Evangelists. All the 38 meetings held were crowded, especially the Men's meetings on Sunday evenings, when, with the numbers standing, there must have been some 6,000 men present on each occasion inside and thousands outside that could not enter. Mission closed on March 2nd.

For these particulars we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Moody, who kindly supplied them.

Mouth of Deptford Creek A.D. 1820.

ECCLESIASTICAL SYNOPSIS.

Name of Church.	Denomination.	Date of Erection.	Sittings	Sun. Scholrs.	Population.
St. Nicholas'	Estab. Church	12th cen.	1000	290	7,850
St. Paul's	do.	1730	1300	738	16,779
Do. Mission Room ...	do.	... ..	300		
St. James'	do.	1854	900	357	15,816
Do. Mission Room ...	do.	.....	30		
St. John's	do.	1855	1550	440	11,703
Do. Mission Hall ...	do.	1873	500		
Christ Church	do.	1864	1200	459	6,761
Do. Mission Room ...	do.	.....	400		
All Saints'	do.	1869	857	700	12,909
Do. Institute	do.	.....	400		
St. Peter's	do.	1870	1100	400	5,459
St. Luke's	do.	1872	1100	450	7,313
St. Mark's	do.	1883	800	550	
St. Barnabas	do.	1882	200		
St. Cyprian's	.....	1882	450	80	
R. N. School Chapel	.....	1853	300		
Assumption B.V.M. ...	Church of Rome	1846	700	770	
Church Street Chapel	Unitarian Bap.	17th cen.	200		
Midway Place	Baptist	1790	200		
Zion Chapel	do.	1846	600		
Brockley Road Chapel	do.	1867	850	507	
Do. Creek St. Mission	do.	1877		620	
Octavius Street... ...	do.	1878	550	550	
Lausanne Road... ...	do.				
High Street Church ...	Congregationalist	1702 rebuilt	.....	341	Church rebuilt only
Do. New Street School	.....	1756 rebuilt	.....	220	
Do. Queen St. School	.....	1862	886	130	
Lewisham H. Rd. Ch.	Congregationalist	1860	1200	442	
Do. Napier St. Mission	do.	1881	.....	320	
Do. Tanner's Hill ...	do.	.....	.....	244	
Meeting House	Soc. of Friends	17th cen.	230		
Mary Ann's Buildings	Wes. Methodist	1803	563	190	
Do. French's Fields ...	do.	.....	250	125	
Do. Brockley Road ...	do.	1876	1060	280	
Do. Windmill Lane ...	do.	1877	150	100	
New Cross Chapel ...	do.	1877	1050	570	
Brunswick Chapel ...	Meth. F. Church	1841	220		
Napier Street	Prim. Methodist	.....	80		
Victoria Road	Meth. N. Con.	1857	315		
Blackhorse Bridge ...	Lon. City Mis.	1857	100		
Evelyn Hall	do.	.....	200		
Church Street	do.	.....	40		
Presbyterian Church...	Presbyterian	1882	1000		
New Jerusalem	Swedenborgians	.....	200		
Hatcham Park Road...	Free C. of Eng.	1881	100		

Charities and Charitable Institutions.

IN "Thorpe's Custumale Roffense" appear the following entries relating to Deptford, for which he thus describes his authority:—"A Booke concerning goods and guifts to charitable uses, specifying the names of the donors, the place of their aboad, the things given to whome and what uses, and how to be employed as well to hospitales, almeshouses as others. (A great pittie but it should be putt in execution, and the wills fulfilled to the good example and incouragement of others.) Extracted by Peter Stowell, register and keeper of the said records in the time of the unparrelled troubles of England, when all wills where exacted to London to the great charge of the country, above treble the charge what was formerly."

JULIAN DURRANT, v. s. per ann. every Christmas during a lease in being, &c., l. xvii. fo. 90.

JOHN BOTE.—For want of such heirs, the said house to be to the parishes where I dwell, for the mayntenance of the poorest people, and ther bred and borne if it may be, l. xviii. fo. 296.

JOHN MILLARD *alias* SMITH, ten pounds to the poore of Deptford, l. xxiv. fo. 340.

SIR JOHN SCAMPION, Scrivener, of London, by will, dated August, 1563, and the same was established by a Commissioner of Charitable Uses in 1609, gave 12s. per annum towards the Relief of the Poor of Deptford, to be paid out of lands in it.

The earliest account book of this parish commences in 1665, and contains no mention of this twelve shillings, and there appears to be no means of identifying the property charged.

ABRAHAM COLFE, Vicar of Lewisham, gave, on the 7th day of December, 1656, the yearly sum of 6s. 8d. now 8s. 8d., to buy two sweet penny wheaten loaves weekly, for two of the godliest and poorest householders, payable by the Leathersellers' Company in London. He also gave to eight poor boys of this parish, from time to time, the privilege of being freely taught, and entitled to all the advantages belonging to any scholar educated in the Grammar School founded by him at Lewisham, one of which is a presentation to the University of Oxford.

The directors of the testator in his testament descend to the most minute particulars respecting the foundation and management of these schools, even to the cost to the boys of "*the brooms or rods*" with which they were to be flogged.

DONOR UNKNOWN.—The table of benefactions in St. Nicholas' Church states that a person unknown gave half a quarter of wheat to be given in bread every Good Friday, and half a load of rushes at Whitsuntide, and a load of pea straw at Christmas yearly for the use of the church.

By the decree above mentioned, the owners of three parts of land, whereof one was called Lady Crofts, should from thenceforth for ever deliver and distribute every Good Friday amongst the poor people of Deptford all the bread which might be made and baked of half a quarter of good wheat, and should likewise yearly deliver at Whitsuntide half a load of good green rushes, and at Christmas one good load of new grass straw in the pews of the Church of Deptford, with a power of distress on Lady Croft and the two other parts of land near the gravel pits on either side of the king's highway in default of payment.

By an order of vestry, dated April 30, 1721, it appears that William Wilkinson, the owner of Brockley farm, offered 21s. per annum, for the time to come, in lieu of pea straw and rushes, which was accepted.

The sum received in lieu of the half quarter of wheat has varied from 12s. to 10s.; since 1744 the latter sum has been received. The land charged is on the Drake estate at Brockley.

WILLIAM SEWERS gave £1 0s. 6d. yearly to be distributed in bread at Michaelmas and Lady Day, for which four acres and two tenements in Upper Deptford were chargeable.

The property charged is situated in Waterloo Place and north side of New Cross Road.

One moiety of this benefaction is carried to the bread accounts of each parish.

JOSIAH JOYNER (or JOINE, as spelt on the tablet in St. Nicholas' Church) left by his will, dated 1640, to the poor of the parish of Debtford, twenty shillings yearly for ever, to be distributed by the churchwardens every 24th of December.

This sum appears to be charged on Comical House, or Stone House, as now more generally called, on the Lewisham High Road, near St. John's Church, which is the property of the Lucas family, of Upper Tooting.

ESTHER POPE, by will dated October 14th, 1678, left two tenements in Lower Deptford, then in the occupation of William Boothby and William Frodman, subject to the payment of 20s. yearly at Christmas to the Vicar of Deptford, to be by him distributed among the most deserving of the poor inhabitants of Deptford, and in default thereof she gave the said tenements to the said vicar for the aforesaid purposes.

"There is no trace of any receipt in respect of this charity," say the Commissioners for the Education of the Poor in the appendix to their second report.

An old tablet, in the possession of the clerk of Addey's Charity, and headed Benefactions to the Feoffees of the Gravel-pits Estates, states that—

JOSEPH FOWNES, by will, in 1708, gave £50 to the trustees of the Gravel-pit Estates, for the use of the poor of Deptford; that—

FRANCIS AFTER, or AFTEN, also by will, in 1713, gave £10 to the same persons on the like trusts; and that—

ISAAC LOADER, by will, in 1714, gave £200 to be laid out in the purchase of such yearly rent charge as his executors and the feoffees of Addey's Charities should think fit, to be yearly distributed to such poor, and in such sums as the said feoffees should think fit.

It appears that Fownes' and After's legacies were invested 13th June, 1714, in the purchase of £75 South Sea Stock. From an entry in the order book of the feoffees 4th October, 1718, it appears that only £100 was received from the executors of Loader's legacy, which was in invested in Lottery Annuities. These legacies became ultimately converted into South Sea Annuities, forming part of that stock vested in the names of the trustees of Addey's Charity.

The same tablet states that :—

ROBERT CASTLE, by his will, in 1698, gave £200, but this was never received.

JOHN CHESTER, by will, dated 16th June, 1783, directed his executors, after the death of his sister, Ann Hutchings, to transfer to the feoffees of the Gravel-pit rents for the time being, or any three of them, in the name of the whole and their successors for ever, £300 in the 4 per cent. Consols, on trust to dispose of the dividends, in yearly placing out the son of a bricklayer or inhabitant of St. Nicholas or St. Paul, Deptford, to be taken from each parish alternately. Annual produce £12.

JOHN RICHE'S gift of bread, distributed to the poor after service and sermon every Sunday morning, was charged on the estate of Upper Town.

The annual sum of 52s. is paid out of a piece of garden ground near the Kent Water Works, the property of the Lucas family.

This sum is divided equally between the two parishes, and distributed by the respective Churchwardens in 4 lb. loaves on St. Thomas's day amongst the poor.

WILLIAM ROBERT STOUT'S gift of £1 6s. 8d. yearly was charged on a house, now The Crown, in Upper Town.

The house formerly called The Crown was converted into a soap manufactory, situate in the Broadway, Deptford, and the property of Grace Agutter, thirty years ago.

This benefaction is distributed in the same manner as Riche's.

MRS. JUDITH FIOTT, daughter of Mr. Peter Fiott, of the Isle of Guernsey, gent., who died 10th July, 1713, and was buried in the Church of St. Nicholas, Deptford, by her will, left £130; the yearly product whereof to be disposed in putting out apprentice one poor child born in the parish of Deptford, annually for ever.

The will of Judith Fiott, late of London, spinster, is dated 20th April, 1713.

MRS. ELIZABETH WILLSHAW, by will, dated May 4th, 1706, gave £120 to purchase lands within twenty miles of Deptford, to be distributed yearly on the day of her death, which was the 11th November, to such poor widows as frequent the parish churches of Deptford as are not pensioners.

THOMAS FELLOWS, by his will, dated January 30th, 1753, left £1,000 Three per cent. Reduced Annuities, after the death of his cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Willsson, of London, widow; and Joanna Gill, his maid-servant (who each enjoyed a moiety of the same during their lives) to the minister and churchwardens of the parish wherein he should die, for cloathing and instructing so many poor girls and boys of the said parish, freely, as could be instructed and clothed therewith; the boys to be instructed in the three R's, and the girls in needlework, reading, and writing, to fit them for a shop.

With the dividends arising from this source, five boys were sent to Dr. Breton's school and five girls to a schoolmistress in the parish.

The costume of the Fellows' scholars, especially of the boys, was tasty—a brown coat, with scarlet collars and cuffs. They also received a waistcoat, a pair of trowsers, a pair of braces, three linen shirts, two pairs of stockings, two pairs of shoes, and a cap.

The girls were apparelled in brown stuff frocks, and the trustees gave them in addition a petticoat of the same material, a brown cloth cloak of the same coloured cloth as the boys' coats, three linen shifts, two pairs of stockings, two pair of boots, a collar, a tippet, two linen aprons, two caps and a Dunstable bonnet.

A code of rules and regulations to be observed by the parents of children educated in Mr. Fellows' charity was drawn up in 1818, and signed by the curate of St. Nicholas, the estimable Rev. D. Jones, B.D.

THOMAS JENNINGS, a blacksmith of this parish, by will, dated December 1st, 1741, gave £50, the interest of which to be distributed to poor widows of the parish of St. Nicholas, Deptford, on Candlemas Day, in the morning. According to his monument in St. Nicholas' Church, he "died at Bonus-Aries in 1742." (*Buenos Ayres, on the River Plate, South America.*)

From an entry in the vestry book, dated September 2nd, 1756, it appears that £50 in the Three and a Half per Cent. Annuities had been purchased with the legacy of Thomas Jennings, and £10 in the Life Annuities, with money arising

from a sale to the trustees of the turnpike road of a piece of Sir John Evelyn's charity land in 1752, and there has since been added £25 stock belonging to Spray's Charity, making together £85 in the New Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, standing in the names of Rev. D. Jones, William Warrington, and William Smith. Of the dividends amounting to £2 11s. per annum, £1 16s. is distributed as Jenning's gift, on Candlemas Day, amongst poor widows, by the Churchwardens, in small sums varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d., without regard to their receiving parish relief.

MATTHEW SPRAY, by will, date unknown, but proved previously to 1788, gave £25 in the Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities to be given away annually on 1st May by the Churchwardens of St. Nicholas, for the time being, to poor widows.

This benefaction is distributed amongst poor widows, in small sums as low as 7½d. and not exceeding 1s.

SIR JOHN EVELYN, by deed enrolled in Chancery, dated March 27th, 1749, between Sir J. Evelyn of the one part, and his son, John Evelyn, and the Rev. Thomas Anguish, Vicar of St. Nicholas, of the other part; the said Sir John Evelyn bargained and sold to the parties of the second part and their heirs a piece of garden ground, called Slow's Fields, near Tanner's Hill, in the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, on trust, to give the rents and profits to the Churchwardens and Overseers of St. Nicholas, for the time being, for the poor; and it was provided that on the death of each of the said parties the survivor should convey the said land to the heir male of the one, or the successor of the other, as the case might be, so that the representatives of the said parties of the second part should always be trustees, and that the said trustees and their successors should, at the request of the said Churchwardens and Overseers of St. Nicholas for the time being, let such ground for any term not exceeding 21 years.

Item. A.D. 1771. *By the will and the consent of the donor, and the two trustees, and an order of the vestry, the Churchwardens did sell to the trustees of the Kentish Turnpike Roads*

about 20 roods of the said land for £10, which is in the hands of the said trustees of the poor for ever.

By an Act of Parliament, passed 46th Geo. III., the trustees were empowered to grant building leases of the charity land for periods not exceeding 99 years, and accordingly on the 18th of November, 1808, they demised the said piece of ground to William Worboys, on a building lease for 99 years. By an Act passed 55th Geo. III., reciting the last-mentioned Act and indenture of demise, and that William Worboys previously had become a bankrupt, having granted five under-leases; that the assignees of the said bankrupt had declined charging themselves with the lease of 1808, and the under-lessees were unwilling to pay rent, on account of the doubts they entertained of the validity of their agreements; that the Rev. John Drake, surviving trustee of the said estate, had, therefore, brought an action of ejectment and possession of the estate, and that several of the under-lessees had laid out much money on the estate, and that it was expedient for the interests of the charity to renew their leases; and further reciting that Sir Frederick Evelyn had died in 1812, and that his heir, Sir John Evelyn,* had been declared a lunatic;—

It was enacted that the said John Drake and his successors should be sole trustees of the said charity estates, but that at any future time the heirs male of the donor might, after three months' notice to the said John Drake or his successors, claim and be admitted to the said trust; and that, in case of the lunacy of any future heir, the vicar for the time being should be sole trustee; that the lease of November, 1808, should be cancelled, and that the then trustee or trustees should grant to the said under-lessees such leases as they held under the said William Worboys, and under the same covenants, upon condition of their paying all arrears of rent, and their respective shares of 2s. 3d. of the expenses of the said Act; and it was further enacted that the Churchwardens and Overseers should pay over the rents of the said premises to the treasurer for the poor rates of St. Nicholas, to be disposed of by the governors and directors of the poor of the said parish in conjunction with the said Overseers and Churchwardens, according to the trusts declared in the deed of 1749; and that the Churchwardens and Overseers should, every first day of

* Sir John was only heir to the baronetcy, the estates having been devised by Sir Frederick to his widow.

March, or within fourteen days after, produce to the said governors and directors an account of the rents and profits of the said estate, and of all leases, contracts, &c., entered into by the trustee or trustees and the Churchwardens and Overseers of the year preceding; that the said accounts should be entered in a book kept for that purpose, and the said governors should audit the same; and that the Churchwardens and Overseers should, within seven days after such auditing, produce the accounts so audited at a public vestry, which the majority there assembled might authorize and allow; and the Act contains a power to the nearest Justice of the Peace to punish, in case the Churchwardens and Overseers should neglect to pay the rents as aforesaid, with an appeal to the Quarter Sessions.

The expense of obtaining the Act was £480, in consequence of Parliament considering it a money bill.

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditure

OF

SIR JOHN EVELYN'S CHARITY ESTATE,

FROM MARCH, 1883, TO MARCH, 1884.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance from last Account	209	12	11
„ Amount of Ground Rents collected by Mr. Kersey during the past year .	356	8	0
„ One Year's Dividend, due Oct. 1883, on £48 4s. 4d. £3 per cent. Reduced Annuities	1	8	10
„ One Year's Dividend on £1039 19s. 3d., due Jan., 1883, £3 per cent. Consols, standing in the name of the Paymaster General of the Court of Chancery .	31	3	10
„ One Year's Dividend on £201 13s. 7d., Bank Stock, due 5th Oct., 1882 . .	21	3	6
	£619	17	1

	£	s.	d.
By Cash Disbursed to Pay the Pensioners . . .	377	0	0
„ Ditto Paid to Mr. Kersey, Poundage on his Collection	17	11	9
„ Ditto Paid Postage and Receipt Stamps . .	0	10	0
„ Mr. Brading for Printing .	2	8	0
„ Messrs. R. A. Knight and Co., for Advertisements .	12	10	4
„ Balance in Bankers' Hands	209	17	0
	£619	17	1

MARY WISEMAN, by will, dated 19th February, 1758, gave £20 Old South Sea Annuities to the Parish of St. Nicholas, to be given to such poor widows and housekeepers as were members and communicants of the Church of England, on the 19th of February.

RICHARD BROOKES, by will, dated 1767, gave £100 3½ per cent. Consols, after the death of his wife, the dividends to be distributed every New Year's Day amongst three poor men and three poor women, housekeepers in the Parish of St. Nicholas, and not receiving alms, at the discretion of the Minister and Churchwardens for the time being.

ISAAC WALL, by will dated in 1796, gave to John Dugleby, Francis Chalfield, and William Payne £1,000 Three per Cent. Consols in trust, to pay the dividends over to the Churchwardens and Overseers of St. Nicholas, who should apply them to the benefit of the poor in the following manner—viz.: one-half to be distributed in bread every Sunday, and the other half in coals every Christmas Eve, with directions that the stock be always vested in three trustees. The moiety for bread is distributed in thirty small loaves to thirty poor old women every Sunday.

MARY CURRY, by will, dated in 1801, gave to the Churchwardens for the time being of the parish of St. Nicholas, £100 Navy 5 per cent., the dividends to be given away yearly in bread to the poor of the parish on the 12th October, that being her birthday.

WALTER BEVAN KNOTT, who died August 12th, 1832, bequeathed to the Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish for the time being, the sum of £200 3½ per cent. Reduced, the interest thereof to be applied to the purpose of repairing his tomb, when it should be required, and the residue to be distributed to the poor inhabitants of the parish in bread and coals in the week before Christmas, for ever.

FRANCIS LAMBOURNE, died 21st November, 1822, left, by will, to this parish, at the decease of his son, £100 Four per Cent. Annuities, the interest of which to be applied in the purchase of buns and ale to the poor inmates of the Workhouse of this parish every Good Friday. The money was transferred, the stock reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and applied to the purpose in 1829.

Buns* are now distributed instead of the ale, because by the Statute 4 and 5 William IV., c. 76, ss. 92, 93, no person is permitted to introduce into any workhouse any spirituous or fermented liquors.

MATTHEW SPRAY, by will, date unknown, but proved previously to 1788, gave £25 in the Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, to be given away annually on the 1st of May, by the Churchwardens of St. Nicholas, Deptford, for the time being, to poor widows.

EDMUND BOULTER, Esq., by his will, bearing date 1707, gave the Parish of Deptford a right of presenting one pensioner to a certain almshouse, which he directed should be built near Oxford; the pensioner to have an annual sum of £7 and a good warm gown with a silver badge. The Charity Commissioners have just issued a new scheme for this charity—which they term "Cutler Boulter's Charity"—under which both parishes will participate equally in the benefits.

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* An amusing anecdote is recorded of one Mr. Steward, baker, who in 1854 made an application to the Board of Governor and Directors of St. Nicholas for payment of 200 buns, which he had supplied to the union-house for the children, under Lambourne's charity. It originated in a mistake on his part, 800 were ordered, and he took 1080. On the discovery, however, of his mistake, he wanted to take them back; but Mr. Ellis desired him to leave them, as another person in executing a similar order, had brought that number less. He had been paid for 880, the number ordered; his present application was the 200 he had left at the request of Mr. Ellis. Whether Mr. Steward received payment for his buns is not stated in the report of the *Kentish Mercury*.

ST. NICHOLAS, DEPTFORD.

The Churchwardens' Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Dividends of the several Charities of this Parish, for the year ending Easter, 1883.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last Account	5	18	2
To Wheelhouse's* Stocks sold out and Dividends	15	0	0
To Cash received of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds the several Dividends on the undermentioned Charities:—			
Jenning's (£60, £3 per cent.) One year due October, 1882	1	16	0
Spray's (£25, £3 per cent.), one year due October, 1882	0	15	0
Currey's (£139 9s. 9d., £3 per cent.), one year due Oct., 1882	4	3	0
Wilshaw's (£213 6s. 2d., £3 per cent.), one year due Oct., 1882	6	8	0
Bretton's (£261 7s. 8d., £3 per cent.), one year due Oct., 1882	7	16	9
Fiott's (£212 19s. 9d., £3 per cent.), one year due Oct., 1882	6	7	9
Brook's (£100 Consols) one year due July, 1882	3	0	0
Wall's (£1,000 Consols), one year due July, 1882	30	0	0
Lambourne's (£134 17s., £3 per cent.), one year due Oct., 1882	4	1	0
Unknown Donor (£39 11s. 3d. Consols), one year due July, 1882	1	3	8
Wiseman's (£20 16s. 3d. Consols), one year due July, 1882.	0	12	4
White's (£180 Consols), one year due July, 1882	5	8	0
	£92	9	8

* This charity, left by the late Mr. Wheelhouse, distiller, of Deptford Bridge, will soon disappear from the list of parochial charities, as the Consols are being sold out yearly. The amount left on 1st February, 1884, is £64 2s. 10d.

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By cash pd. Mr. Reeson for Coal	8	14	0
,, cash paid Mr. Pakes, Secretary of National School	7	16	9
,, cash paid Churchwardens of St. Paul, Deptford	3	4	0
,, cash paid Churchwardens of St. Paul's, Deptford	6	7	9
,, cash paid 12 Poor Persons	3	0	0
,, ,, Mr. Cherry for Printing	1	3	6
,, cash paid Mr. Salmon for Coal	0	8	8
,, cash pd. Mr. Parry for Coal	2	0	0
,, cash paid Mr. Sims for Coal	1	2	0
,, ,, Mr. Eade for Bread and Buns	0	5	5
,, cash paid Mr. Whatley for Coal	0	18	8
,, cash paid Mr. King for Coal	0	2	0
,, ,, for expenses in selling out stock *re* Wheelhouse's Charity	0	5	0
,, cash paid Mr. Newnham for Coal	9	14	8
,, cash paid Mr. Graf for Bread and Coal	1	6	9
,, cash paid Mrs. Price for Buns	2	1	11
,, cash paid Mr. Fox for Bread	6	14	10½
,, ,, Mr. Mann for Bread	0	14	7½
,, cash paid Mr. Chapman for Bread and Coal	2	3	4
,, cash paid Mr. Wells for Bread	12	0	6
,, cash paid Mr. Phillips for Bread	2	7	8
,, cash paid Mr. Klingels for Bread	1	6	6½
,, cash paid Mr. Harris for Bread	1	8	8½
,, cash paid Mr. Rawling for Bread	0	5	11½
,, cash paid Mr. Carter for Bread	1	8	8
,, cash paid Mr. Croft for Bread and Buns	5	12	10½
,, cash paid Mr. Sheane for Coal	0	18	0
,, cash paid Mr. Thomas for Coal	0	15	4
,, cash paid Mr. Beechey for Coal	0	12	0
,, Balance due from Accountant-Warden	7	9	6
	£92	9	8

6th June, 1883

G. WARRY, }
W. LOCKYER, } *Churchwardens.*

ST. PAUL, DEPTFORD.

Churchwardens' Statement of Accounts of this Parish, showing Receipts and Disbursements of Parochial Charities for year ended May, 1883.

1882.	£	s.	d.
To Balance of last Account	11	11	8
,, Cash received per Official ,, Trustees of Charitable Funds for one year's dividend as follows :—			
,, Unknown Donor's Charity	1	3	8
£ s. d.			
,, Wiseman's Charity 0 12 10			
,, Currey's ,, 3 3 0			
,, Jenning's ,, 1 10 0			
,, Knott's ,, 2 14 0			
	7	19	10
,, Brook's and Jarman's Charity	6	0	0
,, White's	5	8	0
	11	8	0
,, Mr. G. Hall—Donation	2	2	0
,, Wilshaw's Gift, per—			
,, Churchwardens of St. Nicholas	3	4	0
,, Fiott's Legacy (paid in alternate years)	6	7	9
,, Stout's			
,, Riche's			
,, Colfe's			
,, Parish Garden dividend	8	11	3
,, Wheelhouse	15	0	0
,, Evelyn's	18	19	2
,, Interest on Investment of Purchase Money of Land taken by L. S. Board	15	19	11
,, Cash received for Ground Rents (less Commission on Property Tax)	32	4	0
,, Interest on Second Investment of Purchase Money of Land taken by the L. S. Board	15	2	2
,, Balance due to Churchwardens	4	1	10
	£153	15	3

1882.	£	s.	d.
By Cash Distributed to the Poor by the Rector	2	0	0
,, Ditto by the Churchwardens	4	0	0
,, Cash Paid for Coals Distributed to the Poor by Tickets— £ s. d.			
,, Mr. Gallehawk 23 14 0			
,, Mr. Thompson 8 14 0			
,, Dixon 12 14 9			
,, Mr. Russell 8 4 8			
,, Mr. Jones 4 4 8			
,, Mr. Morgan 5 13 4			
,, Mr. Dormer 15 14 8			
,, Mr. Lafont 0 15 2			
	79	15	3
,, Cash Paid for Bread Distributed to the Poor by Tickets—			
,, Mr. Maret 11 5 0			
,, Mr. Vohmann 14 2 6			
,, Mr. Pearce 7 5 0			
,, Mr. Klein 1 12 6			
,, Mr. Konrath 5 8 0			
,, Mr. Urry 5 7 0			
,, Mr. Field 4 5 6			
,, Mr. Searle 12 10 9			
,, Mrs. Limes 3 14 9			
	65	11	0
,, Stationery, Printing and Incidentals	2	9	0
	£153	15	3

A. MUNRO, } *Churchwardens,*
B. AVERY, } 1882-83.

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditure

OF

JOHN ADDEY'S CHARITABLE ESTATE,

FROM 1ST MAY, 1882, TO 1ST MAY, 1883.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To balance in Treasurer's hands	205	12	4
,, Rent Collected	747	14	0
,, Cash received from Children in the School	94	9	4
,, Cash received, being one year's Dividend on £350 New £3 per cents. belonging to Hosier's Charity, due 5th of April, 1882	10	10	0
,, Cash received, being one year's Dividend on £300 New £3 per cents. belonging to Chester's Charity, due 5th April, 1882	9	0	0
,, Cash received, being one year's Dividend on £512 4s. 3d. Consolidated £3 per cents., due 5th January, 1882	14	19	3
,, Cash, being return of Property Tax to April, 1882	29	11	6
	£1111	16	5

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Cash Paid :—			
,, To Staff of School Instructors	402	4	8
,, To 100 poor persons, as per Decree	200	0	0
,, To Mr. Kersey for one year's Salary and Poundage	54	4	3
,, Paid for Repairs, &c., to School	42	6	8
,, Insurance of Schools	1	10	0
,, Cleaning, &c., of School	5	18	6
,, For School Books, Stationery, &c.	21	14	6
,, Prizes and Certificates	7	10	9
,, One Year's Gas	5	17	3
,, ,, Water	1	4	0
,, For Property Tax to April, 1883	1	6	2
,, For Parochial Rates	7	10	8
,, Mr. Pearce for extras	2	12	1
,, Miss Nation for ditto	3	18	2
,, For Postage and Receipt Stamps	2	15	1
,, Advertisements	1	5	6
,, For Sundries	1	4	3
,, Balance	348	13	11
	£1111	16	5

Countersigned,

WALTER RT. KERSEY,
Clerk to the Trustees.

Examined and found correct,

A. CLIFFORD, } *Finance*
B. B. ROBERTS, } *Committee.*

4th June, 1883.

DR. ROBERT BRETTON, late Vicar of St. Nicholas, Deptford, gave, in 1672, £400 for the maintenance of a Grammar School, free for 24 poor children, of which there only remains now £190, the rest having been long lost by being placed out upon deficient securities. The interest of this £190 is applied to teaching 12 children, 6 from each parish.

In a MS. Book, foolscap size, belonging to the Rev. D. Jones, formerly Curate of St. Nicholas, Deptford, will be found mention of the two following charities:—

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, by will, dated 1768, gave for the support of the Charity Schools in Deptford, and the benefit of the children taught therein, four leasehold houses, subject to a ground rent of £2 4s. per annum, vested in trustees, and of the annual product of £27 10s., which is indiscriminately applied to the use of the poor boys of both parishes.

RICHARD PHILLIPS, by will, dated 1784, gave in trust for the use of the Subscription Charity Schools, Deptford, for educating poor children, £50 Three per cent. Consols Bank Annuities, of the annual produce of £1 10s., which is indiscriminately applied to the use of both parishes.

"About 20 years ago, the churchwardens with myself were at great pains and expense to discover, or to get a clue, to these charities; especially the first (Reynolds'); but in vain; the eminent lawyer we consulted told us that 'it sometimes happened that a person devised in his will certain lands, houses, or property, at a certain age, and, afterwards, through casualties and misfortunes, expended or wasted the property formerly willed, or intended for charitable or other purposes;' it is not impossible that this may have been the case with respect to these two legacies."—*Ex epistol. D. Jones, Cl., Nov. 25th*, 1854.

SIR JOHN EVELYN gave to the Parish of St. Paul, a field, or perhaps it might be more appropriately described as a piece of the shore of the Ravensbourne River, near the south end of Mill Lane, consisting of about two and a half acres. The benefaction was not of much value

to the parish until 1849, when the Kent Water Works Company, with the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, purchased it for £600; which sum was then invested in the purchase of £651 6s. 4d. in the Three per cent. Consols, and the dividends arising therefrom have since then been charitably disposed of by the Churchwardens in bread to the poor.

WILLIAM KNOTT, by will, dated November 21st, 1828, gave to the Minister and Churchwardens of St. Paul, and their successors, £100 Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities upon trust, out of the dividends thereof to keep his tomb and family vault in good repair, and the inscription thereon plain and legible, and in case there should be any surplus, to dispose of the same in bread, to be given to the poor of the said parish yearly, on his birthday, October 27th, for ever. The dividends arising from this bequest are distributed in 4lb. loaves of bread amongst the poor.

ALLEN PRICE, by will, dated November 30th, 1830, bequeathed the sum of 30s. unto the poor of St. Paul's Parish, to be laid out on every Good Friday in buns, for ever.

JANE JARMAN, who died November 12th, 1793, bequeathed £100 Three per Cent. Consols, the dividends to be applied in keeping her tomb in repair, and the surplus, if any, to be given to the poor. In 1826, the tomb was repaired at the cost of £3. The churchwardens distribute the amount in bread among distressed persons.

MARY CURRY, by will, dated 1801, gave the Churchwardens, for the time being, of the Parish of St. Paul's £100 Navy Five per Cents., the dividends to be yearly given away in bread to the poor of the parish, on October 12th, that being her birthday.

The dividends arising from this bequest are distributed in 4 lb. loaves.

THOMAS JENNINGS, by will, dated 1742, left £50 to the Parish of St. Paul, the interest to be distributed among poor widows every Candlemas Day.

The dividends arising from the above legacy are distributed by the Churchwardens equally amongst six poor widows, without regard to their receiving parish relief.

MARY WISEMAN, by will, dated 19th February, 1758, gave £20 Old South Sea Annuities to the parish of St. Paul, to be given to such poor widows and housekeepers as should be members and communicants of the Church of England, on the 19th of February. The yearly dividends, amounting to 12s., are distributed by the churchwardens amongst the poor objects answering the description specified by the will.

DR. PRICE'S GIFT.—On the 14th day of February, 1872, £100 was paid to the Official Trustees of the Charitable Funds, and was subsequently invested by them in the New £3 per Cent. Bank Annuities; the interest arising from the investment thereof to be applied in giving on the 1st day of January in every year for ever, the sum of 5s. each to 12 poor widows of the Parish of St. Nicholas, Deptford; the selection of the recipients to be in the discretion of the Vicar of the said parish for the time being, preference being given to the aged, infirm, or afflicted, and any surplus remaining of the said interest to be laid out in the purchase of bread to be equally distributed amongst the said recipients.

LAUS DEO.

JOHN WHITE, in 1853, by will, gave £200 Three per Cent. Consols, the interest to be given away in coals annually on the 21st December.

WEST'S CHARITY.—Extract from the will of F. West, Esq., of Cove Cottage, Ventnor :—

"I give and bequeath unto my good friend, Canon Money, Vicar of St. John's Church, Lewisham High Road, in the County of Kent, the sum of £1,500 in trust, to invest the same in the public funds of Great Britain in his own name and the name of the Churchwardens for the time being of the said church, to relieve, at the Christmas season of each and every year, such of the necessitous and deserving poor, as the said Rev. Canon Money and his successors to the living in his and their discretion shall see fit; but it is my express desire that a portion of such dividends, interest and annual proceeds of such money be set apart for and applied to the expenses of the services of the said church; but the amount to be so applied and its purpose I leave entirely in the discretion of the minister for the time being of the said church, and I direct my executors and trustees hereinafter appointed to pay the said sum of £1,500 free of all legacy duty in respect hereof."

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—John Addey's Charity. On the outside wall of St. Nicholas' Church are affixed two tablets with the following inscription :—

I.—"Near this place rests the body of JOHN ADDEY, of this Parish, one of the King's Master Shipwrights, who departed this world in assured hope of his Resurrection, the 16th of April, Anno Dm. 1606, Ætatis Suæ 56.

"His tomb being demolished, this stone was erected at the expense of the Parish, January, 1788.

II.—"The above-named John Addey, by his will, gave to his executors two hundred pounds 'to procure a perpetuale annuity towards the reliefe of the poor people of Deptford to last for ever.' Therewith was purchased a piece of ground on the east side of Church Street in this town; the rents and profits therefrom, and from the buildings thereon, exceed in this present year, £650. From this fund, 40s. each are annually given to 100 poor parishioners of Deptford and large schools for the poor children of the town are maintained.

"This tablet was erected by the Trustees of the Charity to commemorate the good deed of a good man."

The executors mentioned in Addey's will were William

Stevenson, the Overseers, Samuel Page, *Vicar of Deptford*, John Kind, *Vicar of Greenwich*, and Matthew Baker, of Deptford.

At an inquisition taken at the New School House, East Greenwich, on the 24th September, 1679, it was ascertained that the property had so much improved as to produce a yearly rental of £50 9s. 6d.

The following gentlemen were then appointed Feoffees of the Charity, viz. :—Sir Richard Browne, Bart., John Evelyn, Esq., Richard Holden, Vicar, Francis Wilshaw, Thomas Turner, John More, Thomas Wilshaw, John Shish, John Sneare, Francis Hosier, Richard Gibson, Robert Castell, William Edgall, Henry Wilson, Richard Evelyn, Thomas Pitcher, Robert Longridge, Thomas Stere, Robert Walker, William Case, Henry Cremer and Nathaniel Douse, Gent., all of them inhabitants of Deptford, and their heirs.

Full particulars of the Decree, issued from the Court of Chancery, regulating the management of this Charity may be found in a pamphlet published by order of the Vestry of the Parish of St. Nicholas in January, 1817.

In 1821, a Charity School for boys and girls was erected on the estate in Church Street, which was enlarged in 1862.

The tablet over the entrance door to the school contains the inscription :—

"John Addey, Master-Shipwright of the Royal Dockyard of this town, devised in 1606, £200, the words of his will, to procure a perpetual annuity towards the relief of the poor people of Deptford to last for ever. With that sum the land on which this estate is built was purchased. The rents and revenues herefrom are now applied to gifts of 40s. each annually to 100 poor parishioners of the town and to maintenance of these schools, 1862. Built 1821, enlarged 1862."

The Subscription Charity or Dean Stanhope School was founded about A.D. 1715 by the exertions of the pious and learned Dean Stanhope, whose plans were afterwards, in 1722, confirmed and enlarged in consequence of a legacy from Mrs. Gransden.

This charity provided for the clothing and educating of fifty boys and thirty girls from the age of eight to fourteen. The

sons of shipwrights, carpenters and joiners were bound out apprentices; the girls being instructed in useful needlework and domestic duties. An annual donation of £5 in money, and £1 in books bequeathed by Dean Stanhope to two boys successively, and to one girl every three years upon leaving the school.

Each subscriber was entitled to put a boy or girl into the school by rotation: the sum of 30s. for a boy and 20s. for a girl being required as a security for their clothing, which was deposited in the Savings Bank for the benefit of the child, and returned with the interest accumulated to the person holding the receipt on the child's leaving school.

The first trustees, appointed 9th June, 1722, were:—Gransden, Dean Stanhope, Edward Jennings, Joseph Pink, Henry Hoar, Rev. Wm. Sherlock, John Skeat, Richard Wilkinson, Captain William Moses, Captain Richard Hughes, Captain Robert Watkins, Rev. Henry Archer.

By the new scheme brought out by the Charity Commissioners—acting under the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874, and approved by the Committee of Council on Education—the schools have been closed, the teachers pensioned, master receiving £70 and mistress £42 per annum for life, and the name of the charity changed to the "Stanhope Foundation at Deptford."

The governing body of the Foundation to consist of twelve persons, of whom two are to be called *ex officio* governors, four representative, and six co-optative governors.*

The income of the Foundation, after necessary outgoings and business expenses, to be applied in the maintenance of exhibitions, each of a yearly value of not more than £20, tenable at any place of education higher than elementary, approved by the governors, and to be awarded in as nearly as may be equal shares to boys and girls who are being and have for not less than two years been educated at any of the Public Elementary Schools in the Parishes of St. Paul and of St. Nicholas in Deptford, and who on examination show proficiency in knowledge of the Liturgy and Catechism of the

* The following gentlemen were appointed trustees under the new scheme:—Revs. Dr. Cundy and J. R. Gregg, and Messrs. T. W Marchant, F. G. Skinner, T. Watson, E. Wilkinson, S. Lewes, W. B Higham, W. T. Hunt, jun., A. Clifford, A. J. Dickinson, and T. Reeson

Church of England. Every exhibition to be given as the reward of merit, freely and openly competed for, and tenable only for the purposes of education.

The chief benefactors to this charity besides the founder have been :—

MR. ROBERT GRANSDEN, who gave during his lifetime the inheritance of the ground in High Street, upon which the school was built; and his daughter, Mrs. Mary Gransden, who died in January, 1719, leaving by will to the use of this charity her farm of Plaistow, at Halstead, in Essex, the ground rent of two tenements in St. Bartholomew's Lane, London, and £80 in money.

The tenements in St. Bartholomew's Lane were afterwards sold to the Bank of England for £1,300.

ISAAC LOADER, Esq., gave £200 in 1714, only £100 of which appears to have been paid.

WHOSIER, Esq., gave in 1717 a sum of money to be applied for educating poor boys; now producing £9 per annum.

DR. STANHOPE, by will in 1727, gave, for putting out boys apprentice, and, every third year, for clothing and fitting girls for service, and pious books, £6 per annum, being at that time South Sea Annuities £150 at four per cent., now £250; the same being increased by a gift of £42 9s. 6d. by W. Sherwin and William Collins, and a donation of William Holt about 1767 of £10, to be added and applied to the purpose of Dean Stanhope's donation, vested in trustees and of the annual produce of £1 10s.

WILLIAM SHERWIN and WILLIAM COLLINS, in 1752, gave money to purchase lands, the rents of which to be applied to the educating and clothing seven poor boys of the two Parishes of Deptford, of shipwrights, joiners, or house carpenters, and, if none such, then other boys, and putting out one apprentice to one of those trades, but not to exceed £14 in clothing and apprenticing; which money is vested in Old South Sea Annuities, being £1,060, and is of the annual produce of £48, which is indiscriminately appropriated to the use of the two parishes. This is known as Gasker's Charity, the origin of which appellation appears very uncertain.

MARY WISEMAN (widow), by will, gave £200, the interest to be laid out annually for clothing six poor boys of St. Nicholas, Deptford, and St. Paul's, Deptford: to be clothed in grey, which money has not been received, it being not thought sufficient for the purpose.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, in 1768, gave, by will, for the support of the Charity Schools in Deptford and the benefit of the children therein, four leasehold houses, subject to a ground rent of £2 4s. per annum, vested in trustees, of the annual value of £27 10s. per annum.

JOHN CHESTER, in 1783, gave, by will, to be transferred to the Feofees of the Gravel Pits rents in Deptford, the interest to be applied every year to one poor boy out of the Subscription Charity Schools, a bricklayer's son to have the preference, £300 Four per Cent. Annuities, vested in his executors: annual produce £12.

RICHARD PHILLIPS, in 1784, by will, for the use of the Subscription Charity School, in Deptford, for educating poor children, £50 Three per Cent. Consol Annuities, value £1 10s.

DR. WILSON, by will, dated 1st February, 1790, gave and bequeathed to his successors in the Vicarage of St. Nicholas, and to the Rector of St. Paul's jointly, and to the successors for ever, £150 New South Sea Annuities, in trust, to pay and apply the yearly interest thereof in addition to Dean Stanhope's Charity, for apprenticing poor children from the Schools in Butt Lane, Deptford.

MRS. HANNAH SAUNDERS, of St. Nicholas, Deptford, by will, dated 12th June, 1789, left to this charity £200 Bank stock, dependent on certain lives. On April 30th, 1830, this legacy, producing £256 12s. 3d. Bank stock, £26 13s. 4d. Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, £15 15s. new Four per Cent. Annuities, was received by M. Ffinch, Esq., treasurer for that year, and consolidated with the funded property belonging to the charity.

MARGARET WOOD, by will, dated February 6th, 1789, gave to the trustees of the school £500 Four per Cent. Consols, the dividends thereof to be applied for the benefit of one or more of the seven children belonging to the charity called Gasker's boys, no one boy to have expended for his benefit more than one year's interest.

Benefactions and legacies amounting to £960 were given to the building fund of the school, which was opened on May 28th, 1723.

In 1812 the building was enlarged by the addition of two separate schoolrooms. The contract was for £398, but the cost was £647. Stock was then sold to defray the outlay. In the centre of the structure, upon a tablet, was the following inscription*:—

"To the *Glory* of God and the Benefit of Poor *Children*.

"This Charity *School* was opened *May y^e* 28^m, 1723.

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* It is said that the opening words of this inscription suggested to Joseph Lancaster the idea of the system of education known as the Lancastrian.

"Having been BUILT by the kind *Assistance* of Several Worthy *Benefactors* whose NAMES* may be seen within."

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* Benefactions by which this charity school was built :—

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Mary Gransden	80	0	0
Mr. William Hosier	50	0	0
„ Thomas Loving, senior	20	0	0
The said Mr. Loving, in his lifetime	20	0	0
John Crawley, Esq.	50	0	0
Richard Wilkinson, Esq.	10	0	0
Unknown hands	2	12	6

All the sums following were procured by Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury and Vicar of Deptford :—

Earl of Thanet	20	10	0
Countess of Portland	21	0	0
Lady Elizabeth Hastings	21	0	0
Lady Mary Saunderson	5	5	0
Lady Arabella Furnese	5	5	0
Lady Margaretta Watson	5	5	0
Thomas Wentworth, senior	10	10	0
Sir Robert Furnese	5	5	0
Sir Thomas Colebay	5	5	0
Sir Gregory Page...	7	7	0
Sir John Jenning	5	5	0
Sir Charles Wager	5	5	0
Of the Rev. Dean and Chapter of Canterbury ..	21	0	0
William Gore, Esq.	5	5	0
Percival Hart, Esq.	5	5	0
Mrs. Mary Guy (April 7th, 1835)	100	0	0
Henry Hoare, Esq.	5	5	0
George Rook, Esq.	5	5	0
Henry Cornelison, Esq.	8	8	0
George Jennings, Esq.	5	5	0
John Robinson, Esq.	2	2	0
James Joye, Esq.	30	0	0
Richard Cambridge, Esq.	21	0	0
S. Cotton, Esq.	1	1	0
Richard Henley, Esq.	2	2	0
Thomas Bone, Esq.	5	5	0
Humphry Pudnor, Esq.	1	1	0
Lady Moyer, &c.	6	6	0
Mr. Cade and Sisters	10	10	0
Mrs. Boleter, of Bath	15	0	0
Mrs. Butler, of Fulham	3	3	0
Rev. Mr. Richard Hill, B.D.	5	5	0
Rev. Mr. Joshua Strother, M.A.	5	5	0
Rev. Mr. Charles Jones, Vicar of Plumstead...	2	2	0
Rev. Mr. John Hill, M.A.	1	1	0

Two figures.* a boy and a girl apparelled after the founder's era, and consequently, we may imagine, in accordance with his taste, stood in front of the structure. Each effigy held a tablet, upon which was inscribed the following :—

The Boy (north)—"The Blessing of God Be on All Our Benefactors." The Girl (south)—"And Let all That See Us Say AMEN." The premises were sold by order of the Charity Commissioners, 10th November, 1881, for the sum of £2,450, to Messrs. W. Wright, hosier, &c., and J. G. Thomas, undertaker, who have erected handsome business houses on the site.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.—The primary object of this school, which was projected in 1831 by the late Captain W. H. Dickson, R.N., is to board and educate the sons of naval and military officers in needy circumstances, giving a preference to the orphans of those who have fallen in their country's service. The school was opened in temporary premises at Camberwell in 1833, and ten years later the foundation stone of the present building at Counter Hill, New Cross, was laid by the late Prince Consort. Since the opening some 3,000 pupils have partaken of its advantages, and many of these have distinguished themselves in the naval and military services. The building is of the plainest and most substantial character; the cost of its erection, including the purchase of seven acres of freehold land, is about £42,000. Another sum of £10,000 is required to complete the original design. Alfred Eames, Esq., has been secretary of the establishment for upwards of 50 years.

Of a friend who had some charitable legacies to dispose of	100	0	0
By Improvement of the said £100 and Mrs. Grandson's £80	18	13	0
By collections at sermons abroad, all preached or provided by the said Dr. Stanhope for this use only	100	6	0
Francis Annesley, Esq.	5	5	0
Earl of Thanet, more	5	0	0
Mr. William Holt, late Schoolmaster	10	0	0

The school clock was the gift of Mr. Henry Humphrey, 1735.

* The last time we saw these figures was in the vaults beneath St. Paul's Church, where they presented a very sepulchral appearance.

The President is Admiral the Hon. A. Duncombe. The Rev. J. White, M.A., is Head Master and Chaplain.

The chapel of the Royal Naval School was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London on Wednesday, June 22nd, 1853. The handsome velvet altar-cloth, sanctuary chairs, cushions, &c., and the massive silver alms-dish, were subscribed for by some seventy old Novicrucians. The alms-dish bears the following inscription :—

"Presented for the use of the chapel of the Royal School by several former pupils, as an offering of gratitude for benefits received from the institution."

Aske's Hatcham Schools were established in accordance with a scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts on the 9th August, 1873, out of the Trust called "Robert Aske's Hospital" at Hoxton. So great has been the success attending these schools that it is proposed shortly to make some additions. Alderman Aske died in 1688.

W. J. Spratling, Esq., is Head Master, and Rev. R. J. Griffiths, M.A., LL.D., Second Master.

The Royal Kent Dispensary was founded by Dr. Milne in Deptford Broadway, 1st December, 1873, and afterwards removed to Greenwich Road. The intention of this charity is to give assistance not only to the lowest class of the people, but to poor housekeepers and others whose income will not enable them to pay for it, excepting only such as are receiving parochial relief.

The Deptford and Greenwich Philanthropic Society, which was founded by Mr. P. J. Shelley for the purpose of assisting the fallen tradesmen, also the deserving and necessitous poor, but not the habitual pauper, is a society whose objects are most commendable and well deserving of support.

SCHOOLS.—Deptford, like the neighbouring Royal town of Greenwich, has for centuries been justly renowned for the number and excellence of its educational establishments, for which two reasons may be assigned, in the olden time, when private academies were not so popular as at the present day—viz., the frequent presence of the Court at the Royal palace at Greenwich during the reigns of the Tudor and Stuart sovereigns; and the migration of the

families of naval and dockyard officials to Deptford after the establishment of the Royal Dockyard. That Deptford could boast of a famous school in the early part of the seventeenth century is proved without doubt on the testimony of the celebrated John Evelyn, who informs us that the Earl of Cork sent his eldest son and heir from Ireland to be educated here, being placed in charge of Dame Thomazine, wife of Christopher Browne, Esq., of Sayes Court, with whom he resided. This intelligent youth died at Sayes Court, from an illness accelerated by a too ardent application to study, and was buried in St. Nicholas Church, where his father afterwards erected a monument to his memory.

At the time of the Hon. Roger Boyle's death there was a great boarding school for gentlewomen, called Ladies' Hall, situated near to Sayes Court—probably in the rural thoroughfare leading from the Globe Inn to the Water-gate—attended by the daughters of the aristocracy. These Deptford scholars composed and performed for the entertainment of the Queen of James I. (during the King's temporary absence in Scotland), 4th May, 1617, a masque, entitled "Cupid's Banishment," of which the following is a specimen of the language, style, and cleverness of the composer and performers :—

"Gracious and great sovereigness,
If confidence and loyal resolution
Of female worth and free acceptance
Of noble favour had not armed my breast
With that strong temper of resisting proof
Against Envy's hissing adders,
Time's handmaid had been dumb—
Despair and Fear had overcome our weak designs ;
But, bright sphere of greatness ! thy bright beams,
Which shoot with splendour from thy Majesty,
Revive our fainting muse with sweet reflection
And cheer our drooping spirits with unacquainted light.
Occasion is summoned by that lovely crew
Of Ladies' Hall—an academy
Where modesty doth only sway as governess.
These pretty nymphs, devoted to your Excellence,
Present a sport which they yearly celebrate
On Candlemas night, with due solemnity
And with great applause."

Diana is seen in her arbour, attired all in white to show the purity of chastity, richly decked with jewels ; her kirtle embroidered with gold, her mantle of silver tissue ; a very rich

girdle about her called the zone of chastity, to show her defiance of Cupid, who is treated with great severity, and banished at last. Remonstrating against this rigorous discipline, he asks—

"And will all these ladies banish Cupid thus?
Is there never a tender heart that will relent?
To thus disgrace me do you all consent?"

But Hymen is inexorable. Cupid stamps and storms, but as well-behaved young ladies they at length chase him forth into the woods by violence, and banish him the Royal presence. And then follows the Nymphs' song in joy that Cupid is gone:—

"Hark! hark, how Philomel,
Whose notes not air can parallel—
Mark, mark her melody;
She descants still on chastity!"

The diapason of her song is, "Cupid's gone!"

"He is gone, he is gone,—is quite exiled!
Venus' brat, peevish ape, Fancy's child—
Let him go with his quiver and his bow;
Let him know we are not subject to him—though
He can command, yet are we free
From Cupid and his tyranny."

The address to the Queen, which may be termed the epilogue, is very good:—

"Mr. Ounslo: Bright Pallas and Royal Mistress of our muse,
Occasion hath ventured to bestow
Some nimble minutes, which, if they have run
So happily, that they have won
The Olympian prize—your gracious favour—
We have achieved a piece of work
Far richer than the Golden Fleece
Which Favour strove to purchase;
But if vain Opportunity
Hath ought profaned your reverent dignity,
With tedious time, and hath uttered ought
In prejudice of your most noble sex,
Pardon, yon glorious company, you stars of women!
And let the silent rhetorick of that gracious look
That works a league betwixt the state of hearts
Vouchsafe to shine upon our childish sports.
We profess no stage, no Helicon—
Our muse is homespun, our action is our own.
Then, bright goddess, with thy sweet smile grace all
Our Nymphs, Occasion, and our Ladies' Hall."

Such is the earliest notice of a boarding school to be found

among the memorials of English customs. Schools of this kind at this epoch succeeded the ancient convents, where the young females of this country were formerly educated. Ladies' Hall was evidently a very superior establishment, and being situated in close proximity to the Court at Greenwich was where the Queen had her god-daughters, and perhaps her wards, educated under her own eye.

Of the numerous private academies which have disappeared we may mention Barker's School in Union Street, kept in the large house now occupied by Syrett as a shirt factory; Hutton's Academy in the same street, and Dr. Towne's Military School.

The Deptford Ragged School was commenced in 1844, in a small room in Flood Street. In 1847, it was removed to Giffin Street, and in June, 1848, to Duncan Yard. In 1855, a building known as "Giffin Street Chapel" was engaged, and the work of the Ragged School Union has been carried on here ever since. An appeal is just being made by the committee for funds to secure a more suitable building.

Since the passing of the Education Act, in 1870, St. Paul's Sunday and Infant School, the Tanner's Hill Infant School, and Friendly Street Infant Day School have disappeared.

In addition to the afore-named educational establishments and public elementary schools, there are many excellent middle class schools, especially in Brockley, viz.: The Brockley High School, in Wickham Road; New Cross Grammar School, in Manor Road; Queen's College, Knightsville College, and the New Cross Middle Class School in the Lewisham High Road; Montagu House School in the New Cross Road; Hatcham Park Middle Class School held in All Saint's Institute and many others.,

PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS RECEIVING GOVERNMENT GRANT.

Date of Opening.	Name of School.	Accommodation			REMARKS,
		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	
	St. Nicholas	70	70	—	This is the oldest Denominational School in the parish. It is a brick building, situated in Wellington Street, ornamented in the centre with a pediment, with the date 1680; above which is an acorn, well carved. The school was incorporated to the National Society in 1818.
	St. James', Hatcham ...	100	100	180	A Mixed School, under a Mistress.
	St John's	300	260	200	In connection with St. John's Church.
	St. Joseph's	300	300	250	Roman Catholic Schools, High Street.
	Wesleyan Methodist ...	63	45	42	Situated in Mary Ann's Buildings, High St.
	BOARD SCHOOLS.				
1873, Oct. 6 ...	Creek Road	243	244	281	
,, Dec. 15...	Clifton Road	333	342	405	
1874, June 15...	Hughes' Fields... ...	222	232	321	
,, ,, 8 ...	Kender Street	317	317	388	
1875, Feb. 1 ...	Duke Street	243	231	309	
1876, June 26...	Regent Street	266	266	309	
1878, Jan. 7 ...	Malpas Road		123		Temporary Iron Building.
1879, April 22..	Stanley Street	240	240	289	
,, ,, 28...	Tanner's Hill	180	180	240	
1881, Nov. 29...	Edward Street	360	380	310	Girls' and Infants' Departments consist of the old St. Paul's Schools, transferred to the Board under certain reservations, at a peppercorn rent, on the 29th of November, 1878.
1882, Sept. 4 ...	Cold Blow Lane ...	300	300	400	School first held in All Saints' Institute.
1883, Aug. 27...	Nynehead Road ...	240	240	320	
,, June 11 ...	Deptford Lower Road...		Mixed, 271		Temporary Iron Building. Permanent Schools in course of erection.
1884, Jan. 21 ...	Dennett's Grove ...	133	203		Temporary Building.
,, ,, 4 ...	Mantle Road	133			Temp. Iron Building. Permanent Schools for 800 children in course of erection.

The Members of the London School Board for the Greenwich Division, have been :—

1870-1873. Miss Emily Davis, Rev. Canon Miller, D.D., Mr. John MacGregor (*Rob Roy*), and Rev. B. Waugh. *In* 1872, *Canon Miller resigned and Mr. Henry Gover was elected in his place.*

1873-1876. Mr. Henry Gover, the Rev. and Hon. Augustus Legge, M.A., Mr. MacGregor, and the Rev. B. Waugh.

1876-1879. Mr. Gover, Mr. J. Ebenezer Saunders, the Rev. Canon Money, and Mr. G. B. Richardson.

1879-1882. Mr. Gover, Mr. Saunders, Rev. Thomas Morse, and Mr. Richardson.

1882. Mr. Edwin Hughes, Mr. Gover, Rev. Thomas Morse, and Mr. Saunders. *Mr. Hughes headed the poll with a large majority.*

Worthies and Men of Note.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."—*Longfellow.*

THE roll of persons connected with the parish of Deptford, either by birth or residence, who have elevated themselves to distinction by their eminent attainments in literature, science, art, invention, or heroism, is by no means a short one; and it will be impossible for us to give more than very abbreviated sketches of their history. From the most approved authorities, we shall, however, present all those particulars which it may be most important to know.

PETER THE GREAT, in 1698, having established a Regency to direct the government during his absence, departed from his dominions as a private gentleman, in the train of the ambassadors that he had sent to the principal Courts of Europe. Amsterdam, at that time one of the most flourishing commercial cities in Europe, was the first place that arrested his attention; he entered himself as a common carpenter in one of the principal dockyards, labouring and living exactly like the other workmen. Thence he came to England, and for some time worked as a ship carpenter in the Royal Dockyard at Deptford; residing, with his retinue, at Sayes Court, which he had hired from John Evelyn, Esq., who, at that time, had retired to the seclusion of his country residence at Wotton, in Surrey.

The object of Peter the Great in remaining at Deptford would appear to have been chiefly to gain instructions how to lay off

the lines of ships and cut out the moulds; although it is said, on the testimony of an old man, a workman at Deptford yard some sixty or seventy years ago, that he had heard his father (Mr. James Siddons, who was a journeyman shipwright at Deptford yard when the Czar was there, and who died in 1769, aged 105 years) say, that "The Tzar of Muscovy worked with his own hands as hard as any man in the yard."

It also appears that during his stay at Deptford he attended the Quakers' meetings, for in an account of an interview by two Quakers with Peter the Great in 1697, they state, that after attending at their meeting in Gracechurch Street, all in English habits, like English gentlemen, "after this he went incognito to Deptford to improve himself in the art of shipbuilding, and there wrought at it with his own hands; and Gilbert Mollyson and I acquainting some Friends how we happened to see him, and had given him some books, and that he understood the Dutch language; William Penn, George Whitehead and some other Friends went to Deptford and waited on him privately, and presented him with some books in that language."

A conversation ensued between them in the same language, which William Penn spoke fluently. The Tzar appeared to be much interested by it, so that the visit was satisfactory to both parties. Indeed, he was so much impressed by it, that afterwards, while he was at Deptford, he occasionally attended the meetings of the Quakers "at their small place of worship in Bull Lane, High Street, where he conducted himself with great decorum and condescension, changing seats, and sitting down and standing up as he could best accommodate others." The seat on which the Czar is supposed to have sat is still shown in the old Friends' Meeting House in High Street.

In one of the old shipbuilding sheds in the Dockyard, now used for housing foreign cattle, is a plain wooden tablet, on which is painted the following inscription:—"Here worked as a ship carpenter, Peter, Czar of all the Russias, afterwards Peter the Great, 1698." The tavern in the Foreign Cattle Market is named after him, and a small thoroughfare near the old Dockyard gates is called Czar Street.

SIR THOMAS SPERT.

Sir Thomas Spert, Kt., Founder of the Trinity House.—Within the Church of St. Dunstan, Stepney, on the south side

of the chancel, is a marble monument of the Corinthian order, adorned with Cherubim, &c., on which is the following inscription :—

D.O.M.

"Here under was laid up the body of Sir Thomas Spert, Knight, sometime comptroler of the navy to K. Henry the 8th, and both the first founder and master of the worthy society or corporation of Trinity House. He lived enobled by his own worth, and died the 8th of September, 1541, to whose pious memory the said corporation has gratefully erected this memorial."

"Not that he needed monument of stone
For his well-gotten fame to rest upon ;
But this was reared to testify that he
Lives in their loves that yet surviving be ;
For unto Virtue, who first raised his name,
He left the preservation of the same ;
And to posterity remain it shall,
When brass and marble monuments do fall.
Learn for to die while thou hast breath,
So shalt thou live after thy death."

Sir Thomas Spert was a native of Deptford, and it was probably owing to this fact that Deptford was selected as the site for the erection of the Trinity Hospitals. He commanded the great ship "Henry VIII.," that conveyed that monarch to Calais on his way to meet the French King on the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

THE EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

Charles Howard, Lord Howard of Effingham, was born in 1536. As Lord High Admiral of England, he was entrusted, by Queen Elizabeth, with the command of the fleet which destroyed the Spanish "Invincible Armada," in 1588. In 1596, he, with the Earl of Essex, burnt a second Spanish fleet in Cadiz harbour, for which service he was created Earl of Nottingham. After Queen Elizabeth's death, he still continued to enjoy the most distinguished posts under her successor, James I., discharging every duty with a singular ability and honourable zeal.

Lord Nottingham resided at a house on Deptford Green, where the Admiralty for a long time held their board, and governed the destinies of the English navy. This house was

subsequently converted into the "Gun Tavern." In the Board-room, which had a window with a balcony fronting the Thames, was a splendid mantelpiece, bearing the arms of Sir Thomas Howard, K.G., Earl of Surrey, and afterwards Duke of Norfolk; who in April, 1514, succeeded his brother, Sir Edward, the first Lord High Admiral, who was appointed by indenture, 8th April, 1512, with an allowance of ten shillings a day for his own maintenance, wages and rewards. He was killed at Conquest, on the 24th of April, 1514.

This chimney piece, which was for many years an object of interest to curious visitors, was removed some 50 or 60 years ago, by the late Benjamin Tucker, Esq., to his residence in Cornwall, Tremarten Castle, probably, as a fixture or heir-loom to the property granted him for three lives by King George IV. It is of oak; six feet one inch wide, and four feet three inches high. The carved figures (male and female) are gilded, and also the lion's head, with the flowers or pateras in the triangular compartments and mouldings, immediately surrounding the four panels. The top ones contain drawings or plates of the celebrated "Harry Grace a Dieu," built by Henry VIII. at Woolwich. One panel shows that ship afloat; and in the other are projected the various shipwright's lines and sheer planes of the same vessel.

In the compartment to the left, is the following inscription written in gold:—

"Soon after his accession to the throne, Henry VIII. settled the present constitution of the Royal Navy Offices."

In the opposite panel, is the inscription as under, written in gold:—

"In the spring of 1514, the Lord High Admiral entered the port of Brest, with forty-two ships of war, and some small vessels, where he found the French fleet protected within the batteries, and a range of twenty-four hulks linked together; whilst there, Monsieur Pregent arrived in the Bay of Conquest, with six gallies and four foists, which he secured between two rocks, well furnished with ordnance. Nevertheless, the Lord High Admiral resolved to attack them, and having prepared two gallies and four boats, he embarked in one of the galleys, which he laid alongside of Monsieur Pregent, and himself headed the boarders; but his galley, by accident, swinging off before she could be lashed, and when only seventeen of his men had been able to follow him, he was killed the 24th of April, 1514."

The moulding surrounding the coat of arms and the shield are properly blazoned.

There is a finely executed drawing of this mantel-piece in the British Museum.

In July, 1807, the "Gun Tavern" was converted into smiths' shops for the Messrs. Gordon, Biddulph and Stanley, anchor-smiths, &c., Deptford Green, by Mr. John Ashford, grandfather of Mr. Ashford, chemist, of Slade's Place, High Street, and the Misses Ashford, of Ash Villas, Lewisham High Road, Deptford. The freehold belongs to Captain T. H. Pitt, R.A., and the Rev. George Rushleigh, Vicar of Horton Kirby, Kent, and is leased to the General Steam Navigation Company.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FENTON.

This bold adventurer for discovery, experienced seaman, and gallant officer of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was descended from an ancient family in the county of Nottingham, and had some estate which he sold, as did also his younger brother, Geoffrey, afterwards Secretary of State for Ireland, being more inclined to trust to their own abilities than the slender hereditary patrimony descending to them from their ancestors; they were among the very small number of those who take such daring resolutions in their youth without living to repent them in their old age. He was a person of very quick and lively parts, which had been improved by a good education, but as his brother's vein was to study and books, so his inclination led him rather to a military and active life, which induced him to court the favour, and by degrees procured him the protection, of the potent Earls of Warwick and Leicester.

He served some time with great reputation in Ireland, but upon Sir Martin Frobisher's report of the probability of discovering a north-west passage into the south seas, he resolved to engage with him in his second voyage, and accordingly was appointed captain of the "Gabriel," a barque of 25 tons, in which he accompanied that famous seaman in his voyage to the Straits which bear his name, in the summer of 1577, but on their return he was separated from Sir Martin in a storm, notwithstanding which he had the good fortune to arrive safely at Bristol. On the third expedition, undertaken in 1578, he commanded the "Judith," one of the 16 sail which composed Sir Martin Frobisher's squadron, and had the title of Rear-Admiral.

It is very certain that scarce any expedition was undertaken during that reign with greater expectations or prosecuted with less effect, which misfortune put an end for that time to all endeavours of a like nature. Captain Fenton, however, was very far from being convinced by this miscarriage that the design was impracticable, but, on the contrary, suggested from time to time that the discovery of a north-west passage was a point of very great importance to the commerce and navigation of England, and might, notwithstanding former disappointments, be resumed with reasonable hope of success. His importunate solicitations for several years, joined to the interest of his noble patron, the Earl of Warwick, procured him at length another opportunity of trying his fortunes at sea, and that in a way, and with such a force sufficient to gratify his ambition, and for the speedy execution of which he immediately betook himself, with the assistance of his friends, to make all the preparations possible. The instructions given by the Privy Council to Captain Fenton, and which are still preserved, say explicitly "That he should endeavour the discovery of a north-west passage, but by a new route which is laid to him, viz.: he was to go by the Cape of Good Hope to the East Indies, and being arrived at the Moluccas, he was to go from thence to the South Seas, and to attempt his return home by the supposed north-west passage, and not by any means to think of passing the Straits of Magellan, except in case of absolute necessity.

Notwithstanding these instructions, Sir William Monson tells us plainly that Captain Fenton was sent to try his fortunes in the South Sea, and so himself understood. In the month of May, 1582, Captain Fenton left the English coast with three stout ships and a barque. With these he sailed first to the coast of Africa, and then for that of Brazil, directly from thence he intended to have sailed for the Straits of Magellan, but hearing there that the King of Spain, who had better intelligence it seems, of his project and intentions than if he had read his own instructions, had sent Don Diego Flores de Valdez with a strong fleet into the Straits to intercept him, he upon mature deliberation resolved to careen. Putting into a Portuguese settlement for that purpose, he there met with three of the Spanish squadron, one of which was their Vice-Admiral, which he sank after a very brisk engagement, and then put to sea in order to come home. His Vice-Admiral, Captain Luke

Ward, who commanded the "Edward Bonaventure," of 300 tons, was separated from the Admiral soon after the action, and perceiving no hopes of rejoining him, proceeded homewards as well as he could, and not without enduring great hardships, and passing through many difficulties, arrived at length safely at Plymouth towards the latter end of the month of May, 1583. It is from this Captain Ward we have an account of the voyage, which seems very fairly and honestly written, though it does not appear that he was in any degree acquainted of a design, or acquainted with the real intention of his Admiral either as to trade and discovery. As to Captain Edward Fenton, he, too, returned safely to England, and does not seem to have lost any credit by the disappointment he met with in this expedition. It may be his patrons were satisfied with his conduct and with the reasons he gave them for his return, which seems the more probable, since we find him at sea again in 1588, and continued in the command of one of Her Majesty's ships. In some accounts of that glorious action—the destruction of the Spanish Armada—he is said to have commanded the "Antelope;" yet Sir William Monson makes him captain of the "Mary Rose," but in whichever ship he was, it is unanimously agreed that he behaved like a man of honour, and had a very distinguished share in those actions, the fame of which will last as long as history remains.

We know little or nothing of his future course of life, except that he spent the remainder of his days at or near Deptford, it may be at Sayes Court, the seat of Sir Richard Browne, Knt., where he died in the spring of the year 1603, and was buried in the parish church of St. Nicholas, Deptford. A monument to his memory, and to that of his eldest son Roger, who also died at Sayes Court, was erected by the pious care of Richard, Earl of Cork, who married his niece, the daughter of his brother, Sir Geoffrey Fenton.

VICE ADMIRAL BENBOW.

John Benbow was born in 1650, and early entered the merchant service. In 1680 he commanded a merchant ship in the Mediterranean, with which he beat off a Sallee rover. Charles II. of Spain invited him to court, and induced James II. to give him an appointment in the British navy. William III. despatched him to the West Indies to protect the British

colonies. On his return to England, the King rewarded him for his services, by advancing him to the rank of Vice-admiral, and, after a short period, during which he was sent to blockade Dunkirk, he was again, in 1701, despatched to the West Indies. Shortly after his arrival there, he fell in with the French squadron under Admiral Du Casse, near Santa Martha, on the Spanish Main, when a skirmishing action commenced, which continued three or four days; in the last day, the Admiral was singly engaged with the French, his other ships having fallen astern. Though a chain-shot had shattered his leg, he would not be removed from the quarter deck, but continued the fight till morning, when the French bore away for Carthagena. The Admiral made signal for his ships to follow; but his orders were disobeyed. He then returned to Jamaica, and on his arrival ordered those officers who had behaved so cowardly to be confined, and, on their return to England, were tried by court-martial, when the most culpable of them suffered according to their deserts.

The Admiral's leg was amputated, but before the wound was healed, he was attacked with a fever which soon carried him off. He died November 4th, 1703. The following anecdote, though probably well known, claims a place here. When one of his lieutenants expressed his sorrow for the loss of the Admiral's leg, "I am sorry for it too," replied the gallant Benbow, "but I had rather have lost them both, than have seen this dishonour brought upon the English nation. But, do you hear? If another shot should take me off, behave like brave men, and fight it out."

Admiral Benbow, if not a native, was a resident of Deptford during his intervals of sea-service, and had a son born at his own house in Hughes' Fields, which was still standing in 1843; the heraldic bearings being then nearly obliterated. He also lived for some short time at Sayes Court, which he rented from Mr. Evelyn.

"Admiral Benbow, as to whose character his bitterest enemy cannot deny him the honest reputation of a brave, active, and able Commander; while on the other, his warmest friends and admirers must allow, he wanted those conciliatory manners which is necessary to secure the personal attachment and regard of the officers he commanded. Honesty, integrity, and blunt sincerity were the prominent features of his private character; and we can only lament the depravity of human nature,

when we find ourselves obliged to confess these truly valuable qualities are not sufficient to acquire the love of our contemporaries, though they can scarcely fail of engaging the warmest esteem of every succeeding generation.

"It has been positively asserted by many, that the Admiral's body was buried at Jamaica, but in a note inserted by Campbell from the *Mercure Historique et Politique*, it is said, it was sent home, in order to be solemnly interred at the public expense. This appears to be confirmed by the testimony of several very ancient people still living at Deptford, who, although they don't remember the funeral itself, have a perfect recollection of hearing it spoken of as a recent event. According to this information he was buried in the Churchyard of St. Nicholas, Deptford, in the north-west angle formed by the projection of the steeple beyond the body of the Church. A plain flat stone was lain over his remains; but through the miserable inattention of his posterity, and the disgrace of national gratitude, has been long since destroyed. The only evidence, at the present day, of the place of his interment, is the tradition just given."—*Charnock's Biographia Navalis*, 1794. Vol. II., pp. 241-2.

In Kingston Church, Jamaica, is a monument to Admiral Benbow, with this inscription:—

"Here lyeth the body of John Benbow, Esq., Admiral of the White.—A true pattern of English courage—Who lost his life—In defence of his Queen and Country, November ye 4th, 1702—In the 52nd year of his age, by a wound in his leg received in an engagement with Monsr. Du Casse,—Being much lamented."

CAPTAIN GEORGE SHELVOCKE.

Captain George Shelvocke was descended from an ancient family in Shropshire, but was long an inhabitant of this town. He was bred to the sea service, under Admiral Benbow, and served in the Royal Navy during the wars of King William III. and Queen Anne. In 1726 he published a work entitled: "A Voyage Round the World by the Way of the Great South Sea." Performed in the years 1719-22 in the Speedwell, of London, of 24 guns and 100 men (under Her Majesty's Commission to cruise on the Spaniards, in the late war with the Spanish Crown), till he was cast away on the Island of Juan Fernandez, in May,

1720, and afterwards continued in the "Recovery," the "Jesus Maria," and Sacra Familia," &c.

His sojourn on the Island of Juan Fernandez from May 25th till October 6th, reads something like Robinson Crusoe, except that he had a mutinous crew to contend with, who gave him much trouble; and when he left the island in a leaky yawl of 20 tons burthen, some 11 or 12 of the crew refused to sail with him. He died in London, November 30, 1742, and was buried near his wife (Susanna, daughter of Captain Richard Strutton), in St. Nicholas' Churchyard.

ADMIRAL SIR HORATIO THOMAS AUSTIN, K.C.B.

He was a native of Deptford. His father was boatswain in Lord Nelson's ship the Impregnable. Nelson and Hardy are said to have stood sponsors to young Austin, who was named after them.

He entered the Royal Navy on the 8th of April, 1813, as a third-class boy, on board H.M.S. Thisbo, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Dick, lying in the River Thames. Joining next in April, 1814, the Ramilies, 74, under the command of Captain Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy and Charles Ogle, he witnessed, as first class volunteer and midshipman, some of the chief operations of the American War, including the attacks upon Washington, Baltimore, and New Orleans, and the bombardment of Stonington. His subsequent services were on the coast of Africa; and on the Channel and South American stations. He took part in Captain Parry's second Arctic expedition, sailing as first lieutenant of the Fury, which vessel was lost in 1825. He was long employed in the surveying service, and he also took an important part in the operations on the coast of Syria, being present at the storming of Sidon. After aiding in the capture of the adjacent castle, he led the Turkish troops in forcing the passage conducting to the town, when a body of 1,800 Egyptians were driven from a stronghold in which they still held out, and were compelled to surrender. He was likewise at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre. For his services on the coast of Syria he was nominated a Commander of the Bath. In 1850-51, he was employed in command of a squadron in search of the ill-fated Sir John Franklin. Admiral Austin held various commands up to the year 1863, when he was appointed Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, which he held

until November, 1864. During the 52 years he had been in the Navy, this gallant officer had spent 40 years in active service. He was made a K.C.B. in March, 1865. In 1831 he married Anne Eliza, only daughter of the late Thomas Hawkins, Esq., and widow of the Rev. J. Rawlinson.

VICE-ADMIRAL JAMES SAYER.

Admiral Sayer was the son of John Sayer, Esq., and Katherine, his wife, one of the daughters and co-heiress of Rear-Admiral Robert Hughes.

On the 22nd of March, 1745, James Sayer was promoted to be the Captain of the Richmond, frigate. In the war of 1739, he had the thanks of the Assembly, Barbadoes, for his disinterested conduct in the protection of their trade, and he first raised the British standard in the Island of Tobago. In the war of 1756 he led the attack both at the taking of Senegal and Goree, and was Commander-in-Chief off the French coast of Belleisle, at the time of making the peace in 1763. On the 31st of March, 1775, he was promoted to be Rear-Admiral, and died Vice-Admiral of the White, on the 29th of October, 1776, aged 56 years. There is a monument to his memory in St. Paul's Church, Deptford.

SIR RICHARD HUGHES, BART., ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE.

Sir Richard Hughes, descended from a long line of naval officers, was born at Deptford in the year 1729, where part of his patrimonial fortune was situated. The locality where he first saw the light of day still bears his name—Hughes' Fields—in the riverside portion of St. Nicholas' Parish, but has sadly degenerated in respectability during the past 150 years. The mansion of the Hughes family, which was demolished in 1858 by order of the police authorities in consequence of its dilapidated and unsafe condition, stood on the site, we believe, of the present Hughes' Fields Board Schools.

His father, who was an officer in the navy, attained the rank of post-captain, and after serving for many years with great respectability in that capacity he was appointed to the honourable and lucrative station of Commissioner of the Dockyard at Portsmouth. When King George III. first visited that grand

naval arsenal, his Majesty resided, and was entertained with a magnificence suitable to so high a rank, at his house, and was so well pleased with the conduct and behaviour of this officer that he created him a baronet, by letters patent, dated July 17th, 1773. Sir Richard enjoyed a long life, and died a Commissioner of the Navy, at the age of 71, on the 23rd September, 1779.

His son, the subject of the present memoir, was bred at the Academy at Portsmouth, and, besides the usual attainments while there, translated the *Spectator* into French, a language of which early in life he acquired a complete mastery, and could use with all the facility and elegance of a well-bred native.

Young Hughes, while yet a boy, went to sea with his father in the capacity of midshipman, and during the war of 1741 was promoted to lieutenant by Admiral Mathews, then serving in the Mediterranean; but so young was he at the time, being only 15 or 16, that he was under the necessity of actually shaving his head and wearing a wig, in order to acquire a more manly appearance.

He continued on the same station during the remainder of that war, and was raised to the rank of post captain in the year 1754 or 1755, after which he successively commanded the "Fox" and "Thames" frigates. While on board one of these he was employed on a secret mission of great importance, which he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Admiralty; this was a survey of the river Garonne, which he completed as high as Bordeaux. On the breaking out of the next war Captain Hughes was appointed to the "York" (60 guns), and with which he assisted at the siege of Pondicherry, under Sir George Pocock. His health being injured by the climate, the Admiral sent him home with the dispatches containing an account of the surrender of that important fortress, on which occasion he was graciously received and obtained a handsome gratification.

During the interval of peace Captain Hughes had the "Worcester," 64 guns, then stationed at Plymouth, and on the breaking out of the Colonial war was appointed to the "Centaur," 74 guns. On quitting the command of this vessel, he was nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and Commissioner of the Dockyard at Halifax; and so meritorious was his conduct considered whilst there, that on his return to

England he was honoured with a private audience of the King, and received his Majesty's thanks. Captain Hughes continued in America until promoted to Rear-Admiral of the Blue, in 1760. His first service in that capacity was Port Admiral at Deal, where he remained only a few months; after this he hoisted his flag on board of the "Princess Amelia." During the memorable expedition for the relief of Gibraltar under Lord Howe, Admiral (now also become) Sir Richard Hughes was second in command of the rear division of the Fleet, and immediately subsequently to the partial action of the 20th October, 1782, off the coast of Spain, he was detached with eight sail of the line to the West Indies to join Admiral Pigot, who then commanded on that station. During his passage, when about fifty leagues to the eastward of Barbadoes, Admiral Hughes had the good fortune to fall in with a squadron of the enemy, in consequence of which one of the vessels under his command captured the "Solitaire," a French 64-gun ship, and retook the "Speedy" packet. On the conclusion of the American War Sir Richard was left in command of the Leeward Islands station, in consequence of which the task devolved upon him of ceding such islands to the French as had been taken from them during the war; a service for which he was admirably qualified in consequence of his elegant manners, polite demeanour, and that critical knowledge of their language to which we have already alluded. After remaining three years in the West Indies, he was appointed to the command at Halifax, where he remained during the same term, and became a Vice-Admiral in the year 1791.

Admiral Hughes married, about 1760, Miss Sloane, grandniece of the celebrated Sir Hans Sloane, and the daughter of a wealthy and respectable commoner.

Admiral Hughes' remains lie buried in a vault in the mother church of the parish.

At a meeting of the British Archæological Association held on the 26th February, 1862, Mr. Baskercomb exhibited a plug bayonet, a sconce of a girandole, a tobacco-box, and an apple scoop, found concealed in the old house in Hughes' Fields, when demolished. The bayonet is of the time of King Charles II., the girandole sconce is of turned oak, the tobacco box is in the form of a ship's hull carved in oak, and closed in a puzzling manner; and the apple scoop is of cherry wood, elaborately carved with zigzags, the end being fashioned into

a whistle; it bears the letters "E. B.," and has the date of 1682.

The initials, Mr. Baskercomb says, are those of Edward Blundell, who, according to a pedigree, was born in this house in 1623. The property was for some considerable time the subject of a dispute in the Court of Chancery, and, if we mistake not, there are some relatives of the Blundell family residing in our midst who might possibly favour us with some further information on the matter.

JOHN BENBOW.

Mr. John Benbow, son of Admiral Benbow, was born at Deptford about the year 1682. He was shipwrecked in the year 1702 (being then a mate on board the "Degrave" East Indiaman) on the coast of Madagascar; where after many dismal and dangerous adventures, he was obliged to live with and after the manner of the Malagees, his biographer says many years, but as he is likewise said to have lived several years after his return, his sojourn on the island could not have been so long. He was liberated by a Dutch captain, who brought him to England, after his friends had given him over as dead. Mr. Benbow wrote a work entitled "A complete Account of the South Part of the Island of Madagascar; treating of the climate, soil, natural productions, inhabitants, &c." This was a large and very comprehensive book, containing a multitude of very curious circumstances which occasioned its being often borrowed by some one or other of his acquaintances. The MS. was destroyed by a fire at his brother's lodgings in 1714. Mr. Benbow spent the remainder of his days in strict retirement at Deptford. He died here in 1708 and was buried in St. Nicholas' Church. His tombstone in the pavement of the north aisle bears the following inscription:—"Here lyeth the body of Mr. John Benbow, eldest son of Admiral John Benbow, viz., Admiral of the White, by Martha his wife. He died November the 17th, 1708, in the 27th year of age."

CAPTAIN YOUNG.

Captain Young, of Deptford—"A sober man and an excellent seaman"—died in 1693, and was buried on the 17th of November. Evelyn says "he was the first who in the first

war with Cromwell against Spain took the Governor of the Havanna; and another rich prize, and struck the first stroke against the Dutch fleet in the first war with Holland, in the time of the Rebellion."

JOHN CRAWFORD.

John Crawford, born here in 1810, was son of John Crawford, "the humble but aspiring hero that nailed the flag to the mast of the 'Venerable' after the top-gallant mast was shot away in Lord Duncan's victory over the Dutch off the Texel" on the 1st of October, 1797, when eleven out of the fifteen sail of the line composing the enemy's squadron were captured; two of them, however, being abandoned in consequence of the difficulty of navigation. This fact is recorded on a certificate of the birth of his son taken out in this parish. Whether this gallant tar was himself a native of Deptford is not recorded; but it is evident that he and his family were inhabitants of the parish for some time, and as such he is deserving of a place on the roll of "Parish Worthies."

R. GASTRILL.

R. Gastrill was boatswain's mate of H.M.S. "Marlborough," of 80 guns, in the memorable engagement between the English fleet commanded by Matthews and Lestock, and the combined fleets of France and Spain, when the gallant Captain Corwate was killed. He was afterwards boatswain of H.M.S. "Chesterfield," of 20 guns, which was taken possession of by the Lieutenant of Marines, carpenter, and some others of the crew, on the coast of Africa. Gastrill was the means of recovering the vessel from the mutineers; and after keeping possession of her for six weeks, he delivered her up, together with the prisoners, to the Admiral upon the Barbadoes Station. The lieutenant of Marines, carpenter, and several others were afterwards executed at Portsmouth; when the Lords of the Admiralty, as a reward for his courage and meritorious conduct, appointed him Master Attendant of Woolwich Dockyard. He afterwards removed to Portsmouth Yard, and from thence about 1776 was appointed Lieutenant to Deptford Yard, where he died March 10th, 1783.

SIR RICHARD BROWNE, KNIGHT.

SIR RICHARD BROWNE, the elder, owner and occupier of Sayes Court, was a personage whose career and character are well worthy our highest regard. A zealous and faithful servant of the Crown, he discovered, nevertheless, an uncompromising attachment to the cause of the people.

Beginning life as a student in the Temple, we find him very early taken into the service of the Crown by Robert Dudley, the great Earl of Leicester, when sent by Queen Elizabeth as Governor of the United Netherlands. In that mission Sir Richard Browne filled the post of Chief Secretary, and continued in it for several years, exhibiting evidences of no ordinary capacity and judgment. On his return home he was at once appointed Clerk of the Green Cloth to Queen Elizabeth —an office at that time of grave responsibility, attended in its discharge with innumerable difficulties—its duties not being confined, as they are at present, to the arrangement of the ceremonial and appointments at the palace on state occasions, but more resembling those which appertain to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In this office he continued in the succeeding reign, holding in connection with it that of Master of the Household and Cofferer to King James I. His duty of Clerk of the Green Cloth was to superintend the conduct and accounts of the purveyors to the Crown, who were invested with powers which they too often used to their own purposes and to the severe oppression of the people; and by checking and reducing these powers, and punishing their abuse, to the relief of the taxpayer, Sir Richard Browne rendered the most signal service.

"He died," says the records of the time, "by the rupture of a vein, in a vehement speech he made about the 'compositions of the purveyors' in a Parliament of King James." Sayes Court was his home, and St. Nicholas' Church, Deptford, his resting place. He died in May, 1604, aged 65 years.

SIR RICHARD BROWNE, BARONET.

SIR RICHARD BROWNE, Knight and Baronet, was the only son of Christopher Browne and grandson of Sir Richard Browne. He was gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King Charles I. and Clerk of the Council to Kings Charles I. and Charles II.

He was Ambassador to the Court of France from these monarchs, from 1641 until the restoration of King Charles II. in 1660. His death and funeral is described in *Evelyn's Diary*:—"February 12th, 1683. This morning I rec'd news of the death of my father-in-law, Sir Richard Browne, who died at my house at Sayes Court, in the 78th year of his age. The funeral was solemnised the 19th at Deptford, with as much decency as the dignity of the person and our relation to him required. There were invited the Bishop of Rochester, several noblemen, knights, and all the fraternity of the Trinity Corporation (of which he had been Master), and others of the country. The Vicar (Rev. Richard Holden) preached a short but proper discourse on (Psalm xxxix. 10) the frailty of our mortal condition, concluding with an ample and well-deserved eulogy on the defunct, relating to his honourable birth and ancestors, education, learning in Greek and Latin, modern languages, travel, public employments, signal loyalty, character abroad, and particularly the honour of upholding the Church of England in its public worship, during the persecution by the late rebels, by the suffrages of divers bishops, doctors of the Church and others, who found such an asylum in his house and family at Paris, that, in their disputes with the Papists (then triumphing over it as utterly lost), they used to argue for its visibility and existence from Sir Richard's Browne's chapel and assembly there. Then he spake of his great and loyal sufferings during his thirteen years' exile with his present Majesty, his return with him in 1660, his honourable employment at home, his timely recess to recollect himself, his great age, infirmities and death. He gave to the Trinity Corporation that land in Deptford on which are built those almshouses for twenty-four widows of emerited seamen. He was born in the famous year of the Gunpowder Treason, in 1605, and being last male of his family, left my wife, his only daughter, heir. Thus ended this honourable person, after so many changings and tossings to and fro, in the same house, Sayes Court, where he was born.

"By a special clause in his will, he ordered that his body should be buried in the Churchyard under the south-east window of the Chancel, adjoining the burial place of his ancestors; he being much offended at the novel custom of burying everyone within the body of the Church and Chancel, that being a favour heretofore granted only to martyrs and great persons."

SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Sir Thomas Smith, who had been farmer of the Customs to Queen Elizabeth, and was sent by King James I. as his Ambassador to the Court of Russia in 1604, had a magnificent house at Deptford, which was burnt down on the 30th January, 1618. His travels in Russia are in print, but they are supposed not to have been written by himself.

SIR RICHARD MADOX BROMLEY, K.C.B.

Sir Richard was the second son of Samuel Bromley, Esq., Surgeon R.N., who died in 1835, by Mary, daughter of Tristram Maries Madox, Esq., of Greenwich, Kent, and grandson of James Bromley, Esq., Surgeon to H.M.'s Chest at Chatham. He was born at Deptford, on the 11th of June, 1813; and educated at Colfe's Grammar School, Lewisham. In 1829 he entered the service as a clerk in the Victualling Yard at Deptford, and early brought himself into notice by the manner in which he supplied the troops drawn into London at the time of the Reform Bill, with stores, at their respective quarters, from the victualling department in his native town. After four years' experience in dock and victualling yard, he was removed by Sir James Graham to the Admiralty, where he served for some years in the Accountant-General's department, having charge of the Estimates and other important duties. In this service he established the simple system of collecting the income tax for the navy, and introduced other improvements in conducting business.

He was specially selected to take charge of the Imprest or audit branch of the Admiralty, and in 1846 was sent by Lord Auckland on a confidential mission to the dockyards. In 1847 he was recalled and sent by the Government to Ireland, to join Sir John Burgoyne's Commission at the time of the famine. On his return to London, after serving on several other commissions of inquiry into the Shannon frauds, Boards of Works, and other departments, he was placed at the head of the wages branch of the Admiralty.

In 1848, without any solicitation on his part, he was appointed by Lord John Russell Secretary to the Audit Board. In that capacity he assisted in a reform of the Audit Office system, a reform accomplished without any external aid, and

the state of the department has called forth repeated praise both in and out of Parliament. He also served upon various commissions, whilst discharging his duties in the Audit Office —commissions connected with the Board of Works, National Education Board, the Constabulary, Poor Law, Maynooth accounts, Chief Secretary's Office, and other offices in Ireland, while in this country Commissions on the Irish Office, the War Office, the Contract packet system, and other matters engaged his attention. In fact, his services were used by the Government whenever a difficult investigation had to be conducted, or confused fraudulent accounts to be set right. His most extraordinary labour was in connection with the Relief Commission in Ireland. To Mr. Bromley and his fellow workers fell the task of examining and adjusting those piles of papers—formidable in amount, but much more formidable from the total want of order in which they had been kept. For instance, at the very first the Commissioners were shown rooms full of papers—papers strewn on the floor and heaped on shelves without the least regard to any division, geographical or otherwise, a pay sheet of a Barony in Donegal might be found bound up with a balance-sheet from Kerry, and the aggregate pay lists of a county were sure to be found scattered with impartiality on every shelf. From such materials the Commissioners had to spell out a plain and authentic account of the vast expenditure of the famine year. The task was done, well done, but Mr. Bromley risked serious injury to his health by his devotion to it, as did also Major Larcom and others of the chief managers of the relief works during those extraordinary years. But he returned from Ireland to receive the marked thanks of the Government for his unprecedented exertions. A great deal of his time was spent in Ireland, and in most of the endeavours of the Government to aid the improvement of that country Mr. Bromley took part. There are few of the Irish offices which have not experienced the benefits of his investigations, and in which he acquired a thorough knowledge of Irish officialism, and of the statistical and political condition of that naturally fine country.

In January, 1854, he was commissioned by the Treasury to inspect the system and *personnel* of the Board of Works and the Poor Law Commission Office; and two months later became Accountant-General of the Navy, which department he administered throughout the Russian War. In recognition of

his valuable services he was made a Companion of the Bath in September, 1854 (Civil class), and in 1858 a Civil K.C.B. In the early part of 1863 he retired from the office of Accountant-General of the Navy; and in March of that year was appointed a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, in which capacity he assisted in completing the reforms in that noble foundation. He married in July, 1843, Clara, youngest daughter of Robert Mosen, Esq., who was for nearly 40 years a partner in the firm of Crawshay and Co., the ironmasters of South Wales. Sir Richard was a descendant of Gerard Bromley, third son of Sir Thomas Bromley, of Holt Castle, in Worcestershire, who was created Lord Chancellor of England, April 26th, 1579, and died April 12th, 1587. The Right Honourable William Bromley, a member of Sir Richard's family, represented the University of Oxford in Parliament, and was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1710 until 1713, and then succeeded Lord Dartmouth as one of Queen Anne's Principal Secretaries of State. Others of the same family served in the Royal Navy during the last and present centuries, and shared in the glories of Howe and Duncan. One of these, a purser in the Royal Navy, took charge, when Captain's clerk to Captain Maurice Suckling, of the immortal Nelson on his first joining the service in 1771, on board the Raisonnable, from which ship he accompanied him into the Triumph, 74. Sir Richard was a magistrate for Westminster. He died on the 30th November, 1863, much and deservedly regretted.

JOHN EVELYN, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.

John Evelyn (familiarly known as "Sylva" Evelyn, from the title of his great work on Forest Trees,) "is one of the greatest and most estimable characters which any age has produced, and of whom" the town of Deptford "may be proud." Born to rank and fortune, he used both unselfishly, employing them to befriend the people and benefit his generation. With incomparable talents and the most comprehensive acquirements, his chief delight was to patronize, in the place of envying, genius in others. Howard was not a greater or more persevering philanthropist. In extensive erudition and accurate observation few have been his equals. In the many public

duties with which he was charged, through a long series of years, none have been more assiduous and upright. Strongly and from honest conviction attached to the doctrine and practice of the Church of England, he entertained, nevertheless, and advocated the most liberal sentiments for all who differed from him in opinion, respecting in every one the rights of conscience, and rejoicing to see its responsibility felt. For monarchy he had a strong predilection, strengthened, no doubt, by his personal attachment to Kings Charles II. and James II., formed during their residence in Paris; but he was at the same time utterly averse to the arbitrary measures of those monarchs. He lived in intimacy with men of all persuasions, never breaking connections with any one on account of differences of political or religious faith; "God will make all things manifest," he used to say, "in His own time; only let us possess ourselves in patience and charity; this will cover a multitude of imperfections." He must have conducted himself with no ordinary prudence, for he had personal friends in the following of Cromwell, while he was known openly to be the faithful servant of the exiled royal family, and to be in correspondence with his father-in-law, Sir Richard Browne, the King's representative at Paris. He was master of several modern languages, German, French, Italian, and Spanish, &c. He had travelled through Europe "not to count steeples," but to study people, their customs and antiquities, and to expand his mind by intercourse with his fellow men. He took a very active and prominent part in the formation and establishment of the Royal Society, to whose transactions he contributed papers of high merit. In his public employments, he sat as City Commissioner in 1662, to inquire into the conduct of the Lord Mayor concerning the Gresham Charities; and, later, as a Commissioner of Public Works, of Trade, and Plantations; filling at the same time places at other boards, without emolument, and attended with much labour and expense. Horace Walpole passes this just panegyric upon him:—"I must observe," he says, "that his life, which was extended to eighty-six years, was a course of inquiry, study, curiosity, instruction and benevolence. He really was the 'neighbour' of the Gospel, for there was no man that might not have been the better for him. He was one of the first promoters of the Royal Society, a patron of the ingenious and indigent, and particularly serviceable to the lettered world; for, besides his

writings and discourses, he obtained the Arundel Marbles for the University of Oxford, and the Arundel Library for the Royal Society. Nor is it the lowest part of his praise that he who proposed to Mr. Boyle the erection of a Philosophical College for retired and speculative persons, had the honesty to write in defence of active life against Sir George Mackenzie's Essay on Solitude. He knew that retirement, in his own hands, was industry and benefit to mankind, but in those of others laziness and inutility."

Bishop Burnet styles him, "that most ingenious and virtuous gentleman, Mr. Evelyn, who is not satisfied to have advanced the knowledge of this age by his most useful and successful labours, about planting and divers other ways, but is ready to contribute everything in his power to perfect other men's endeavours."

He was born at Wotton, Surrey, October 31st, 1620, and received the earliest rudiments of education from "One Frier, at the Church porch of Wotton." At the age of eight years he began to learn Latin at Lewes, and was afterwards removed to the free school at Southover, near that town. In 1637 he was placed as a Gentleman Commoner at Baliol College, Oxford, where he remained for three years, and afterwards entered himself of the Middle Temple. Whilst there his father died. "The ominous appearance of the political horizon determined him to visit the Continent when about twenty-one years old. As the French and Dutch were besieging Genappe, thither Evelyn journeyed, and volunteered his services to one of the belligerents. "For a week" he "trailed a pike,"—and then abandoned a military career. After his return to England he studied a little, but, to use his own words, "danced and fooled more."

On the breaking out of the Civil War in 1642, Evelyn went with his horse and arms to Brentford to join the King; but "was not permitted to stay there." Having obtained the King's licence to travel again, we find him in Paris at the close of the year, where he remained for the winter. On leaving Paris he made a tour of Europe and spent some time at Rome, returning to the French metropolis in July, 1646; where being recommended to Sir Richard Browne, Bart., the King's minister there, his made his addresses to his only daughter, Mary, whom he married in 1647, and in her right became possessor of Sayes Court. In proof of the happiness of this union, we need

but to quote the lines of his friend Abraham Cowley, the poet, who says,—

"Happy art thou whom God does bless,
With the full choice of thine own happiness;
And happier yet, because thou'rt blest
With prudence how to chuse the best
In books and gardens thou hast plac'd aright,
(Things which thou well dost understand,
—And both dost make with thy laborious hand,)
Thy noble innocent delight.
And in thy virtuous wife, where thou again dost meet,
Both pleasures more refin'd and sweet;
The fairest garden in her looks,
And in her mind the wisest books.
Oh, who would change these soft, yet solid joys!
For empty shows, and senseless noise;
And all which rank ambition breeds,
Which seem such beauteous flowers, and are such poisonous weeds," &c.

A few Extracts from Mr. Evelyn's invaluable "Diary" will best show his life at Sayes Court.

"1647, Oct. 14. To Sayes Court at Deptford, in Kent, (since my house), where I found Mr. Pretyman, my wife's uncle, who had charge of it and the estate about it during my father-in law's residence in France." The men of Kent, ever loyal, endeavour to preserve their monarch. Evelyn says "May 30th, 1648. There was a rising now in Kent, my Lord of Norwich being at the head of them. Their first rendezvous was in Broome field next to my house at Sayes Court, whence they went to Maidstone, and so to Colchester, where was that memorable siege."

Evelyn commenced the year 1649 by taking up his abode at Sayes Court, where, says he, "I had a lodging and some bookes." "Jany. 22, 1649, I went thro' a course of Chymistrie at Sayes Court. Now was the Thames frozen over, and horrid tempests of wind."

"25th Feb. came to visit me Dr. Joyliffe, discover of the lymphatic vessels, and an excellent anatomist." June 17, "got a pass from the rebell Bradshaw, then in greate power," and paid a visit to his wife in Paris, having been absent from her "above a yeare and a halfe." In the beginning of 1652, Evelyn arrived in England with the intention of settling down at Sayes Court.

"Feb. 9, 1652. I went to Deptford, where I made prepara-

tion for my settlement, no more intending to go out of England, but endeavour a settled life, either in this or some other place, there being now so little appearance of any change for the better, all being entirely in the Rebells hands, and this particular habitation and the estate contiguous to it (belonging to my father-in-law actually in his Majesty's service), very much suffering for want of some friend to rescue it out of the power of the usurpers; so as to preserve our interest, and take some care of my other concerns, by the advice and endeavour of my friends I was advis'd to reside in it, and compound with the souldiers. This I was besides authoriz'd by his Majesty to do, and encourag'd with a promise that what was in lease from the Crowne, if ever it pleas'd God to restore him, he would secure to us in fee-ferme. I had also addresses and cyfers to correspond with his Majesty and Ministers abroad: upon all which inducements I was persuaded to settle henceforth in England, having run about the world, most part out of my owne country, neere 10 years. I therefore now likewise meditated sending over for my wife, whom as yet I had left at Paris.

"Jany. 17th, 1653. I began to set out the ovall garden at Sayes Court, which was before a rude orchard, and all the rest one entire field of 100 acres, without any hedge, except the hither holly hedge joyning to the bank of the mount walk. This was the beginning of all the succeeding gardens, walks, groves, enclosures, and plantations there.

"January 21. I went to London and there seal'd some of the writings of my purchase of Sayes Court.

"February 19th. I planted the orchard at Sayes Court.

"February 22nd. Was perfected the sealing, livery, and seizin of my purchase of Sayes Court. My brother, Geo. Glanvill, Mr. Scudamor, Mr. Offley, Co. William Glanvill (son to Serjeant Glanvill, sometime Speaker of the House of Commons), Co. Stephens, and severall of my friends dining with me. I had bargain'd for £3,200, but I paid £3,500.

"11th October. My sonn John Stansfield was borne, being my second child, and christened by the name of my mother's father, that name now quite extinct, being of Cheshire. Christened by Mr. Owen in my library at Sayes Court, where he afterwards churched my wife, I always making use of him on these occasions, because the Parish Minister durst not have officiated according to the forme and usage of the Church of England, to which I always adhered.

"25th October. Mr. Owen preach'd in my Library at Sayes Court. . . . He afterwards administered to us all the Holy Sacrament.

"2 April, 1655. This was the first weeke that my V. Pret. (Uncle Pretyman) having parted with his family from me, I began housekeeping, till now sojourning with him in my owne house.

"5 Jany., 1656. Came to visit me my Lord Lisle, sonn to the Earle of Leicester, with Sir Charles Ouseley, two of the usurper's Council; Mr. John Hervey, and John Denham, the poet.

"28 May. Came to visit me the old Marquess of Argyle (since executed), Lord Lothian, and some other Scotch noblemen, all strangers to me. *Note.*—The Marquess tooke the turtle-doves in the aviary for owles.

"The Earl of Southampton (since Treasurer) and Mr. Spencer, brother to the Earle of Sunderland, came to see my garden.

"Jany. 1662. Having notice of the Duke of York's intention to visit my poore habitation and garden this day, I return'd, when he was pleas'd to do me that honor of his owne accord, and to stay some time viewing such things as I had to entertaine his curiosity. Afterwards he caus'd me to dine with him at the Treasurer of the Navy's house, and to sit with him cover'd at the same table. There were with his Highness the Duke of Ormond and several lords. Then they viewed some of my grounds about a project for a receptacle for ships to be moor'd in, which was laied aside as a fancy of Sir Nicholas Crisp.

"14 August, 1662. This afternoon the Queene Mother with the Earle of St. Alban's and many greate ladies and persons, was pleased to honor my poor villa with her presence, and to accept of a collation. She was exceedingly pleased and stay'd till very late in the evening." And next day "Came to my Lord Chancellor (the Earle of Clarendon) and his lady, his purse and mace borne before him, to visit me.

1664. "This spring I planted the Home-field and West-field about Sayes Court with elmes, being the same yeare that the elmes were planted by his Majesty in Greenwich Park.

"1668, August 14. His Majesty was pleased to grant me a lease of a slip of ground out of Brick Close to enlarge my fore court, for which I now gave him thanks; then entering

into other discourse he talked to me of a new varnish for ships instead of pitch, and of the gilding with which his new yacht was beautified. I shew'd his Majesty the perpetual motion sent to me by Dr. Stokes from Collen (Cologne); and then came in Mons. Cobbert, the French Ambassador."

"1672. 12 Jany. His Majesty renewed us our lease of Sayes Court pastures for 99 years, but ought, according to his solemn promise (as I hope he will still perform), have passed them to us in fee ferme." This written promise—which still exists at Wotton—like almost all those of Charles in adversity, was forgotten "when fortune dawned upon him."

"1674. 27 June. Mr. Dryden, the famous Poet and now Laureat, came to give me a visite. It was the anniversarie of my marriage, and the first day I went into my new little cell and cabinet, which I built below towards the South court, at the east end of the parlor.

"9th July. Paid £360 for purchase of Dr. Jacomb's son share in the mill and land at Deptford, which I bought of the Beechers.

"1694. May 4th. I went this day with my wife and four servants from Sayes Court, removing much furniture of all sorts, books, pictures, hangings, bedding, &c., to furnish the apartment my brother assigned me, and now, after more than 40 years, to spend the rest of my days with him at Wotton, where I was born; leaving my house at Deptford full furnished, and 3 servants to my son-in-law Draper, to pass the summer in, and such longer time as he should think fit to make use of it."

Of Evelyn's children, his three daughters Mary, Elizabeth, and Susanna were very talented. Mary died of small-pox in the 19th year of her age, and was buried in St. Nicholas Church. Many noble persons honoured her funeral, some in person, others sending their coaches, of which there were six or seven with six horses, viz.: the Countess of Sunderland, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Godolphin, Sir Stephen Fox, Sir William Godolphin, Viscount Falkland, and others. Her father says, "Thus lived, died, and was buried the joy of my life and ornament of her sex and of my poor family."

Elizabeth died also of small-pox soon after her marriage with a nephew of Sir John Tippet, surveyor of the Navy and one of the Commissioners. She was likewise buried in St. Nicholas Church.

Susanna was married to William Draper, Esq., in the chapel

of Ely House, by Archbishop Tenison (then Bishop of Lincoln). "She was a good child, religious, discreet, ingenious, and qualified with all the ornaments of her sex;" a good linguist, and specially skilful in needlework, and painting in oil and miniature; using her talents with great modesty; and in addition to these qualifications was a great beauty.

John Evelyn died at his house in Dover Street, London, 27th February, 1706, aged 85. He was interred at Wotton, above ground, in a stone coffin, on the marble slab of which is the following inscription:—"Here lies the Body of JOHN EVELYN, ESQ., of this place, second son of Richard Evelyn, Esq., who, having served the Publick in several employments, of which that of Commissioner of the Privy Seal in the Reign of King James the 2d., was most honourable, and perpetuated his fame by far more lasting monuments than those of Stone or Brass, his learned and useful works, fell asleep on the 27th day of February, 1705-6, being the 86 year of his age, in full hope of a glorious Resurrection, thro' faith in Jesus Christ. Living in an age of extraordinary Events and Revolutions, he learnt (as himself asserted) this Truth, which, pursuant to his intention, is here declared—

> "That all is vanity which is not honest,
> And that there is no solid wisdom but in real Piety.

Of five sons and three daughters born to him from his most virtuous and excellent wife Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Browne, of Sayes Court, near Deptford in Kent, onely one daughter, Susanna, married to William Draper, Esq., of Adscomb in this County, survived him; the two others dying in the flower of their age, and all the sons very young, except one named John, who deceased 24th March, 1698-9, in the 45 year of his age, leaving one son, John, and one daughter, Elizabeth."

"SYLVA" EVELYN'S WORKS.

I.—Of Liberty and Servitude. 1649. 12mo.

II.—A Character of England, as it was lately presented in a letter to a Nobleman of France; with Reflections upon Gallus Castatrus. 1651.

III.—The State of France. London, 1652.

IV.—An Essay on the First Book of Lucretius de Rerum Natura, interpreted and made into easy English Verse. 1656.

V.—Dedicatory Epistles, &c., to The French Gardener. London, 1658.

VI.—The Golden Book of St. Chrysostom, concerning the Education of Children. London, 1659.

VII.—An Apology for the Royal Party. London, 1659.

VIII.—The late News from Brussels Unmasked. London, 1660.

IX.—The Manner of the Encounter between the French and Spanish Ambassadors at the landing of the Swedish Ambassador.

X.—A Panegyrick at His Majesty King Charles' Coronation. London, 1661.

XI. –Instructions concerning the erection of a Library, written by Gabriel Nande, published in English with some improvements by J. Evelyn. London, 1661.

XII.—Fumifugium; or the Inconvenience of the Air and Smoke of London, dissipated. London, 1661. Reprinted in 1772.

XIII.—Tyrannus; 1661. 8vo.

XIV.—Sculptura; or the History and Art of Chalcography and engraving in Copper and Mezzotinto. London, 1662. 8vo.

XV.—Sylva; or a Discourse on Forest Trees. London 1664 fol. Five editions printed to 1729. Several times republished since by Dr. A. Hunter, with additions.

XVI.—Dedicatory Epistles, &c., to Parallel of Ancient and Modern Architecture. London, 1664.

XVII.—Another part of the History of Jesuitism. London, 1664.

XVIII.—Kalendarium Hortense. London, 1664.

XIX.—Public Employment and Active Life preferred to Solitude, in Reply to Sir George Mackenzie. London, 1667.

XX.—History of the Three Late Impostors. London, 1669.

XXI.—An Idea of the Perfection of Printing, translated from the French of Roland Freart, 1668.

XXII.—Navigation and Commerce; their Origin and Progress. London, 1674.

XXIII.—Terra; a Philosophical Disourse of the Earth. London, 1675.

XXIV.—Mons. de la Quinlynye's Treatise of Orange Trees and Complete Gardener; translated from the French. London, 1693.

XXV.—Advertisement to the Translation of the Complete Gardener, by M. de la Quinlynye, 1693.
XXVI.—Ditto to M. de la Quinlynye's Directions concerning Melons.
XXVII.—Ditto, ditto, ditto, Orange Trees.
XXVIII.—Numismata; a Discourse on Medals. London, 1699.
XXIX.—Acelaria; a Discourse on Salads. London, 1699.
XXX.—An Account of Architects and Architecture—a tract.
XXXI.—Letter to Viscount Brouncker, concerning a New Engine for Ploughing, 1669-70.
XXXII.—Dedication to Renatus Rapinus. Of Gardens, 1673.
XXXIII.—Letter to Mr. Aubrey, concerning Surrey Antiquities, 1670.
XXXIV.—An abstract of a Letter to the Royal Society concerning the damage done to his Gardens in the preceding Winter, 1684.
XXXV.—The Diary and Letters. Published in 1818.
XXXVI.—Miscellaneous Writings, collected and edited by Mr. Upcott.*

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* In 1814 Mr. Wm. Upcott being on a visit at Lady Evelyn's at Wotton, in Surrey, and sitting after dinner with her ladyship and her friend Mrs. Molineux, his attention was attracted to a tippet of feathers on which Lady Evelyn was employed: "We have all of us our hobbies, I perceive, my lady," said Mr. Upcott. "Very true," rejoined her ladyship; "and pray what may yours be?" "Mine, madam, from a very early age, began by collecting provincial copper tokens, and latterly the handwriting (or autographs) of men who have distinguished themselves in every walk of life." "Handwritings!" exclaimed Lady Evelyn, with surprise; "what do you mean by handwritings? Surely you don't mean old letters?" at the same time opening the drawer of her work table, and taking out a small parcel of papers, some of which had just been used by Mrs. Molineux as patterns for articles of dress. The sight of this packet, though of no literary importance, yet containing letters written by eminent characters (more particularly one from the celebrated Sarah Duchess of Marlborough), afforded the greatest pleasure to Mr. Upcott, who expressed exceeding delight in looking them over. "Oh!" added Lady Evelyn, "if you care for papers like these you shall have plenty, for Sylva Evelyn (the familiar appellation applied to John Evelyn by his descendants), and those who succeeded him, preserved all their letters." Then, ringing for her confidential attendant, "Here," said her ladyship, "Mr. Upcott tells me he is fond of collecting old letters; take the key of the ebony cabinet in the billiard room, procure a basket, and bring down some of the bundles." Mr. Upcott accompanied the attendant, and, having brought a quantity of

XXXVII.—Life of Mrs. Godolphin, 1847. The manuscript of this work passed into the hands of Mr. Evelyn's great-great-grandson, His Grace the Hon. Edward Venables-Vernon Harcourt, late Lord Archbishop of York, by whom it was entrusted for publication to Dr. S. Wilberforce, late Bishop of Oxford and Winchester.

XXXVIII.—History of Religion, 1850, from the original manuscript at Wotton.

"Mundus Muliebris," an anonymous work published at London in 1690, has been recently and erroneously attributed to John Evelyn.

JOHN EVELYN, Esq.

John Evelyn, Esq., third son of "Sylva," born 14th Jan., 1654-5, and early in life showed signs of possessing the literary tastes of his father, who sent him to Oxford in 1666, where he remained in the house of the ingenious and learned Dr. Ralph Bathurst, then President of Trinity College, before he was admitted a Gentleman Commoner, which was in the Easter term of 1668. It is not clear at what time he left Oxford; but Mr. Anthony à Wood seems to be positive that

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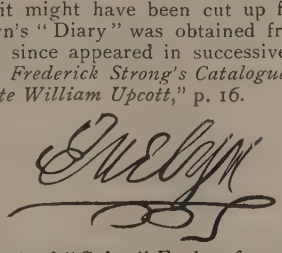
these letters into the diningroom, passed an agreeable evening in examining the contents of each packet; with the assurance from Lady Evelyn that he was welcome to lay aside any that he might desire for his own collection. On the following evening the ebony cabinet was visited a second time, when Evelyn's "Kalendarium," as he had entitled it, or "Diary," a small quarto volume, very closely written with his own hand, presented itself. This interesting family document had been lent by Lady Evelyn from time to time to her particular friends, yet she did not consider its contents of sufficient importance for publication, and except for accident it might have been cut up for dress patterns or lighting fires. Evelyn's "Diary" was obtained from the old lady for publication, and has since appeared in successive quarto and octavo editions.—*Preface to Frederick Strong's Catalogue; sub. tit.* "*Address to the Reader, the late William Upcott,*" p. 16.



Copy of the autograph of "Sylva" Evelyn, from the parish books of St. Nicholas.

he took no degree there, but returned to his father's house, where he prosecuted his studies under the directions of that great man. There is, however, good reason to believe that it was during his residence in Trinity College, and when he was not above fifteen years of age, that he wrote that elegant Greek poem which is prefixed to the second edition of his father's celebrated work, entitled "Sylva," and is a noble proof of the strength of his genius and wonderful progress in learning in the early part of his life.

In November, 1675, he set out for Paris with Lord Berkeley, Ambassador to the French Court, but returned to England in the following May.

In 1673 he published his first work, a treatise "Of Gardens: four books first written in Latin verse by Renatus Rapinus, and now made English by John Evelyn, Esq." His father annexed the second book of this translation to his "Sylva," and it must be allowed that the sense is very faithfully rendered, and the poetry is more easy and harmonious than could have been expected from a youth of his age. His second work was "The Life of Alexander the Great," translated from the Greek of Plutarch, printed in the fourth volume of Plutarch's Lives by several hands; which was followed in 1667 by "The History of the Grand Visiers Mahomet and Achmet Coprogli; of the three last Grand Signiors, their Sultanas and chief favourites; with the most secret intrigues of the Seraglio." This was a translation from the French, and has been esteemed an interesting and instructive history. He also wrote some original poems: two of which are printed in Dryden's Miscellanies, and more in Nichol's Collection of Poems. One "On Virtue," is esteemed excellent by the best judges, and another, styled "The Remedy of Love," is also much admired.

Mr. Evelyn, who had been introduced to the Prince of Orange in 1688, was two years later made one of the Chief Clerks of the Treasury, and on quitting that situation in 1691, became one of the Commissioners of the Revenue of Ireland, which country he visited in 1692. In all probability he would have been advanced to higher appointments, had he not been cut off in the prime of life, dying at his house in Berkeley Street, London, March 24th, 1698, in his 45th year. He had two sons and three daughters, of whom Richard, his eldest son, and Martha Mary, his eldest daughter, died young at Sayes Court. His second daughter, Elizabeth, married Simon

Harcourt, Esq., eldest son and heir of Simon, Lord Viscount Harcourt, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, by whom she became the mother of the first Earl Harcourt.

ON VIRTUE.

Fair virtue, should I follow thee,
I should be naked and alone;
For thou art not in company,
And scarce art to be found in one.

Thy rules are too severe and cold
To be embrac'd by vigorous youth;
And Fraud and Avarice arm the old
Against thy Justice and thy Truth.

He who, by light of reason led,
Instructs himself in thy rough school,
Shall all his life-time beg his bread,
And, when he dies, be thought a fool.

Though in himself he's satisfied
With a calm mind and cheerful heart,
The world will call his virtue pride,
His holy life design and art.

The reign of Vice is absolute,
While good men vainly strive to rise;
They may declaim, they may dispute,
But shall continue poor and wise.

Honours and wealth are made by Fate
To wait on fawning Impudence,
To give insipid coxcombs weight,
And to supply the want of sense.

Mighty Pompey, whose great soul
Design'd the liberty of Rome,—
In vain did Cæsar's arms control,
And at Pharsalia was o'ercome.

His virtue, constant in distress,
In Ptolemy no pity bred,
Who, barely guided by success,
Secur'd his peace with his friend's head.

Brutus, whom gods ordained
To do what Pompey would have done,
The generous motion entertain'd,
And stabbed the tyrant on his throne.

This god-like Brutus, whose delight
Was virtue, which he had ador'd,
Haunted by spectres over-night,
Fell the next day on his own sword.

If, when his hope of victory lost,
This noble Roman could exclaim,
Oh, Virtue, whom I courted most,
I find she's but an empty name!

In a degenerate age like this,
We with more reason may conclude
That Fortune will attend on Vice,
Misery on those who dare be good.

MARLOWE, THE DRAMATIST.

CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE is said to have been the son of a shoemaker at Canterbury, where he was born in 1563-4. He proceeded from King's School to Cambridge, where he took his degree. On quitting the University he became connected with the stage. So little is known of his history that it has been observed of him,

"The sole memorial of his lot
Is this—he was, and he is not."

In a copy of an old book called "The Theatre of God's Judgments," 1597, we are informed of his untimely end in these words:—"But, see what a hooke the Lord put in the nostrils of this barking dogge. It so fell out, that he purposed to stab one whom he ought (owed) a grudge unto, with his dagger, the other party perceiving, so avoided the stroke, that withall catching hold of his wrist he stabbed his owne dagger into his owne head, in such sort, that notwithstanding all the meanes of surgerie that could be wrought, he shortly after died thereof, the manner of his death being so terrible (for he even cursed and blasphemed to his last gaspe, and together with his breathe an oathe flew out of his mouthe) that it was not only a manifest signe of God's judgment, but also an horrible and fearful terror to all that beheld him."

The scene of this melancholy event was not generally known until a passage in a puritanical work entitled "The Golden Grove Moralized," 1603, gave an account of his death at Deptford, which has since been confirmed by the production of a certificate of Marlowe's burial in St. Nicholas Church. "1st June, 1593. Christopher Marlowe, slaine by Francis Archer."

In Jonson and Chapman's comedy entitled "Eastward Hoe," 1605, "Sir Petronel Flash" says, "This Captain Seagul: We'll have our provided dinner brought aboard Sir Francis Drake's ship, that hath compass'd the world, where with full cups and

WHO KILLED KIT MARLOWE?

A Brilliant Piece of Literary Detective Work.

Clemence Dane.

stranger than fiction; and a good piece of historical writing can be a deal more interesting than a novel. Thus "The Death of Christopher Marlowe," by J. Leslie Hotson (The Nonesuch Press, 7s. 6d.), seems to me considerably more exciting than most detective stories. It was actually by a brilliant piece of detective work that Dr. Hotson elucidated the mystery of the death of the great Elizabethan dramatist.

Many legends.

That the author of "Faustus" and "Tamburlaine" was killed in a sordid tavern brawl in 1593 is the bald fact on which dozens of legends and fiction have been based. Old writers appear to have obscured the truth by writing up the meanness of his end for moral purposes. Thus one writer in 1618:—

> We read of one *Marlin*, a *Cambridge* Scholler, who was a Poet, and a filthy Play-maker, this wretch accounted that meeke seruant of God *Moses* to be but a Coniurer, and our sweete Sauiour but a seducer and a deceiuer of the people. But harken yee braine-sicke and prophane Poets, and Players, that bewitch idle eares with foolish vanities: what fell vpon this prophane wretch, hauing a quarrell against one whom he met in a streete in London, and would haue stabd him: But the partie perceiuing his villany preuented him with catching his hand, and turning his owne dagger into his braines, and so blaspheming and cursing, he yeelded vp his stinking breath: marke this yee Players, that liue by making fooles laugh at sinne and wickednesse.

The German, Tieck, made it out that Marlowe was slain by one Ingeram, a Yorkshire rustic. More recently Miss Clemence Dane had it in her "Will Shakespeare" that the Swan of Avon himself was in at the death. But Dr. Hotson has

A chance clue.

The story begins as far back as 1820, when it occurred to James Broughton to ask the minister of Deptford to look up the old Register of Burials in the parish and see whether Marlowe's name was mentioned or not. It was. The parson was able to make the following extract:—

1st June, 1593. Christopher Marlow, slaine by Ffrancis Archer.

For years, then, the name of Marlowe's murderer was believed to be Archer, whereas the older stories had given it as Ingram. Then another investigator, skilled in Elizabethan calligraphy, took the trouble to examine the actual entry in the register at Deptford. At once he saw that the parson had made a mistake. The name read "ffrancis ffrezer," not "Ffrancis Archer."

Such was the known fact when searching among Elizabethan documents at the Record Office (and that for purposes quite unconnected with Marlowe), Dr. Hotson lighted on the name "Ingram Frizer." At once he felt that he had hit the trail of Marlowe's murderer. And so his work of investigation began.

It seemed likely that there would be some record of Frizer's trial, but the Assize Roll showed nothing of the kind. Then Dr. Hotson remembered the story of murder in self-defence—there might be a record among the "pardons" on the Patent Rolls of the Chancery. Conceive the excitement of the investigator when his eye fell on this entry in the index:—

The Queen. 28th day of June, granted pardon to Ingram ffrisar (sc. for homicide) in self-defence.

Hot on the trail.

This pardon was issued just four weeks after the known date of Marlowe's burial.

Next day Dr. Hotson unearthed the pardon itself—it is reproduced as a frontispiece to his book. From that point it required but patience and observation to unearth a copy of the Coroner's inquest into the death of an Elizabethan dramatist over three hundred years ago.

Thus, thanks to the knowledge, industry, and romantic sense of a modern historian, we know beyond doubt how Kit Marlowe died in the house of Mrs. Bull at Deptford —at the hand of Ingram Frizer and in the presence of Nicholas Skeres and Robert Poley—late in the evening of May 30th, 1593. There was no woman in the case, as the legends will have it ; it was just a drunken quarrel over the payment of the reckoning. It was Marlowe who drew Frizer's dagger and stabbed him in the head ; whereupon Frizer :—

. . . in his own defence and for the saving of his life, then & there struggled with the said Christopher Morley to get back from him his dagger aforesaid ; in which affray the same Ingram could not get away from the said Christopher Morley ; and so it befell in that affray that the said Ingram, in defence of his life, with the dagger aforesaid of the value of 12d. gave the said Christopher then & there a mortal wound over his right eye of the depth of two inches & of the width of one inch ; of which mortal wound the aforesaid Christopher Morley then & there instantly died.

Run to earth.

Such is the bare outline of Dr. Hotson's modest story. He has also gone to the trouble of identifying Ingram Frizer, Nicholas Skeres, and Robert Poley. Frizer, at least, was not the arrant rogue the old stories make him out to be, but a man of some substance :—

Although we can hardly regard the three men who ate the final feast with Christopher Marlowe as being choice company for a "pure Elementall wit," they were certainly not his social inferiors. Marlowe and Frizer must have known each other well. . . . Such an intimacy helps to explain the quarrel over the reckoning. Companions quarrel much more fiercely than comparative strangers over such a thing.

Let those who appreciate a thrill buy and read the tale in its fascinating detail. The Nonesuch Press have done their part in making the book a lovely piece of typography.

GEORGE BLAKE.

banquets we will do sacrifice for a prosperous voyage. My mind gives me that some good spirit of the waters should haunt the desert ribs of her, and be auspicious to all that honour her memory, and will, with like orgies enter their voyages."

The old ship was evidently, therefore, devoted to the purposes of banqueting and feasting, and if it was frequented by "rare Ben" in person, as may be inferred from his introducing it to Captain Seagul, no reasonable doubt can be entertained but that Kit Marlowe (as he was familiarly styled by Jonson) sometimes made one of the party who took boat at the Temple Stairs and dropped down the river to the "Golden Hind" at Deptford Yard. On one of these visits the ill-fated Marlowe met his untimely end. Under the influence of wine, he quarrelled with a low fellow named Archer, and at his hand, probably on board the old ship, received his death wound.

Jonson, in his elegy on Shakspeare, makes it one of his highest praises that he had exceeded "Marlowe's mightie line;" and Peele in his Honour of the Garter," 1593, calls him—

> "The muse's darling in his verse,
> Fit to write passions for the souls below."

While Heywood styles him "the best of poets." It is something for Deptford to be identified with the subject of these high commendations; with one whom Shakspeare was proud to emulate and Jonson extol, and whose sweet verse found an admirer in the pious Izaak Walton.

Marlowe's productions were the link between the plays of Shakspeare and the old "Moralities." The plays attributed to him are "Dr. Faustus," "Edward the Second," "The Jew of Malta," "Tamburlaine the Great," "Lust's Dominion," "Dido, Queen of Carthage," and "Massacre at Paris;" but he is more generally known as the writer of the following pastoral poem quoted by Izaak Walton in the "Complete Angler:"—

> "Come live with me, and be my love,
> And we will all the pleasures prove
> That valleys, groves, or hills, or field,
> Or woods, and steepy mountains yield;
>
> "Where we will sit upon the rocks,
> And see the shepherds feed our flocks,
> By shallow rivers, to whose falls
> Melodious birds sing madrigals.

"And I will make thee beds of roses,
And then a thousand fragrant posies,
A cap of flowers and a kirtle,
Embroidered all with leaves of myrtle;

"A gown made of the finest wool,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Slippers, lined choicely for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold;

"A belt of straw and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber studs;
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with me and be my love.

"Thy silver dishes for thy meat,
As precious as the Gods do eat,
Shall, on an ivory table, be
Prepared each day for thee and me.

"The shepherd swains shall dance and sing
For thy delight, each May morning,
If these delights thy mind may move,
Then live with me, and be my love."

COWLEY, THE POET.

ABRAHAM COWLEY was born in London in 1618, and educated at Westminster School. After passing through various vicissitudes on account of his loyalty to the Stuart dynasty, on the death of Cromwell he obtained a lease of a farm at Chertsey. Early in life he produced a small volume of poems, called "Poetical Blossoms," which gained him a considerable reputation. His Anacreontics are reckoned his best productions. He also wrote a comedy called "Cutter of Coleman Street," and some pieces in prose, particularly a "Discourse on the Government of Cromwell." His six Latin books on Plants were written by him during his residence at Deptford, in which work the fine gardens belonging to John Evelyn, Esq., are supposed to have afforded him great assistance. He died at Chertsey in 1667. Evelyn in his Diary, 1st August, says, "I receiv'd the sad news of Abraham Cowley's death, that incomparable poet and virtuous man, my very deare friend, and was greately deplored," and two days afterwards he says, "I went to Mr. Cowley's funerall, whose corpse lay at Wallingford House, and was thence convey'd to Westminster Abbey, in a hearse with 6 horses and all funerall decency, neere an hundred coaches of noblemen and persons of qualitie following;

among these all the witts of the towne, divers bishops and cleargymen. He was interr'd next Geoffry Chaucer and neere to Spenser. A goodly monument has been since erected to his memorie."

SAMUEL PEPYS.

Samuel Pepys spent so much of his time in Deptford, either in his official capacity as Secretary of the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., or visiting his intimate friend Mr. Evelyn at Sayes Court, that he may fairly claim a notice here.

Pepys' knowledge of naval administration was very large, and by his energy the affairs of the Admiralty were reduced to order and method. His "Memoirs relating to the Navy;" collection of MSS., and library, now at Magdalen College, Cambridge, are an invaluable treasure of naval knowledge. He became President of the Royal Society in 1684, and was Master of the Trinity House Corporation in 1676 and 1685. But his celebrated "Diary" forms his best claim to remembrance. This work, after lying undeciphered in shorthand characters during 150 years, was published by Lady Braybrooke in 1825. He was born in London and was related to the Earl of Sandwich. Died in 1703.

PHINEAS PETT.

Phineas Pett, son of Peter Pett, was born at his father's house at Deptford-Strond, November, 1570. He remained at home till he was nine years old, when he was sent to a private school at Greenwich, kept by one Mr. Adams. At this establishment he tells us in his diary "he so well profited, that in three years he was fit for Cambridge." While at Emmanuel College, his father died, and he was compelled to leave Cambridge without taking his degree, so that for want of better employment, he was apprenticed to Mr. Richard Chapman, one of His Majesty's Master Shipwrights at Deptford Dockyard. He adds "my allowance from him to find myself tools and apparel was barely £46 8s. 0d. per annum; and my master dying when I had served almost two years, I was left to the wide world." He then went to sea for two years, and on his return obtained employment in the Dockyard here, where we find him in 1595, making ready for the voyage of the cele-

brated Drake, who was then fitting out his expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies and Central America, where he died. Mr. Pett framed a model of a vessel on a peculiar scale, while residing in lodgings on Deptford Green. His merits became known to the Earl of Effingham, who took him by the hand. On June 30th, 1600, he was sent for to Court, then at Greenwich, which resulted in his being appointed as Keeper of the Plank Yard, &c., at Chatham. He afterwards removed to Woolwich as master builder where he designed and built in 1637, the "Sovereign of the Seas," named by the Dutch the "Golden Devil," from the gilded work on her stern, and the havoc she caused to the Dutch fleet in the war between England and Holland.

In the *Naval Chronicle* of 1807, is the following account of this vessel:—

Before the breaking out of the Civil War, King Charles I. built a ship called the "Sovereign of the Seas;" the following description of which is taken from a publication of that time by Thomas Heywood, the old historian, addressed to the King:—

"This famous vessel was built at Woolwich in 1637. She was in length by the keel 128 feet, or thereabout, within some few inches; her main breadth, 48 feet; in length from the fore-end of the beakhead to the after end of the stern, 232 feet; in height from the bottom of her keel to the top of her lanthorn, 76 feet; bore five lanthorns, the biggest of which would hold ten persons upright; had three flush decks, a fore-castle, half-deck, quarter-deck and round house. Her lower tier had thirty ports for cannon and demi-cannon; middle tier, thirty for culverines and demi-ditto; third tier, twenty-six for other ordnance; fore-castle, twelve; and two half-decks having thirteen or fourteen ports more within board for *murdering pieces*, besides ten pieces of chase ordnance forward and ten right aft and many loopholes in the cabines for musket shot. She had eleven anchors, one of 4,400 lbs. weight. She was of the burthen of 1,637 tons. She was built by Peter Pett, Esq., under the direction of his father, Captain Phineas Pett, one of the principal officers of the Navy. She hath two gallies besides, and all of most curious carved work, and all the sides of the ship carved with trophies of Artillery and types of honour, as well belonging to sea and land, with symbols appertaining to navigation; also their two sacred Majesties' badges of honour; arms with several angels holding their letters in compartments, all of which works are gilded over, and no other colour but gold and black. One tree, of oak, made four of the principal beams, which was 44 feet, of strong serviceable timber, in length, three feet in diameter at the top, and ten feet at the stub or bottom.

"Upon the stern-head a Cupid or child bridling a lion; upon the bulk-head right-forward stand six statues, in sundry postures; these figures represent Concilium, Cura, Conamen, Vis, Virtus, and Victoria. Upon

the hamers of the water are four figures, Jupiter, Mars, Neptune and Eolus; on the stern Victory, in the midst of a frontispiece; upon the beak-head sitteth King Edgar, on horseback, trampling on seven Kings."

The "Sovereign of the Seas" was the largest ship that had ever been built in England, and is said to have been designed only for splendour and magnificence; but being taken down a deck lower, she became, according to report, one of the best men-of-war in the world. She was in almost all the great engagements that were fought between England and Holland. She was rebuilt in the year 1684 and called the "Royal Sovereign," and on the 27th January, 1696, being laid up at Chatham in order to be rebuilt a second time, she accidentally took fire and was totally consumed. Evelyn recording this event says that this ship "having given occasion to the levy of Ship-money was perhaps the cause of all the after troubles to this day."

A fine model of this vessel was worked from Pett's draughts some years ago, by orders of the Lords of the Admiralty, and afterwards placed in the model-room at Somerset House. It is now in the Museum at Greenwich Hospital.

Phineas Pett was the first scientific naval architect, whose principles of ship-building have never been disputed.

On the formation of the Shipwrights' Company, he was elected the first Master.

He married (May 15th, 1598) Ann, daughter of Richard Nichols, of Highwood Hill, Hendon, Middlesex, by whom he had several children.*

The following curious extract appears in Mr. Pett's diary, which was published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii.

His father died December 6th, 1589, "whose loss," says he,

* His son Phineas, afterwards knighted, who was born January 24th, 1618, became resident Commissioner of the Navy at Chatham in the reign of Charles II. Of him Evelyn says, "Passing by Chatham we saw his Majesty's Royal Navy, and din'd at Commissioner Pett's, master-builder there, who shewed me his study and models, with other curiosities belonging to his art. He is esteem'd for the most skilfull ship-builder in the world. He hath a pretty garden and banquetting-house, pots, statues, cypresses, resembling some villas about Rome." (*Diary*, Aug. 10th, 1663). Sir Phineas held the office of Commissioner in 1667, the year in which the Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway and destroyed several ships, for which in the ensuing year he was impeached in the House of Commons on a charge of inattention to the security of the harbour. The parliamentary prosecution, however, soon dropped, it being well known that the culpable neglect was not in him, but in the King, who had idly squandered the large sums of money granted for the national defences.

"proved afterwards my utter undoing almost, had not God been more merciful to me, for, leaving all things to my mother's directions, her fatal matching with a most wicked husband, one Mr. Thomas Num, a minister, brought a general ruin to herself and family." In 1599 Mr. Pett relates the ill-treatment of his sisters by his father-in-law, who for a very slight offence, "furiously fell upon Abigail, the eldest, beating her so cruelly with a pair of tongs and a fire-brand, that she died within three days after the beating." He mentions "that, upon a complaint being made to a justice, the body, which had been privately buried, was taken up, and so, by the Coroner's inquest which passed upon her, and miraculous tokens of the dead corpse, as fresh bleeding, sensibly opening one of her eyes, and other things, the father-in-law was found guilty of her death, and so committed and bound over to answer the matter at the next general Assizes to be held at Bury." Num was convicted of manslaughter, and died soon afterwards.

Mr. Pett was author of a poetical tract entitled, "Time's journey to seeke his daughter Truth, and Truth's letter to Fame of England's Excellence:" Imprinted by F. K. for Humfrey Lownes, 1590. It was dedicated to the Earl of Effingham at Deptford, and is of the utmost rarity.

In it the following mention of Spenser occurs:—

"And he that in this kynd can temper well
Profit with sweet delight; unto his prayse
Well may we yeald, and say he doth excell
And for his skill, his fame to heaven up rayse,
So may we speake of Spencer's golden layes
Whom never any man could equall yet,
That in our tongue hath as a poet writ."

PETER PETT.

Peter Pett, son of Richard Pett, one of Queen Elizabeth's master shipwrights, was born at Deptford in 1593, and like his uncle Phineas Pett became an eminent shipbuilder. Although his claim to the invention of that class of war vessels called frigates has been disputed, he at least introduced them into the British Navy, and built the first, named the "Constant Warwick," which took as "much money from privateers" during the Dutch war "as would have laden her." The "Constant Warwick," says Pepys, "was the first frigate built

Abstract of the Pedigree of the Family of Pett.

RICHARD PETTE, 1210, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland
(Holingshed's History of Ireland).

THOMAS PETT, of Skipton, Co. Cumberland.
(? Craven, Yorkshire, N.D.)

JOHN — Ditto

THOMAS, of Harwich, Co. Essex.

PETER, of Deptford, Co. Kent, Master Shipwright of H.M. Dockyard, died Dec. 5th, 1589.

PHINEAS, b. at Deptforde-Stronde 1st Nov., 1570. = m., May 15th, 1598, Ann, dau. of Richard Nichols, of Highwood Hill, Hendon, Middlesex.

JOSEPH, Master Shipwright, at Deptford, d., Nov. 15th, 1605, bur. at Stepney.

PETER.

RICHARD.

ABIGAIL.

PETER, b. at Deptford, 1593, d., 1652, and buried in St. Nicholas's Church.
(Inventor of the Frigate.)

JOHN, b. Mar. 23rd, 1601.

SIR PHINEAS, Commissioner of Chatham Dockyard.

SIR CHRISTOPHER, of Chatham.

SIR PETER, bapt. at St. Nicholas's Church, Deptford, Oct. 31st, 1630. Judge Advocate of Ireland, & M.P. Author of many learned works.

SIR PHINEAS.

ANN PETT = DANIEL FURZER, Esq., Surveyor of the Navy.

ELIZABETH FURZER, d. April 7th, 1751, æt. 73, buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, Deptford. = RICHARD LEA, Esq.

MARY LEA, d. 17th Mar., 1782, æt. 66 buried in St. Paul's Churchyard. = DAVID HOWELL, Esq.

MARY ANN HOWELL, d. June 30th, 1821, in 85th year, buried in St. Paul's Churchyard. = JOHN ROLT, Esq., of Broomfields, Deptford. d. February 11th, 1796, æt. 67, buried in St. Paul's Churchyard.

JOHN DAVID ROLT, Chief in the office of Stores, Navy Office, d. 24th Mar., 1854, æt. 85, buried in St. Paul's Churchyard. = SOPHIA, dau. of Peter Butt, Esq., of Deptford Dockyard, she d. 11th Feb., 1833, buried in St. Paul's Churchyard.

MARY HANNAH, d. 26th Jan., 1837, æt. 66 buried in St. Paul's Churchyard. = MATTHEW FFINCH, Esq. of Deptford, d. Mar. 20th, 1845.

ANN.

MATHEW SANDERSON FFINCH = DIPNAL.

JOHN DRAKE FFINCH, Solicitor, Clerk to the Magistrates at Greenwich Police Court. = — dau. of the Rev. John Moule, Vicar of Dover.

BENJAMIN SANDERSON FFINCH, late Rector of St. Paul's Deptford, d., unmarried, 1874.

THOMAS DRAKE FFINCH, Clerk in Audit Office, d., unmarried.

MARY = W. MORTIMER, Stockbroker.

MARY. dead.

WILLIAM.

SOPHIA = JAMES TOMLINS, Master, R.N.

HENRY ROLT TOMLINS, Lieut. R.M., d. 27th Oct., 1858, æt. 28, and buried in Greenwich Hospital Cemetery.

JOHN HENRY, born at Deptford. d. in Devonshire, Oct. 1866, unmarried.

PETER, born at Deptford, 21st June, 1798, M.P. for Greenwich, 1852-1857, d. in London, 1882. = MARY, dau. of Thomas Brocklebank, Timber Merchant of Rotherhithe, Surrey.

HARRIOTT BUTT = TRESCOTT, of Deptford. m. 24th Mar., 1840, at St. Paul's Church, Deptford

MARY ANNE.

PETER PETT, d. 5th July, 1860, æt. 38.

RICHARD, Cornet in the 12th Lancers, drowned off the Coast of Africa, in the wreck of the "Birkenhead," Feb. 1852.

MARY = C. J. MARE, Esq., of Broomlands, near Nantwich, Cheshire, M.P. for Plymouth, for a short time.

THOMAS.

SOPHIA.

COAT OF ARMS.

I. ROLT.—Argent on a bend Sable, 3 dolphins of the 1st ducally crowned Or.
II. HALL.—Or 4 bars Sable on 3 escutcheons, argent as many Church bells of the 2nd clappers of the 1st.
III. JACOB.—Argent a chevron gules, between 3 tigers' faces proper.
IV. HOWELL.—Gules, a lion rampant Or.
V. LEA.—A lion rampant Gules.
VI. FURZER.—Gules, 3 mullets in chief argent.
VII. PETTE.—Or c[illegible] a fess gules between 3 ogresses, a lion rampant of the field.
VIII. ROLT.—Repeated.

in England. She was built in 1649 by Mr. Peter Pett for a privateer for the Earl of Warwick, and was sold by him to the States. Mr. Pett took his model of a frigate from a French frigate, which he had seen in the Thames, as his son Sir Phinehas Pett acknowledged to me."

He died in 1652 and was buried in St. Nicholas' Church. The Latin inscription and epitaph on his monument will be found in the account of St. Nicholas' Church.

SIR PETER PETT, F.R.S.

Sir Peter Pett belonged to this family of eminent shipwrights; his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather having filled the position of master builder in Deptford Dockyard. He was born at Deptford, and christened in St. Nicholas' Church on the 31st of October, 1630. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and Sidney College, Cambridge, where he became B.A., but in 1647 entered as a student at Pembroke College, Oxford, and was the following year elected fellow of All Souls. Shortly afterwards he was admitted a student in Gray's Inn, and made Advocate-General to Charles II. in Ireland, elected a Member of the House of Commons for that kingdom, and received the honour of knighthood from the Duke of Ormond, Lord-Lieutenant. He wrote several political treatises, amongst which may be mentioned "A Discourse of the Growth of England and Populousness since the Reformation," "On the Clerical Revenue: the same asserted to be Reasonable and Necessary;" "Of the Number of People of England, from Authentic Sources;" and "On the Necessity of future Public Taxes for the Support of Government and our Religion."

JONAS SHISH.

The Petts were not the only eminent ship-builders of which Deptford may be justly proud. On the 13th of May, 1680, Evelyn says, "I was at the funeral of old Mr. Shish, master shipwright of his Majesty's yard here, an honest and remarkable man, and his death a public losse, for his excellent success in building ships (tho' altogether illiterate), and for breeding up so many of his children to be able artists. I held up the pall with three knights, who did him that honour, and he was worthy of it. It was the costome of this good man to rise in the night, and to pray kneeling in his owne coffin, which he

had lying by him many years. He was borne in that famous yeare of the Gunpowder Plot, 1605." So that at his death he was 75 years old. Also see foot-note *, p. 78.

He was succeeded as master shipwright here by his son, Evelyn's "kind neighbour," who built the "goodliest vessel of the whole Navy," the "Neptune," which was launched on the 17th of April, 1683. This was the last of the 30 ships ordered to be built by Act of Parliament.

GRINLING GIBBON.

Grinling Gibbon, the most celebrated sculptor in wood and ivory of modern times, was unknown to the world, till by chance he was discovered at Deptford, in total obscurity, by "Sylva" Evelyn. Whether he was born here, or indeed in England, is a matter of doubt, but it is generally conceived that his father was a Dutchman, settled at Deptford, and that his son Grinling was born here. The circumstances attending the artist's first acquaintance with Evelyn, his future patron and friend, are thus narrated in the Diary, 1660-1, January 18: "This day I first acquainted his Majesty with that incomparable young man, Gibbon, whom I had lately met with in an obscure place, by mere accident, as I was walking near a poor solitary thatched house, in a field in our parish, near Sayes Court. I found him shut in; but, looking in at the window, I perceived him carving that large cartoon, or crucifix, of Tintoretto, a copy of which I had myself brought from Venice, where the original painting remains. I asked if I might enter; he opened the door civilly to me, and I saw him about such a work as for the curiosity of handling, drawing, and studious exactness, I never had before seen in my travels. I questioned him why he worked in such an obscure and lonesome place; he told me it was that he might apply himself to his profession without interruption, and wondered not a little how I found him out. I asked him if he was unwilling to be made known to some great man, for that I believed it might turn to his profit. He answered, he was yet a beginner, but would not be sorry to sell that piece. On demanding the price, he said £100. In good earnest, the very frame was worth the money, there being nothing in nature so tender and delicate as the flowers and festoons about it, and yet the work was very strong; in the piece was more than one hundred figures of men, &c. I found

he was likewise musical, and very civil, sober, and discreet in his discourse. There was only an old woman in the house. So, desiring leave to visit him sometimes, I went away. Of this young artist, together with my manner of finding him out, I acquainted the King, and begged that he would give me leave to bring him and his work to Whitehall, for that I would adventure my reputation with his Majesty that he had never seen anything approach it, and that he would be exceedingly pleased and employ him. The King said he would himself go and see him. This was the first notice his Majesty ever had of Mr. Gibbon."

The following is a copy from an original letter addressed by Grinling Gibbon to Mr. Evelyn, now in the library at Wotton:

Honred.

Sr, I wold beg the faver wen you see Sr Joseff Williams (Williamson) again you wold be pleased to speack to him that hee wold get me to Case his Ladis sons hous my Lord Kildare for I onderstand it will (be) verry considerabell ar If you haen Acquantans with my Lord to speack to him his sealf and I shall for Ev're be obliaged to you I wold speack to Sir Josef mysealf but I know it would do better from you.

Sr, Youre Most umbell
Sarvant
Lond. 23. Mar. 1682. G. GIBBON.

Evelyn's interest at Court, backed by his deserved reputation for taste in the fine arts, quickly advanced the talent and fame of Gibbon, and to such a pitch of excellence did he arrive, almost before the years of manhood, that his sculptured flowers, light almost as love, shook to the rattling of the passing carriages. Indeed, so minutely elegant were his performances, so delicately fine were they in their proportions, that even his marble compositions, as well as those in ivory and wood, required the defensive protection of a glass case.

Grinling did not remain long at Deptford after his introduction to the "merrie monarch." From the more minute intricacies of wood enrichments, he soared to the higher region of sculpture in marble. The King appointed him to a place under the Board of Works, and he was employed in ornamenting several of the royal palaces. He carved the foliage in the Chapel of Windsor, the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the admirable font in St. James's Church, Westminster. There is some of his carving in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, and King's College Chapel. The ornamental decorations in the reredos of St. Nicholas' Church,

Deptford, are attributed to him; but his principal works are said to be at Trinity College Chapel, Cambridge, and Petworth, and there is likewise some of his wood carving in the Chapel of Morden College, Blackheath.

This unrivalled artist died at his house in Bond Street, Covent Garden, August 3rd, 1721.

The Very Rev. GEORGE STANHOPE, D.D.

Dean Stanhope was born March 5th, 1660, at Hartshorn, or Hertishorn, a village in Derbyshire, of which his father, the Rev. Thomas Stanhope, was rector. He was sent to school, first at Uppingham and then at Leicester, and afterwards removed to Eton, from whence he entered King's College, Cambridge, of which he was Scholar and Fellow. His first preferment was the rectory of Tewing, in Hertfordshire. He was for thirty-eight years Vicar of St. Mary's, Lewisham; and twenty-six years Vicar of St. Nicholas, Deptford. In 1703, he was made Dean of Canterbury; and was thrice chosen Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation.

He founded the Charity School in High Street, Deptford, known as Dean Stanhope's School, an account of which will be found elsewhere. "Sylva" Evelyn, after hearing him preach at Whitehall, says, "he is one of the most accomplished preachers I ever heard, for matter, eloquence, action, voice, and I am told, of excellent conversation." His personal qualifications, prudence and public spirit, bore a considerable resemblance to those of that eminent divine Bishop Andrewes.

His life is best known by his literary labours; his principal works being:—

I.—A Paraphrase and Comment upon the Epistles and Gospels, 4 vols.

II.—A Translation of Bishop Andrewes' Greek Devotions.

III.—Pious Breathings; being the Meditations of St. Augustine, to which are added select Contemplations from St. Anselm and St. Bernard.

IV.—Epicletus's Morals with Simplicius's Comment, done into English.

V.—Parsons his Christian Directory; being a Treatise of Holy Resolution, in two parts.

VI.—The Christian Pattern, or a Treatise of the Imitation of Jesus Christ; in four books, written originally in

Latin by Thomas à Kempis, to which are added Meditations and Prayers for Sick Persons.

VII.—The Truth and Excellence of the Christian Religion asserted against Jews, Infidels, and Heretics: sixteen Boyle Lectures preached at St. Paul's Cathedral in 1701-2.

VIII.—Of Wisdom; written originally in French by the Sieur de Charron, with an account of the Author; 3 vols.

IX.—Several Sermons upon special occasions.

After his death a plain marble monument was erected for him by his widow in the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Lewisham, where he lies buried. This monument, after lying for some time in the vault of the Church is now affixed to the north wall of the nave, a little to the westward of the north door, and bears the following inscription :—

IN MEMORY
of the very Revd. GEORGE STANHOPE, D.D.,
38 years Vicar of this Place, and 26 of
the Neighbouring Church at DEPTFORD;
Constituted Dean of CANTERBURY, A.D. 1700,
And thrice PROLOCUTOR of the Lower House
of Convocation,
Whose Piety was real and rational,
His Charity great and universal,
Fruitful in Acts of Mercy, and in all good Works;
His learning was Elegant and Comprehensive,
His Conversation Polite and Delicate,
Grave without Preciseness, Facetious without Levity:
The good Christian, the solid Divine
and the fine Gentleman,
in him were happily united;
Who, tho' amply qualified for the Highest
Honours of his Sacred Function,
Yet was content with only deserving them.
In his Pastoral office a Pattern to his People,
And to all who shall succeed him in the Care of them.
His Discourses from the PULPIT
Were equally pleasing and profitable,
A beautiful Intermixture of the clearest Reasoning
With the purest Diction,
Attended with all the Graces of a just ELOCUTION;
As his Works from the PRESS have spoke the Praises
Of his happy Genius; his Love of God and Men;
for which Generations to come
will bless his Memory.
He was born March the 5th, 1660. He died March the 18th, 1727.
Aged 68 years.

Rev. RICHARD CONYERS, LL.D.

"'Tis open, and ye cannot enter,——why?
Because ye will not, Conyers would reply—
And he says much that many may dispute,
And cavil at with ease, but none refute."

COWPER'S "TRUTH."

RICHARD CONYERS was born at Helmsley, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, February 13th, 1725.

His studies, preparatory to entering Jesus College, Cambridge, were conducted at a school of considerable repute, at Cuckwold, near his native town. On leaving the University he was ordained to the curacy of Over-Carr, about 12 miles from Helmsley, where he remained over five years, residing the while with his grandmother, at Helmsley. As Vicar of Helmsley, "preferring the care of the flock to the acquisition of the fleece, he thought himself amply compensated with the prospect of more extensive usefulness."

In 1765 he married Mrs. Knipe, sister of John Thornton, Esq., who died in 1774. September 1st, 1775, his brother-in-law, Mr. Thornton, presented him to the living of St. Paul's, Deptford. He was so much beloved by his parishioners that many of them publicly declared "that they would lay themselves along the road, and if he was determined to leave them, his carriage should drive over them." He left Helmsley in the dead of night for his distant cure. At Deptford he converted his coach-house and stables into a domestic chapel, and held four week-night lectures, which were well attended.

On the Saturday before his death he took his servant with him into the churchyard, and said, "I want to look out a spot for my grave; show me Mr. Barker's grave." Having fixed on a place he drove a stick into it and said, "If I should live till Monday, I will get the sexton to come and try whether there is sufficient depth of earth; but I do not think I shall hold out till Monday." Next day he went to church as usual, and whilst reading the second lesson, 20th chapter of Acts, made several pathetic remarks on that part of it in which the Apostle calls the Ephesian elders to record that he had not shunned to declare the whole counsel of God, and intimates they should see his face no more. This proved, in the issue, but too applicable to his own case. He preached from St. Matthew, xxviii. 18. When pronouncing the blessing his voice seemed to falter, and finding himself seized with the stroke of death,

he said to his servant near him, "I cannot get from my knees." The servant raised him up, being sensible but perfectly helpless. On being removed to the rectory, he said, "I have no pain, God's will be done; I hope I shall soon be with Jesus." He expired at four o'clock in the afternoon. The Rev. John Newton, Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, and friend of Cowper, the poet, preached the funeral sermon from 1 Thess. xi. 8, which he afterwards published.

The person of Dr. Conyers was tall and elegant. His aspect was both mild and majestic. His eyes beamed with benignity, and his expressive countenance indicated a mind replete with sympathetic tenderness. His bosom was the residence of the most genuine and diffusive philanthropy. The urbanity of his manners was singularly attractive. The exquisite sensibility of his nature deeply interested him in the joys and sorrows of all his acquaintance. In parlour conversation and scriptural exposition he peculiarly excelled. To the bodies of men he was a father in charity, to their souls he was a servant in humility.

Rev. CHARLES BURNEY, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., and A.S.

——"Fashioned to much honour; from his cradle
He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;
Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading,
Unto all those who sought him, sweet as summer.
* * * * * *
And to add greater honours to his age,
Than man could give him, he died fearing GOD!"

Dr. Charles Burney was born at Lynn, in Norfolk, December 10th, 1757, and educated at the Charter House. in London, Caius College, Cambridge, and King's College, Aberdeen, where he formed an intimate friendship with Dr. Dunbar, a Scottish professor of some distinction. He spent some time as a schoolmaster, and in that employment—unlike most of the race—won considerable wealth as well as honour. This fortune enabled him to collect a Classical Library, almost unrivalled in beauty and value. It was the gathering of a deeply read critic, as well as an open-handed purchaser.

The bias of Dr. Burney's learning and taste in literature led him to a preference of the Greek classics far above Latin, and naturally his library bore this character (in counterpart). He

aimed at collecting Greek authors—and especially the dramatists—in such a way that the collection of his copies gave a sort of chronological view of the literary history of the books and of their successive recensions.

For the tragedians, more particularly, his researches were brilliantly successful. Of Æschylus, he had amassed forty-seven editions; of Sophocles, one hundred and two; of Euripides, one hundred and sixty-six.

His first publication was a sharp criticism (in the *Monthly Review*) on Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Huntingford's Collections of Greek poems, entitled "Monostrophica." This was followed in 1789 by the issue of Appendix to Scapula's Lexicon; and in 1807 by a collection of the correspondence of Dr. Bentley, Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, and other scholars. Two years later he gave to students of Greek his "Tentamen de Metris ab Æschylo in choricis cantibus adhibitis," and to the youthful theologians his meritorious abridgment of Bishop Pearson's "Exposition of the Creed." In 1812, he published the Lexicon of Philemon. His only theological publication, other than the abridgment of Pearson's Exposition, was a sermon which he had preached in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1812.

Like his father and others of his family, he was a very sociable man. He lived much with Parr and with Porson, and like those eminent scholars he had the good and catholic taste which embraced in its appreciation, and with like geniality, old wine, as well as old books. He was less wise in nourishing a great dislike to cool breezes. "Shut the door," was usually his first greeting to any visitor, who had to introduce himself to the Doctor's notice; and it was a joke against him in his latter days that the same words were his parting salutation to a couple of highwaymen, who had taken his purse as he was journeying homewards in his carriage, and who were adding cruelty to robbery by exposing him to the fresh air when they made off.

Some of Dr. Burney's choicest books were obtained when the Pinelli Library was brought to England from Italy. The prime ornament of his manuscript collection, a 13th century copy of the Iliad, of great beauty and rich in scholia, was bought at the sale of the fine library of Charles Towneley, collector of the marbles. Although classical literature was the strength of the Burney Collection, it was also rich in some

other departments. Of English newspapers, for example, he had brought together nearly seven hundred volumes of the 17th and 18th centuries, reaching from James I. to George III.; and some three hundred and eighty-five classical manuscripts.

Dr. Burney was Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford, and of Cliffe, in Kent; Prebendary of Lincoln; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King; Professor of Ancient Literature in the Royal Academy, and Honorary Librarian to the Royal Institution. He died December 28th, 1817, having just entered on his 61st year; and was buried at Deptford, amidst the lamentations of his parishioners at his loss. After his death the parishioners agreed to erect a monument to his memory: "As a record of their affection for their revered pastor, monitor and friend; of their gratitude for his services, and of their unspeakable regret for his loss." There is a fine medallion bust of him on his monument in the Church. A meeting of his old pupils was called, which met under the chairmanship of the excellent Dr. Kaye, then Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, and afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, and they subscribed for the placing of a monument to their old master in Westminster Abbey.

On the 23rd of February, 1818, the Trustees of the British Museum presented to the House of Commons a petition praying that Dr. Burney's library should be acquired for the public. The petition was granted, and the library was purchased for the sum of £13,560; the total number of printed books amounted to nearly 13,500 and 520 manuscripts.

It was estimated that the collection had cost Dr. Burney a much larger sum, and that, possibly, if sold by public auction, it might have produced to his representatives more than £20,000.

DR. COLIN MILNE, LL.D., D.D., F.L.S.

The Rev. Colin Milne was born at Aberdeen, in the University of which city he received his education, under the superintendence of his uncle, Dr. Campbell, the Provost of Marischal College. He was in early life selected by the Duke of Northumberland as private tutor to his son, Lord Algernon Percy; and, having taken orders, was presented, through the interest of the Percy family, to the living of North Chapel, Essex. He afterwards obtained the Lectureship of Deptford,

which he held for forty years. His abilities as a pulpit orator are recorded in all the periodical works of his time, and he was pre-eminently successful as a preacher in pleading the cause of charity. By his exertions the Royal Kent Dispensary —now located in the Greenwich Road, but formerly in Deptford Broadway—was founded.

He was likewise an eminent botanist, and wrote "Institutiones Botanicæ Linnieæ"; "Indigenous Botany or Habitations of English Plants"; and in conjunction with Alexander Gordon, "Botanical Excursions in Kent and the neighbouring counties." His great work was a botanical dictionary, published in 1788, and dedicated by permission to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. He also published some sermons.

The following anecdote of him is related by one Saunders, a noted book-maker in London, who was employed in compiling family bibles and histories of England. When he had put together the Commentary which bears the name of Herries, he went to get Dr. Milne to sanction it by his popularity as the author. "I went twice to Deptford," says he, "to solicit the Doctor for his name, but he honestly told me, that although he had no doubt concerning my abilities, yet he would not have his name to what he was not to write." This was in 1773, on which Saunders applied to poor Dr. Dodd, who asked one hundred guineas for the allowance of his name, but this was thought too extravagant, and then Herries granted his name for £20.

Dr. Milne died at Deptford in October, 1815, aged 71, greatly beloved and lamented.

Elegiac lines written on the death of the Rev. Dr. Colin Milne:—

"Up to the realms of everlasting day,
Thy soaring spirit, Milne, hath wing'd its way;
There to behold the glorious Throne of Grace,
And view the great Creator face to face;
Where Justice by the side of Mercy stands,
And Truth, and Peace and Righteousness join hands,
Whilst saints and angels loud hosannas raise,
And hosts of cherubs join in rapturous praise;
But ah! thy cup on earth was dash'd with gall,
'Twas thine to see thy budding flow'rets fall,
Of beauteous form, in youth's attractive prime,
The mind prepared for sentiments sublime;
Yet those accomplishments could not withstand
The fatal stroke of Death's vindictive hand.

The King of Terrors to enhance thy cares
Sent thy dear daughters to the grave in pairs;
Thy sons were brave, still to augment thy tears,
They were not suffered to reach thirty years;
Nor could thy gifts and graces ward the blow,
That has subdued and laid thy body low.
Arrived almost at Nature's utmost bound,
Studious no more to publish or expound.
No more the sacred page wilt thou explore,
Nor works botanical illustrate more:
Oft have we felt the powers of thy great zeal,
For who that saw thy tears spontaneous flow,
Whilst pleading to alleviate *sad* human woe.
If for the school, where plebeian offspring range,
And native ignorance for sense exchange;
Or didst thou exercise thy oral power,
For suffering females in their trying hour;
Or for the medical and healing aid,
Where kind humanity her stand hath made;
Or when the flood hath stopped the throbbing heart,
And life's last spark was ready to depart.
Whenever Charity announced thy name,
Thine energy and efforts were the same.
The niggard hand was opened by the force,
And sceptic coldness glowed with thy discourse.
May thy successor, gifted from above,
Called by thy spirit perfected in love,
With holy rapture see his labours crowned,
The temple filled and gospel grace abound,
In every heart God's glory be the aim
And party zeal be only known by name.
May hungry souls be fill'd and amply fed
With living water and eternal bread;
So may his life and doctrine mark the road
That leads to blissful mansions and to God."

In Showell's MSS. collection there is an anonymous extempore on hearing the two celebrated pulpit orators, Dr. Porteus, Lord Bishop of Chester, and Dr. Milne, Curate of Deptford and Vicar of North Chappel:—

"From nature's fountain each derived the art,
Porteus to please and Milne to touch the heart;
Did genius operate its perfect work,
Milne would be Chester, Chester would be York;—
Nay, further our presumption we may carry,
Milne would be York, Porteus Canterbury."

PETER ROLT.

Mr. Rolt, son of Mr. John David Rolt, by his marriage with Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Peter Butt, clerk of the Survey in Deptford Dockyard, was born in Broomfield House* in the year 1798. He married in 1820 Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Brocklebank, of Deptford, managing director of the General Steam Navigation Company, but his wife died in 1845.

Mr. Rolt was elected M.P. for the Borough of Greenwich in July, 1852, in the Conservative interest. He was a partner in the firm of Brocklebank and Rolt, timber merchants and contractors. For some years he served as a director of the Commercial Dock Company, and was a past master of the Drapers' Company. He served as Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex, and was created an Italian count in 1872. For many years he was connected with the Thames Ironworks Company, in the course of which he took a leading part in the construction of the "Warrior," the first British ironclad man-of-war. He died at Trafalgar House, September, 1882, in his 85th year.

"Gallant, jaunty, conversational, and quick in the part of paying pretty attentions and compliments, Mr. Rolt imparted life and spirit to the gravest assemblage. He was a capital dinner-giver, and was exact in the mating of the viands and the wine, his menus being preserved by the curious in such things as the models of gustative propriety. Rarely in one person has the man of pleasure and the man of business been more shrewdly and intimately commingled."—*Daily Telegraph.*

The Rolts were descended maternally from the family of Pett, master shipwrights. An ancestor was Ambassador to Sweden in the time of the Commonwealth, as the following document proves :—

"Oliver P.

"These are to authorise and require you to appoint a fitting

* Broomfield House, which was pulled down in the early part of the present century, stood on the site of the Evelyn Estate Office, Evelyn Street, opposite the Globe Inn, and was the only house then in Broomfield, west of the market gardener's (Busby's) house, and the Cockpit, at the eastern end of Broomfield, near where the turnpike gate formerly stood, before its removal in 1834 to the westward of the Globe Inn.

In this house lived Mr. Rolt's father, John David Rolt, grandfather, John Rolt, and great-grandfather, Richard Rolt.

and convenient ship of warre, of good countenance, to transport Mr. Rolt, with his retinue and baggage, to Hamborough. He being sent by Us as Our Agent unto the King of Sweden; and the sayd ship is to be ready in the Downes by next Wednesday.

"20th July, 1655.

"To the Commrs. of the Admeraltie."

JOSEPH HARDCASTLE.

Joseph Hardcastle, Esq., a descendant of a family at Hardcastle,* near Masham, Yorkshire, was born at Leeds, December 7th, 1752.

He either took or bought Hatcham House in this parish in October, 1788, where he resided till his death on the 3rd March, 1819. He was buried at Bunhill Fields. It was here that he entertained Thomas Clarkson, Granville Sharpe, and other labourers in the cause of the emancipation of the slaves; and here also Clarkson wrote a portion of his "History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade." The Rev. Rowland Hill was accustomed to speak with kindling delight of the pleasure he enjoyed with Mr. Hardcastle at Hatcham, where he often read the MSS. of "Village Dialogues." Dr. Haweis, Revds. John Eyre, John Newton, Melville Horne, John Simmons, of Paul's Cray, Dr. Hawkins, &c., were his frequent guests.

Hatcham House was at all times open to men of this description, and to the close of his life the hearty north country hospitality which he delighted to maintain made the name of Hatcham familiar to Christians of every denomination, not only throughout the British Empire, but also in America and on the Continent. Mr. Hardcastle was the first Treasurer of the London Missionary Society. It is said of him that he never, during the whole course of his life, turned a deaf ear to the suppliant for relief of any kind.

A funeral sermon was preached on the death of Mr. Hardcastle by David Bogue at the Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars Road, on March 18th, 1819, which was printed.

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* Hackfall was once theirs.

FREDERICK ASHFORD.

Mr. Ashford belonged to one of the oldest and most respected families in Deptford; his father and grandfather having filled some of the highest official positions in the parish. He was the second son of Mr. John Ashford, and was born on the 22nd of May, 1829, in High Street, at the corner of Dowling Street (now Hales Street) in "the old house at home," as he delighted to term it, where his father and grandfather lived. Deprived by nature of his fair share of physical strength, but compensated by superior mental faculties, he employed his ample leisure in literary pursuits, especially in the compilation of historical and topographical matter relating to his native county, and more especially his native town. His collection of original drawings of old Deptford landmarks—now rapidly disappearing—is very valuable. But for his untiring labours much interesting information contained in this volume could not have been recorded. He took a great interest in the educational movements of the locality, and was honorary secretary of the Deptford Literary and Mechanics' Institution for a period of nine years, being presented with a testimonial on his retirement in consequence of ill-health. He was succeeded in the office by the late Mr. William Gurley Smith.

Mr. Ashford was elected a member of the Kent Archæological Society, being nominated by his old friend, Mr. Alfred John Dunkin, the Kent historian, of Dartford.

ADAM GORDON.

Adam Gordon, Esqre., head of the old-established firm of Gordon and Co., of Deptford Green, iron-founders, engineers, &c., was a gentleman who took a deep interest in all that related to the welfare of the parish and neighbourhood of Deptford.

As a Justice of the Peace for the Counties of Kent and Surrey, he usually sat at the Deptford Petty Sessions, where he gave the highest satisfaction to rich and poor alike. In promoting all the public charities he was always among the foremost; he was for some years Treasurer of the Kent Dispensary; and as Chairman of the Deptford Board of Health—to which office he was unanimously elected—during

the prevalence of that dreadful visitation, the Asiatic Cholera, from which Deptford suffered so greatly, he not only devoted his best energies in promoting subscriptions in aid of the sufferers, but gave up a portion of his extensive premises on Deptford Green as a depôt for the warm clothing and other necessaries provided on that occasion. No case of individual calamity or distress was ever mentioned to him in vain.

The death of this worthy man, of brain fever, at the early age of 38, on the 14th of January, 1839, was deeply felt throughout the whole neighbourhood. He was buried on the 21st of January in the family vault at Camberwell, leaving an amiable widow in a state of pregnancy, and seven children.

For this brief memoir we are indebted to Hugh M. Gordon, Esq., of the Courtyard, Eltham, a son of the deceased gentleman, and to Mr. J. T. Prestige, of Wickham Road, Brockley, who was early connected with the firm of Gordon and Co.

JOHN SWAN.

Mr. Swan—the original inventor of the "Screw Propeller" and "Self-acting Chain Messenger"—was born at Coldingham, Berwickshire. His "Rotative Sculling Wheels" were first tested in 1824, on a sheet of water in the grounds of C. Gordon, Esq., of Dulwich Hill, in the presence of Dr. Birkbeck (founder of the Birkbeck Institute) and a number of scientific gentlemen, when the experiment was eminently successful.

Here is Mr. Swan's own account of his invention in a letter to Dr. Birkbeck, published with three diagrams in the London Mechanics' Register, of January 22nd, 1825: "According to your request I send you my remarks on the rotative sculling wheels for propelling vessels. First, I would notice their compactness, in not occupying more than one-fourth part of the space the common wheels do. As seen in the plan, they may lay in harbour, with other vessels, without any danger of being injured at all, which is at present a great inconveniency. Secondly, the superior advantage in a rough sea, in which they act the same as in a calm pool, being entirely beneath in the solid dense water; and besides, their weight, from their situation, as will plainly appear, will be as ballast in the hold, an object at sea worthy of consideration. Thirdly, from their situation beneath the surface, they are not liable to be impeded by floats of ice, or by storms; therefore, I think they might be

suitable to packets for dispatch, and might be used all the winter. Fourthly, they make no swell or commotion, either disagreeable or dangerous, in the water, as the common wheels do when lighting in a fermentation of air and water; but go on as smoothly as a vessel under sail, their action being in the solid water as a lever upon a rock for a fulcrum."

Professor Allen, in a lecture on Screw Propulsion, delivered in 1851, says "The first feasible scheme of which I can find record is dated 1824, and is the invention of John Swan. His contrivance was to propel ships by double-bladed screws, immersed deeply in the water at the sides of the vessel. The patent taken out by Smith, 1836, was for what he termed an improved propeller; but the chief feature in his improvement consisted in the propeller being placed in the dead wood of the stern, the principle of his propeller being the same as that of Swan's. I consider that with the latter rests the honour of the invention."

Mr. Swan resided at 35, Deptford Green, and was for many years manager to Messrs. Gordon and Co., engineers, and it was whilst in this capacity, in 1824, that he invented the screw-propeller. From a variety of reasons he failed to avail himself of the protection afforded by the patent laws, the result being that other parties speedily adopted his invention, and having made some minor improvements, reaped the benefit of Mr. Swan's ingenuity. As manager he was universally respected by the men under his charge—the greatest unanimity always prevailing between them; and so greatly was his opinion looked up to, that many of the most eminent engineers gladly availed themselves of the advice of so ingenious and modest an inventor, which was always freely and obligingly given. Mr. Swan's "Self-acting Chain Messenger" was introduced into the Navy in 1831, yet, although it has been frankly confessed by men of the highest authority that the invention was a very great saving, both of money and men's lives, neither he nor any of his posterity have ever received the slightest remunerative acknowledgment from a grateful country.

"Some men labour and others enter into their labours," is an appropriate motto on Mr. Swan's tombstone in Abney Park Cemetery. He died at 82, Mansfield Street, Kingsland Road, London, in 1869, aged 81.

We are indebted for some of the above particulars to Mr. Swan's son-in-law, Mr. James Seaward, of New Cross. We

may here mention that Mr. Seaward, at No. 2, High Street, Deptford, in 1843, started one of the first *cheap* local newspapers, entitled "The Boro' of Greenwich Pioneer of Progress." He afterwards published "Seaward's Family Newspaper," with illustrations of Montagu Chambers, Q.C., M.P.; Peter Rolt, Esq., M.P.; view of Lewisham High Road Congregational Church, &c. He likewise established at Greenwich the "Boro' of Greenwich Free Press," and was one of the first founders of the local Permanent Building Societies, &c. He is the composer of some popular music, which has been sung with great success at the Crystal Palace Fêtes, and at the principal Musical Festivals throughout the United Kingdom.

RICHARD ROPER, F.S.A.

Richard, son of James Roper, was born in the parish of St. Nicholas, Deptford, in 1829. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to the General Steam Navigation Company, at their Home Station, Stowage, Deptford, for seven years; having previously been employed for three years in a shipyard at Rotherhithe.

Like many men who have risen in life, Mr. Roper seems to have been indebted to his mother, who was a person of refinement and education, for the mental training which he failed to receive at the private school which he attended until he was eleven years of age. His exemplary conduct, perseverance, and honest application to duty and self-improvement during his apprenticeship induced Messrs. Mare and Co., the eminent shipbuilders, to offer him, at its completion, an engagement as foreman; where he remained several years, until he commenced business on his own account as a contractor and ship-fitter.

Mr. Roper has matured many inventions, but his greatest, and the one which entitles him to a place in the catagory of "Parish Worthies," is his "Patent Self-Launching Life Raft." During his apprenticeship and subsequent service with Messrs. Mare and Co., his attention was drawn irresistibly to the urgent necessity existing for the provision of some more trustworthy appliances for saving life at sea, in cases of wreck, foundering, or fire, than the present defective boat systems, by which shipwrecked passengers, troops, and crews have been so often cruelly mocked in the hour of death. The germ of

the "Life Rafts" that he has since elaborated and patented was then formed in his mind.

An adequate supply of "Roper's Rafts" would have floated off in safety every soul on board the ill-fated "Princess Alice," "Northfleet," "Teuton," and many other ships that have been staved in or wrecked in comparatively smooth water.

Very many high naval authorities, engineers, shipowners, and practical men have certified to the great merits and utility of this invention; the Lords of the Admiralty have expressed their "high approval of the Raft, and the ingenuity of the invention." Admiral Sir George Sartorius, Admiral of the Fleet, in writing to the *Times*, says, "This Raft will live out any storm, and form a breakwater for boats to hang on to."

Mr. Roper was awarded the first prize silver medal at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, for his Life Rafts; and at the Naval and Submarine Exhibition, held at the Agricultural Hall, London, in April, 1882, received the first prize of one hundred guineas for his self-launching "Bridge Life Raft," as affording the readiest means in case of shipwreck, of saving collectively a large number of persons. Roper's Rafts were much admired at the Fisheries Exhibition last year.

EDWARD ROBERTS, F.R.A.S., F.S.S.

Mr. Roberts was born in Deptford Broadway in 1845, and educated at the Greenwich Proprietary School, under the Rev. Thomas Goodwin, LL.D., where he gained many prizes and distinctions, more especially in mathematics and chemistry. On quitting school in 1860 he joined the staff of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on the introduction of the Rev. Robert Main, the then first Assistant to the Astronomer Royal, G. B. Airy, Esq. (afterwards Sir George B. Airy), M.A., D.C.L. Whilst at the Royal Observatory, in addition to his routine work of computing and observing, Mr. Roberts was employed upon much extraneous work for the Astronomer Royal and Mr. Main, afterwards Radcliffe Observer at Oxford. In 1864 he quitted the Observatory and entered the Nautical Almanac office, taking at once a middle position in the establishment. Here, again, in addition to his official duties, he has been engaged in much work of a scientific nature for many scientists, including Professor J. C. Adams, Sir William Thomson, the Earl of Crawford, &c. But the work with which his name

will be, perhaps, more particularly associated is in connection with Tidal Analysis and Prediction, which branch of scientific enquiry has engaged his attention from 1867 to the present time. The success of his harmonic tidal analysis led the Indian Government to ask him to undertake the designing of a Tide-predicting machine for the Indian ports, the tides of which presented many seeming irregularities, and precluded their prediction by the methods generally adopted for other places.

An idea of the saving effected by the Tide Predictor designed by Mr. Roberts, may be gathered from the fact that the tide curves computed by an expert calculator to include the same number of components as comprised in the machine, could not be worked out in less than four or five months for the year's tides at any port. These can be run off by the machine in about two hours, and then only require the heights and times to be read off.

The value of the machine is very great in any work where the whole tide-curve is of service, and will be of great value in engineering works in which a fore-knowledge of the tides is necessary, such as in constructing the foundations of quay walls, embankments, dock sills, &c., the whole time during which the work can he prosecuted being seen at a glance for every tide. The machine has been used for the preparation of Tide Tables for several Indian ports, since 1880, with the most satisfactory results; and its use is being extended to the ports of China and South Africa.

Mr. Roberts is still a resident of his native parish. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1871; and in 1882 a Fellow of the Statistical Society.

COLONEL JOHN H. ALLEN.

Colonel Allen, who was for many years a resident of St. John's Terrace, Lewisham High Road, published in 1845 a 4to volume, entitled "A Pictorial Tour in the Mediterranean, including Malta, Dalmatia, Turkey, Asia Minor, Grecian Archipelago, Egypt, Nubia, Greece, Ionian Islands, Sicily, Italy, and Spain." The work, which is dedicated to H.R.H. Prince William of Prussia, in grateful and respectful remembrance of his affability and kindness to the author, is profusely illustrated with original drawings of great beauty.

The Colonel was a member of the Athenian Archæological Society, and of the Egyptian Society of Cairo.

He died in the early part of the present year, and was interred in Nunhead Cemetery.

JOHN WADE.

John Wade was born at Blackheath Hill on October 21st, 1800. In 1811 the family removed to 245, Evelyn Street, Deptford, then known as 43, Broomfield Place, in which house he spent the remainder of his useful life.

As a young man he became conspicuous as the leader of the Anti-Church Rate Party in St. Paul's, Deptford, and after a series of defeats, which only served to strengthen his invincible courage, he eventually triumphed, and from the year 1840, no church-rate was levied in that parish.

He defended his own cause in a trial instituted by the Church party, subscriptions being sent in from all parts of England to cover his defence, but having succeeded in throwing the costs of the prosecution upon his opponents, the sum subscribed was spent in a testimonial to him.

On another occasion he received a testimonial which embodied the admiration of persons of all shades of religious and political opinions.

In the year 1854, Deptford was visited by an epidemic of cholera. He visited the homes of the stricken, and brought help to many a death-bed by his kindly ministrations. Hundreds of widows and orphans were saved from utter despair during the ensuing winter by his exertions in raising a large sum of money for their relief. In connection with this subscription it may be interesting to note that Vice-Admiral Dundas, then in command of the Mediterranean fleet operating against Sebastopol, saw Mr. Wade's appeal for assistance in the *Times* newspaper and immediately forwarded him a cheque for £10. This truly Christian devotion to the necessities of others earned for him the soubriquet of the Good Samaritan of Deptford.

The fearful mental and physical strain to which he was subjected told upon his constitution, and laid the foundation of the illness to which he eventually succumbed.

As one of the prominent leaders of the Liberal Party in the borough he exercised great influence, and by the clearness with

which he expressed his views, secured many a wavering voter to the side which he espoused.

He was the uncompromising opponent of all civil and religious tyranny, and his pen was ever ready in advocating all social reforms and in denouncing all social abuses.

One year, after a very bad harvest, when food of all kinds was extravagantly dear, he succeeded in obtaining for the dock-yard labourers for many weeks a rise in their wages.

Literally sacrificing himself for others, he died on May 30th, 1863, leaving behind him so good a name that even his most determined opponents admitted that the motives by which he had been actuated through life were pre-eminently pure.

When the funeral passed through High Street, Deptford, the flag on the church was half-mast high, showing that in death the admiration for the man outweighed all party dissension.

JOHN HOLMES.

Mr. Holmes was born at Deptford on the 16th of July, 1800. Early in the year 1830 he received an appointment in the British Museum, having recommended himself to the trustees by a copious and accurate catalogue of a collection of manuscripts offered to the public for sale by Mr. Cochrane, of the Strand. As assistant keeper of the manuscripts, his death was felt as little less than a calamity far beyond the limits of that establishment, by many who were thus deprived of a guide in works of historical and antiquarian interest.

WILLIAM JOSEPH BOOER.

Mr. Booer is a native of Norfolk, but has resided in Malpas Road, New Cross, for some years, and it has been during his residence here that most of his inventions in connection with the utilisation of gas for manufacturing and other purposes have been made. He has succeeded in heating a full-sized baker's oven with gas, which turns out a batch of bread as well baked as in the coal-heated ovens, and according to analysis much more wholesome. The cost of production seems, at present, to be the only bar to its general application, at least by bakers in populous places. Mr. Booer lectured at the Smoke Abatement Exhibition at South Kensington, where a special gold medal was awarded him.

MUNRO MURRAY.

Mr. Murray lived and died a working shipwright in Deptford Dockyard, although he published in 1754 the only English treatise on shipbuilding that can lay any claim to a scientific character, and was a man "whose conduct was irreproachable."

JOHN LACY.

Mr. Lacy was born at Wroxham, near Norwich, December 19th, 1814. At the tender age of eight years he commenced work in a pottery at Wroxham, leaving home at the same time in consequence of his father's second marriage with a young wife. When fifteen years old he came to Deptford, and singularly enough made his first application for work, unsuccessfully, at the very pottery in Church Street, Deptford, of which he has now been master since 1848. His first engagement in this neighbourhood was as errand boy to Mr. Samuel Tooling, of Nelson Street, Greenwich, which he soon quitted for work in a pottery at Norwood.

He is a self-taught man, the only education he ever received being at the Church Sunday School in his native village. He has always taken a great interest in parish matters, having been thrice elected a member of the Greenwich Board of Works, and has been for many years a respected vestryman of St. Paul's, Deptford. He was one of the founders of the Deptford and Greenwich Philanthropic Society, of which he is a trustee, and one of the most active members in visiting sick and deserving cases.

Mr. Lacy is a poet of no mean pretensions, and has recently published a volume of pleasing lyric poems, entitled "Echoes from a Potter's Wheel," which deserves a large sale. Mr. O'Connor, in his "Songs for Soldiers," racily and truly describes him as "potter, poet, and right hearty good fellow."

CHARLES PATRICK O'CONNOR.

Mr. O'Connor, the Irish peasant poet (who recently received an annuity from the Civil List for his poetical works) is a native of the South of Ireland. He is a self-educated man, and was well advanced towards manhood before he could even read. His wife belongs to a Deptford family, and some of his best poems were written during his long residence here. His

best known works are "Songs of a Life," "New Irish Melodies," "Songs for Soldiers," "Love is Fair," and "Lives of the Irish Poets." The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in reviewing his poetry, pronounces him to be "an Irishman with a soul for refinement and delight;" and he has received cordial words of praise from some of the best of living poets. A memoir of him was published in the *Biograph* for March, 1881.

W. T. VENESS.

Mr. Veness belongs to an old Deptford family. He succeeded his father as Sexton and Parish Clerk of St. Paul's, Deptford, in 1840. He married and resided in Hamilton Street before taking orders and proceeding as a missionary clergyman to Berbice, in South America.

He published a small volume of poetry before leaving England.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Mr. Johnston, son of Richard and Mary Ann Maguinness, was born at Coragoley, Florence Court, co. Fermanagh, Ireland, 19th August, 1845. He joined the police force 24th September, 1866, and has been Inspector in the Deptford sub-division for some years.

J. T. BARKER.

About 50 years ago there was a famous school established in Union Street, Deptford, conducted by Mr. John Theodore Barker, son of the Rev. J. T. Barker, then minister of what was familiarly called "Barker's Chapel, Butt Lane." The fame of this school was known far and wide, and the principal gentry and tradesmen and their wives were at that time educated at this popular school. Mr. Barker gave public lectures on "Botany and Astronomy" in his schoolroom to crowded audiences. In the science of "Astronomy," Mr. Barker was highly distinguished. He was editor of *Time's Telescope*, a publication at that day of the highest repute. Mr. Barker also wrote verses of some merit.

B. WALE.

Mr. Wale, a native of Deptford, is, we believe, now a Baptist Minister somewhere in the West of England. He published a volume of poetry.

Trinity House Corporation.

Unitas in Trinitate.

Motto of the Guild.

THIS Society or Guild—founded by Sir Thomas Spert (commander of the great ship "Harry Grace-a-Dieu") for the increase and encouragement of the study of navigation, the good government of the seamen, and the better security of merchant shipping on our coasts—was incorporated by Henry VIII., March 20th, 1512, who confirmed to them, not only the ancient rights and privileges of the Company of Mariners of England, but their several possessions at Deptford-Strond, which, together with grants made by Queen Elizabeth and King Charles II., were confirmed by letters patent in 1685 by their first name of "The Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the Most Glorious and Undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the Parish Church of Deptford-Strond, in the County of Kent."

The Corporation is governed by a Master, four Wardens, and eighteen Elder Brethren; the inferior members of the fraternity, called Younger Brethren, being of an unlimited number, for every Master or Mate of a ship expert in Navigation may be admitted as such, and these serve as a continual nursery to supply vacancies among the Elder Brethren, occasioned by death or otherwise. The Master and two of the Wardens are chosen annually, on Trinity Monday; formerly at their ancient house at Deptford-Strond; the others being for life.

The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Elder Brethren are by Charter invested with the following powers:—

1. The Examination of the Mathematical children of Christ's Hospital.

2. The examination of Masters of H.M. ships; appointing pilots to take charge of ships belonging to the Royal Navy, as well as merchant ships; and the amercing of such as shall presume to act as Master of a ship of war, or as a pilot, without their licence in a pecuniary mulct. An Act of Parliament was passed in the 5th year of George II., for the better regulation of these pilots.

3. The settling of the several rates of pilotage, and the erecting and maintaining of light-houses, buoys, beacons, and other sea-marks upon the several coasts of the Kingdom, and in the mouth of the River Thames, with licence to alter and shift the same as occasion may require from time to time for the good of navigation and the better security of ships, according to an Act of the 8th of Queen Elizabeth. To which end the Brethren frequently survey the North and South Channels leading to the Thames, as well to observe the alteration and increase of all lands and shoals, as to place buoys and other sea-marks for the direction of mariners who pass the same, for which service all ships pay a rate of $\frac{1}{2}$d. per ton.

4. The granting of licences to poor seamen, not free of the City, to row on the Thames for their support in the intervals of sea service, or when past going to sea.

5. The preventing aliens from serving on board English ships without their licence, upon the penalty of £5 for each offence.

6. The hearing and determining the complaints of officers and seamen in the Merchant Service; but subject to an appeal to the Lords of the Admiralty, or the Judge of the Court of Admiralty.

To this Corporation belongs the Ballast Office for clearing and deepening the River Thames, by taking from thence a sufficient quantity of ballast for the supply of all ships sailing out of it. In this service are a number of barges (60 in the year 1870) with two men in each. The ballast is delivered at the ship's side at a charge of 1s. per ton. (Act of Geo. II.)

After the maintenance of light-houses and other necessary expenses of the Corporation, the remainder of the revenue is applied wholly to the relief of poor decayed seamen, their widows and orphans, and none other; by yearly, monthly, or other temporary charities, more or less, according to their necessities.

The benefits and revenues to support these Charities are

derived from light-money, buoys, beaconage, ballastage, and the benefactions of the Brethren. In their hall in London are tables of the names of these benefactors, and the several gifts made.

In consideration of these weighty and necessary services to the public, and that their ships and servants are to be at Her Majesty's call, they have several privileges, immunities, and exemptions granted to them from time to time, such as the not serving upon juries and inquests and other like burdens, which others are subject to. This favour extends to all the Brethren, both elder and younger, their officers, and servants.

The Corporation had two hospitals at Deptford, erected at different times—one in the Stowage abutting on St. Nicholas' Churchyard, which contained 21 houses, and the other in Church Street, overlooking St. Paul's Churchyard, containing 38 houses. The latter was much the finer edifice, and had large gardens attached to it. Sir Richard Browne, of Sayes Court—Elder Brother and Master in 1672—gave the inheritance of the land on which these almshouses were erected; and they were partly built by a benefaction of £1,300 left to the Trinity House by Captain Richard Maples, who died commander of a ship in the East Indies in 1680. The Hospital in Church Street has recently been demolished, and some new streets of artizans' dwellings erected on its site. The old hall still remains, but it is a disgrace to the Corporation. The other house in Stowage is let out in tenements and called Rose Cottages. On Trinity Monday, 1837, the Duke of Wellington was elected Master for the first time; and he held the office for 16 years, never failing to be present at each anniversary, and on these occasions the town was always *en fête*. The procession, consisting of the Duke and Elder Brethren, came from the Tower in the Trinity barges and landed at Deptford Green, where they were met by the vicar and parish officers, and proceeded at once to the Hall, where the Oath of Allegiance was taken by the Master and Deputy Master. The "Loving Cup" was then passed round, the Master himself first partaking of it; and then followed a distribution of finger biscuits. It is said the Duke never failed to bring a bouquet with him, which he held in his hand while he looked around him and selected the youngest and fairest lady, to whom he presented it. On these grand occasions the Hall was strewn with rushes, and on the ledges round the room was laid that

"Herb of Grace," rue—thus keeping up the old custom of decorating apartments on special festivals.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the Trinity Hall, the procession made its way to the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, being preceded by two girls, dressed in white, strewing flowers. After service and sermon the Master and Brethren returned to London. There is always a dinner given by the Master and Brethren of the Trinity House, which takes place in London, and always concludes with the following old Grace, A.D. 1310:—

"Alla Trinita beata
Da noi sempre adorata
Trinita gloriosa;
Unita merabigliosa
Tu sei manna superna
E tutta desiderata." Amen. Amen.

By some remains of glass that constituted part of the window in the ancient Hall at Deptford, containing the arms and names, with dates, there appears an authentic record, although none other exists, of several Masters and Wardens holding office under the charter of Henry VIII.

1570	Wm. Lawson
	John Doyier
	James Ruddam
	Hy. Churche
1572	C. G.
	Nicholas Fishborne, Warden
	John Brolling
	John Dyer
1573	Wm. Thomas, Warden
1581	Wm. B. Warden, Master in 1585
1587	D. B. R. C., Master
	Wm. Harris, Warden
1588	Roball Simon, Master
1615	Robert Chester, ,,
1617	Robert Salmon, ,,
1624	— Christopher, Warden
1629	Walter Cook, Master
1635	John Totter, ,,
1637	Anthony Fulcher, Master
1638	Wm. Goodlad, Master
	Michael Edmonds ,,
1660	Duke of Albemarle ,,
1662	Sir Richard Browne, Bart.
	Earl of Craven
1671	Sir Thos. Allen, Bart.
1675	Lord Ossory
1676	Samuel Pepys, Esq.
1683—84	Lord Dartmouth
1685	Samuel Pepys, Esq.
1686	Capt. Thomas Brown
1687	Sir Richard Haddock
1688	Capt. John Nichols
1689	Earl of Torrington
1690—92	Admiral Russell
1692—94	Earl of Pembroke
1694	Capt. John Hill
1695—96	Sir Matthew Andrews
1697—98	Lord Lucas
1699	Capt. Ralph Sanderson
1699	Capt. Robert Fisher
1700	Capt. Thos. Willshaw

1701	Capt. Saml. Atkinson
1702— 4	Capt. Henry Risbe
1704	Sir George Rooke
1705— 7	Admrl. Geo. Churchill
1707— 9	Sir Henry Johnson
1709— 11	Sir John Leake
1711— 13	Sir George Byng
1713— 15	Earl of Strafford
1715— 19	Earl of Berkeley
1719— 21	Sir Wm. Sanderson
1721— 23	Sir Charles Wager
1723— 25	Sir John Jennings
1725— 27	Sir John Norris
1727— 28	Sir Thomas Colly.
1729— 31	Sir Thomas Hardy
1731— 33	Capt. Samuel Jones
1733— 37	Sir Charles Wager
1737— 41	Sir John Norris
1741— 45	Duke of Richmond
1745— 48	Duke of Bedford
1749— 51	Earl of Sandwich
1751— 56	Lord Anson
1756— 59	Duke of Bedford
1759— 64	Earl of Sandwich
1764— 68	Duke of Bedford
1768— 70	Duke of Marlborough
1770— 73	Viscount Weymouth
1773— 75	Lord North
1775— 77	Earl of Rochford
1777— 82	Earl of Sandwich
1782— 86	Viscount Keppel
1786— 90	Sir George Pocock
1790–1806	Right Hon. Wm. Pitt
1806— 7	Earl Spencer
1807— 9	Duke of Portland
1809— 16	Marquis Camden
1816— 37	Earl of Liverpool
1837— 52	Duke of Wellington

The Trinity Monday Visit to Deptford has been discontinued since the "Iron Duke's" death.

The Trinity Hall was rebuilt and opened for the first time on Trinity Monday, 1666, on which occasion "Sylva" Evelyn dined with the brethren.

The ancient Hall in which the Corporation assembled at Deptford was pulled down about the year 1787, on the erection of the Trinity House, London.

On tablets outside of the Trinity Almshouses, Church Street, were the following inscriptions :—

"In consideration of fifty-five pounds which the Corporation of Trinity House paid in 1693 for paving the whole length and breadth of the street fronting the Almshouses within and without the Rails.

"The Parish of Deptford oblig'd themselves by an Order of Vestry of the 16th of August, 1693, to indemnify the said Corporation for ever from all further expense relating to the said Pavement. By Order of Sir Thos. Hardy, Master, June the 11th, 1731."

The Sheer Hulk, Deptford Dockyard, A.D. 1810.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION LIBRARY

Commercial and Industrial History.

"Here Science lays
The solid keel, and on it rears a frame
Enduring, beautiful, magnificent.
. . . . . at last
By thousand hands prepared, the finished ship
Is ready. V. T. CARRINGTON

The Royal Dockyard.

"Such place hath Deptford, navy-building town."—POPE.

DEPTFORD, having been long a rendezvous for ships, was fixed upon by King Henry VIII., in 1513, as a site for a Royal Dockyard. The first building erected was, probably, the Store House mentioned by Lambarde, "for the better preservation of the Royall Fleete." "There is a floating tradition that a monastery once existed on the site of the Dockyard, which appears to be unfounded in fact, as neither Dugdale nor Strype allude to any monastic establishment here. Most probably the building referred to by Lysons in his Environs of London, was the 'Stonehouse,'* and the tradition

* Somewhere on the riverside portion of the parish formerly stood an ancient Royal residence called the Moated Place, or Stone House, or King John's House, which latter appellation, Hasted thinks, was assigned to it from King John having been supposed to have been the builder of it; but with what truth is not certainly known.

Edward III. frequently resided here (*Rym. Fæd.*, vol. v., pp. 68, 638.) And Henry IV. is said to have made it his residence whilst his leprosy was being cured. A.D. 1405. "Rex Henricus lepra percussus" (*Leland, Antiq. Col. ij.* 314.) In the month of July, A.D. 1412, we find two charters of Henry IV. dated from this place.

In Hardyng's Chronicle (*cap. ccx.*, p. 370), Henry IV. on his death-

may have originated through the residence at Deptford of Henry IV., whilst that monarch was afflicted with leprosy." (*Dunkin*). The Government works appear to have rapidly extended and improved until Deptford became the most considerable of all the Royal Dockyards, for according to a list of the Navy taken on the 5th of January, 1548, we find six war vessels here. Unlike the other Royal Yards, Deptford had no particular commissioner, but was under the immediate inspection of the Board of Admiralty, which had under it a resident clerk of the Checque and Survey, a Storekeeper, and a Master Shipwright.

The first recorded visit of royalty occurred on the 19th of June, 1549; an account of which, written by King Edward VI., is still preserved in the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum. He says, "I went to Deptford, being bidden to supper by the Lord Clinton, where before supper i saw certaine (men) stand upon a bote without hold of anything, and rane one at another til one was cast into the water. At supper Mons. Vieedam and Henadey supped with me. After supper was ober a fort (was) made upon a great lighter on the Temps (Thames), which had three walles and a watch tower, in the meddes of wich Mr. Winter was captain, with forty or fifty other soldiours in yelow

---

bed is made to allude to this fearful affliction in the following affecting strain:—

"Lorde, I thanke the with all my herte,
With all my soule and my spirytes clere,
This worme's mete, this caryon full unquerte,
That some tyme thought in worlde it had no pere,
This face so foule that leprous both apere,
That here afore I have had such a pryde,
To purtraye ofte in many place full wyde;
Of which ryght nowe ye porest of this lande,
Except only of theyr benignyte,
Wolde loth to look vpon, I vnderstande,
Of which, good Lorde, that thou so visyte me,
A thousand tymes, the Lord of Trinyte,
With all my herte, I thank the, and comend
Into thyne handes my soul withouten ende."

"And so," says Hardyng, "he died." This shews that if cured of the leprosy itself, it had left *its mark* upon him. This Royal Residence remained in the hands of the Crown until the martyrdom of King Charles I. in 1648; after which it came under the management of the trustees appointed by ordinance of Parliament, July 16th, 1649, for the sale of that King's lands, and was, by their surveyor, certified to be within the County of Surrey.

and blake. To the fort also apperteined a galery of yelow color with men and municion in it for defence of the castel; wherfor ther cam four pinesses with other men in wight ansomely dressed, wich entending to give assault to the castil, first drove away the yelow piness and after with clods, sclubs, canes of fire, darts made for the nonce, and bombardes assaunted the castill, beating them of the castil into the second ward, who after issued out and droue away the pinesses, sinking one of them, out of wich al the men in it being more than twenty leaped out and swamme in the Temps. Then came th' Admiral of the Navy with three other pinesses, and wanne the castil by assault, and burst the top of it doune, and toke the captain and under captain. Then the Admiral went forth to take the yelow ship, and at length clasped with her, toke her, and assaulted also her toppe and wane it by compulcion, and so returned home."

Edward VI. paid another visit to Deptford in 1551, as we learn from the diary of Henry Machyn, who says:—"The vj day of July the Kynges grace rod through Grenwyche parke unto Blake heth, and my lord of Darbe, and my lord of Warwyke; and my lord admerall Clynton, and Sir Wylliam Harbard and odur lordes and knyghts and gentyllmen, and trumpeters playhyng, and alle the gardes in their dobelets and their hosse, with bowes and arrowes and halbards ij and ij together; and the Kynges grace in the myds on horsse bake, and then the Kynges grace ran at the ryng on Blake heth with lordes and knyghtes (the Earl of Warwick met the King then with an hundred men of arms, and great horses, and gentlemen) in clothe, and brodered the alf, and the same night the Kyng suppyed at Depforth in a shyppe with my lorde Admyral (and the lords) of the conselle, and with many gentylmen."

If Machyn is correct in his date, Edward VI. had been at Deptford two days previously, for the King says in his own diary, "I was banketted by the Lord Clinton, at Deptford, when I saw the Primrose and Marie Willoughby launched." These vessels were launched on the 4th July, 1551.

Queen Elizabeth, being on very intimate terms with Lady Howard of Effingham (who resided at a mansion on Deptford Green which at that time would be visible from the royal palace at Greenwich), in all probability paid many private visits to Deptford; but the first recorded public visit occurred in 1560, two years after she ascended the throne. The following notice of this visit appears in *Machyn's Diary*:—"1560. The

XXIV day of Aprell (the Queen with the Lord R(ussell) whent downe unto Depford . . . . shype and her new galley, and dynyd in the s(hip) and then my lord admerall mad her grett ch(eer and) after wher serten brygendar (1) wer red (2) with (furniture of ware (3); and ther wer iiij lytyll pennys (4) de . . . . hordenanse, and gayff grett sawtt (5) unto the breg(antine) and shott grett ordenanse and fowth (6) wer ser . . . all manner of artclere, and ther youe shuld (have) seen men ethrone (7) in to the water, and horlyng stones and mores pykes; and ther was grett fythe (8) betwyne the brygendar (and the) pennys, and as grett shutyng as cold be; ther wher aboyft iiij thousand of pepull (on the water) and the land."

(1) brigantine; (2) ready; (3) war; (4) pinnance; (5) assault; (6) fought; (7) thrown; (8) fight.

The words in brackets are supplied by Strype.

The next public visit of the Virgin Queen occurred twenty years later, when she knighted Captain Francis Drake on board of the "Pelican" in the dock at Deptford-yard, on his return home from his celebrated voyage round the world.

There was no increase in the establishment during the reign of Queen Mary, but Deptford Yard became noted for its ship-building and scientific master shipwrights. The names of Pett, Shish, Addey, Gasker, &c., occupy a place of pre-eminence in the annals of naval architecture during the 16th and 17th centuries, of which Deptford may be justly proud, and most of these men were born and lived in the riverside portion of the parish, which at the present day is so much despised.

Some of the earliest expeditions despatched by the government of this country on voyages of discovery were fitted out here.

A.D. 1576. Sir Martin Frobisher sailed from Deptford on the 8th of June of this year, to try and find a north-east passage to China. Queen Elizabeth, who took a great interest in the expedition, watched the two small vessels, the Gabriel and Michael, from a window in the palace, as they sailed past Greenwich.

Frobisher was accompanied in these Arctic voyages by Fenton, who afterwards distinguished himself. He is buried in St. Nicholas Church.

A.D. 1577. Sir Francis Drake sailed from England on 13th December, 1577, in command of the "Pelican," on his

memorable voyage round the world. He returned home November 3rd, 1580, with treasure amounting to some £800,000; and his vessel, by express command of the Queen, was placed in the Dock at Deptford, to be preserved as a memorial of his daring adventure. Four months afterwards (4th April, 1581) Queen Elizabeth condescended to partake of a banquet given by Drake in the cabin of the "Pelican," and before her departure conferred on him the honour of knighthood. On the occasion of this Royal visit to Deptford Dockyard, Camden (who calls the vessel the "Golden Hind")* says "there was such a concourse of people, that the wooden bridge over which they passed broke, and upwards of a hundred persons fell into the river, by which accident, however, there was nobody hurt, as if, says he, that ship had been built under some lucky constellation." Upon this occasion, the following verses, made by the scholars of Winchester College, were nailed to the mainmast.

Plus Ultra, Herculeis inscribas, Drace, Columnis
Et magno, dicas, Hercule major ero.

In English, thus—

His pillars pass'd, thou Drake may'st boldly claim
Than Hercules the great, a greater name.

Drace, pererrati quem novit terminus orbis,
Quemque simul mundi vidit uterque Polus;
Si taceant homines, facient te sidera notum.
Sol nescit comitis non memor esse sui.

Which may be rendered—

Expos'd to thee have earth's last limits been,
Thou at like distance both the Poles hast seen;
Were mankind mute, the stars thy fame would blaze,
And Phœbus sing his old companions praise.

Digna Ratis quæ stet radiantibus inclyta stellis;
Supremo cœli vertice digna Ratis.

Thus translated—

Amidst the stars thy ship were fitly plac'd;
And stars in gracing it be doubly grac'd.

Drake's ship soon became one of the lions of the metropolis, and its cabin appears to have been fitted up as a refreshment

* "Drake's old ship the 'Pelican,' named after the famous voyage the 'Golden Hind,' was long an object of veneration to the Seamen of Deptford."—*Payne's Voyages of the Elizabethan Seamen*, p. 144.

saloon, for the accommodation of the numerous visitors who daily crowded the Dockyard to see the first English ship that had accomplished the circumnavigation of the globe. In course of time the old ship fell into decay, and was broken up; but the Master Shipwright of the Dockyard—Mr. John Davis—anxious to preserve some memorial of it, caused a chair to be constructed from its timbers, which he afterwards presented to the University of Oxford; where it is still to be seen in the Bodleian Library. Abraham Cowley, the poet, who was frequently at Deptford with his dear friend "Sylva" Evelyn, wrote a Pindaric Ode upon his sitting drinking in this chair:—

"To this great ship, which round the world has run
And match'd, in race, the chariot of the sun;
This Pythagorian ship (for it may claim,
Without presumption, so deserved a name,
By knowledge once, and transformation now)
In her new shape this sacred port allow.
Drake and his ship could not have wish'd from fate
A more blest station or more blest estate;
For, lo! a seat of endless rest is given
To her in Oxford and to Him in Heaven."

Cowley again speaks of "Drake's Brave Oak" in his *Sixth Book of Plants*, p. 145, ed. 1693. Trans. by Mrs. A. Behn, as follows:—

"And Drake's brave Oak that past to Worlds unknown.
Whose toils, O Phœbus, were so like thy own;
Who round the earth's vast globe triumphant rode,
Deserves the celebration of a God.
O let the Pegasean ship no more
Be worshipt on the too unworthy shore.
After her watery life, let her become
A fixt star shining equal with the Ram.
Long since the Duty of a Star she's done
And round the earth with guiding light has shone."

And again—

"Great Relic! thou, too, in this port of ease,
Hast still one way of making voyages;
The breath of fame, like an auspicious gale
(The greater trade wind, which does never fail),
Shall drive thee round the world, and thou shalt run
As long around it as the sun.
The straits of time too narrow are for thee—
Launch forth into an undiscover'd sea,
And steer the endless course of vast eternity;
Take for thy sail this verse, and for thy pilot me."

To Cowley's let us add another, first published in the *Biographia Britannica*, A.D. 1750.

"Thy glory, Drake, extensive as thy mind,
No time shall tarnish, and no limits bind;
What greater praise! than thus to match the sun
Running that Race, which cannot be outrun.
Wide as the World thou compass'd spreads thy Fame,
And with that World, an equal date shall claim."

Charles Kingsley gives an interesting account of Drake and his ship the "Pelican" in "Westward Ho!"

In allusion to Sir Francis Drake, it may not be amiss to note the following quaint lines written over the sign of the "Queen's Head and Admiral Drake" at a house kept by an old sailor, viz.:—

"Oh, Nature! to old England still
Continue these mistakes,
Still give us for our Kings such Queens,
And for our DUX such Drakes."

A.D. 1589. "It was here that Sir Walter Raleigh equipped a fleet, chiefly with volunteers, who were attracted by his reputation. But after leaving Deptford, he was so long detained by contrary winds, that he only took one vessel and destroyed another. Thomas White, a Londoner, who fitted out a few ships at his own cost, had better fortune. He took two Spanish ships freighted with 1,400 chests of quicksilver, and with goods of another and a curious kind—2,072,000 indulgences, purchased by his Catholic majesty at 300,000 florins, with the charitable purpose of re-selling them to his Mexican subjects at five millions in gold." A.D. 1596, a fleet of 17 men-of-war of the 1st class, with 153 smaller vessels, were equipped at Deptford, and partly at other ports. Afterwards they were collected at Plymouth, whence they sailed. The loss of the Spaniards by this expedition, which operated off Cadiz, was estimated at twenty million ducats." (*Dunkin*).

A.D. 1597 another armament, still stronger than the former, was fitted out, partly also at Deptford, which consisted of 17 first rates and 43 smaller vessels of war.

Three small vessels captured by some of Elizabeth's ships were brought to Deptford in 1560. James I. took a great delight in visiting his ships, and particularly Deptford Dockyard.

On October 3rd, 1625, a fleet of 80 ships, large and small,

which had partly been fitted out at Deptford, sailed, under the command of Viscount Wimbledon, to attack the Spaniards.

A.D. 1776. On the 10th of February, 1776, the celebrated circumnavigator, Captain James Cook, hoisted the pendant on board H.M. sloop "Resolution," having received his commission to command her on the preceding day; Captain Clerke, who had been his second lieutenant on board the "Resolution" during his second voyage round the world, being appointed to the command of the "Discovery," which had been commissioned to accompany him in his third and fatal voyage of discovery to the then imperfectly known Pacific Ocean. Both ships were equipped for sea at Deptford Dockyard, from which they sailed on the 29th of May following.

A.D. 1784. A society of gentlemen fitted out a large ship here, for the purpose of making discoveries in the Arctic regions. This vessel was Dutch built and equipped with every kind of accommodation.

A.D. 1791. Captain George Vancouver, who had served under Cook in the Pacific, fitted out an expedition in Deptford Yard, to prosecute the survey of the North-West Coast of the American Continent, which had been commenced by Cook shortly before his death. Captain Vancouver sailed from here on the 7th of January, 1791, in the "Discovery," being accompanied by the "Chatham," armed tender, in command of Lieut. William Robert Broughton.

This expedition, besides adding greatly to the geographical knowledge of the time, resulted in the annexation to the British Crown of a rich and extensive territory known at the present day as the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. The names of these vessels, together with those of the officers on board, will be found to occupy prominent positions on the charts of the survey of this coast concluded some twenty years ago by the late Hydrographer to the Admiralty, Admiral Sir George Henry Richards, C.B., R.N., &c., who for some time past has been residing in the immediate neighbourhood of Deptford.

During the Commonwealth the Dockyards at Deptford were vastly increased and filled with workmen. Ship after ship was built with great rapidity, and men to man them were drafted out of the Army.

The new wet dock near the Red House was finished in November, 1704.

In 1780, a long range of store houses were built under the direction of Sir Charles Middleton.

A fire broke out in the sail rooms on the 8th of July, 1793, and did much damage.

In March, 1863, by direction of the Admiralty, the ancient State barge and shallop, built at Deptford in the reign of James I., was removed from the store house here, and, after being renovated and decorated, was forwarded to Virginia Water. The barge, which is clinker built, is an interesting specimen of naval architecture; it contains a large dining saloon, and, notwithstanding its great age, the timbers are perfectly sound.

The last official document printed by order of the House of Commons was the report of the Hydrographer (Captain Richards),* April 28th, 1864, showing the amount of Dock, Basin, and Quay accommodation in her Majesty's Naval Yard at Deptford, which is as follows:—

"The area of the yard in Deptford consists of 27 acres, 1 rood, and 23 perches.

"There are two fourth-class docks.

"There is one basin, which contains 1 acre, 1 rood, and 8 perches.

"The available length of quay accommodation in basins consists of 500 feet.

"The length of quay accommodation outside is 2,000 feet.

"Ships cannot lie alongside the Dockyard at most stages of the tide.

"The front of the wharf wall at Deptford Dockyard is about 1,700 feet in length, and mean breadth of the yard 650 feet. There are three building slips for ships of the line on the face next the river, and two for smaller vessels, which launch in a basin or wet dock, 260 feet by 220 feet. There are two dry docks which open into each other for using when required, and one large dock of two acres communicating with the Thames."

The poplar trees in the Dockyard were cut down on the 13th of March, 1834.

Many famous ships have been built here; and the following list, however imperfect, will, nevertheless, convey an idea of

* The compiler of this work had the honour of serving for upwards of three years under Sir G. H. Richards (now Admiral) on board H.M.S. Hecate, as ship's corporal and seamen's schoolmaster during the survey of the coasts of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, and a scientific voyage round the world.

the important part Deptford has played in the naval annals of the country.

The "Regent of England" which was built at Woolwich—according to article in Hone's Year Book, p. 1227—in 1512, the year previous to the establishment of the dockyard here, has been attributed by some to have been the first war vessel built at Deptford.

A.D.	NAME OF SHIP, TONNAGE AND ARMAMENT.
1551	4th July, "Primrose."
,,	4th July, "Marie Willoughby."
1595	"Repulse,"* 700 tons.
,, †	
1609	"Red Lion."‡
1610§	
1619	"Constant Reformation,"‖ 750 tons, 40 guns.
,,	"Happy Entrance,"‖ 850 tons.
1631	"St. Denis."
1633	"Henrietta Maria."¶

* A.D., 1595. Repulse was built by Mr. Baker, and was commissioned to carry the Admiral's flag in Lord Essex's squadron against Cadiz.

† "The Earl of Cumberland built at Deptford in 1595 a ship of his own of 900 tons, which Queen Elizabeth at the launching named 'The Scourge of Malice.'"—*Entick's Naval Hist.*, p. 369.

‡ "On the 7th of June (1609) the 'Red Lion,' which was newly built by Mr. Baker, of Deptford, was launched, where were present the King's Majesty and the Prince, I attending then near the place at the great storehouse end, where his Majesty had his standing, he was pleased very graciously to confer with me, and to use me with extraordinary expressions of his princely favour."—*Phineas Pett's Diary.*

§ "In the beginning of January, 1610, there were two new ships built at Deptford for the East India merchants, to be launched, whereat his Majesty (James I.) with the Prince and divers lords were present, and feasted with a banquet of sweetmeats on board the great ship in the dock, which was called 'The Trades Increase;' the other was called 'The Pepper Corn,' the names being given by his Majesty."—*Pett's Diary.*

‖ "On 8th November, 1619, the King, accompanied by the Prince and the Lord Admiral, came to his Majesty's timber-yard at Deptford, where he gave names to the two ships, which were built in the dry dock, which ships were the first that were undertaken by the Commissioners of the Navy."—*Pepy's Miscellanies,* vol. 3, p. 592.

¶ "31st of January, 1633, was launched here 'The Henrietta Maria,' the King and Queen being present; and again in February, 1634, his Majesty was present at the launching of the 'James,' which had been built by my nephew, Peter Pett."—*Phineas Pett.*

1634 "James."*
1650 "Assistance."
1652 "Diamond."
,, "Ruby." }†
1652 "Naseby."‡
1655§
1658 "Reserve,"‖ 573 tons.
1661¶
1666 "Loyal London."
1667**

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* "1634, in the month of February, the 'James,' built by my nephew Peter Pett, was launched at Deptford, his Majesty being present, where I attended all the while."—*Phineas Pett's Diary.*

† "1652, March 15th, I saw the 'Diamond' and 'Ruby' launch'd in the Dock at Deptford, carrying 48 brasse cannon each. Cromwell and his Grandees present with greate acclamations."—*Evelyn's Diary.*

‡ This vessel, which bore the flag of Admiral Blake in the ocean-battles of the Commonwealth, was re-christened the "Royal Charles" at the Restoration, and despatched to Scheveling, in the Netherlands, to convey his Majesty (Charles II.) to Dover.

"The Naseby now no longer England's shame,
But better to be lost in Charles' name."

As flagship of James, Duke of York, in 1665, she was engaged in the action with the Dutch; who afterwards captured her along with the "London," "Royal Oak," "James," and some other vessels when they sailed up the Medway; and so, forsooth, she *was* "lost in Charles' name." Dryden celebrates her in his Annus Mirabilis.

§ "1655, April 9th. I went to see the greate ship newly built by the usurper Oliver, carrying 96 brasse guns and 1,000 tons burthen. In the prow was Oliver on horseback, trampling 6 Nations under foote, a Scott, Irishman, Dutchman, Frenchman, Spaniard, and English, as was easily-made out by their several habits. A Fame held a laurel over his insulting head; the word, *God with us.*"—*Evelyn's Diary.*

‖ Built by Peter Pett.

¶ "1661, January 19th. The King hath been this afternoon at Deptford, to see the yacht that Commissioner Pette is building, which will be very pretty."—*Pepy's Diary*—Bohn's edit. I., 143.

** "April 28th, 1667. To Deptford, and there I walked down the Yard, Shish and Cox with me, and discoursed about cleaning of the wet docks, and heard, which I had before, how, when the docke was made, a ship of near 500 tons was there found; a ship supposed of Queene Elizabeth's time, and well wrought, with a great deal of stone shot in her, of eighteen inches diameter, which was shot then in use; and afterwards meeting with Captain Perriman and Mr. Castle at Half-way Tree they tell me of stone-shot of 36 inches diameter, which they shot out of mortar-pieces."—*Pepy's Diary*, vol. iv., p. 28.

1668 "Charles."*
,, "Cambridge,"† 70 guns.
1678 "Hampton Court," 70 guns, 1072 tons.
,, "Hope," 70 guns, 1,082 tons.
,, "Lenox," 70 guns, 1072 tons.
1679 "Duchess," 90 guns, 1,418 tons.
,, "Sterling Castle,"‡ 70 guns, 1,087 tons.
,, "Elizabeth," 70 guns, 1,114 tons.
1683 "Neptune," 90 guns, 1,448 tons.
1703 "Nottingham," 4th rate.
1704—5§
1710 "Princess Augusta," 184 tons, 40 men.
1716 "Barfleur" (a hulk), 1565 tons.
1720 "Catherine" (a large yacht), 166 tons, 40 men.
1723 "Berwick" (a hulk), 1,147 tons.
1724 "Fubbs" (yacht), 157 tons, 40 men.

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* "1668, March 3rd. Was launch'd at Deptford that goodly vessell 'The Charles.' I was neere his Majesty (Charles II.) She is longer than the 'Soveraine,' and carries 110 brasse cannon; she was built by old Shish, a plaine honest carpenter, master builder of this dock, but one who can give very little account of his art by discourse, and is hardly capable of reading, yet of greate abilitie in his calling. The family have been ship carpenters in this yard above 100 years."—*Evelyn's Diary.*

Pepy's was also present at the launching of this ship. He says "Down by water to Deptford," where the King, Queene and Court are to see launched the new ship built by Mr. Shish called "The Charles." And then he piously wishes "God send her better luck than the former!" for, she had been captured by the Dutch in the Medway.—*Pepys's Diary.*

† Built by Mr. Shish.

‡ "Lost on the Goodwin Sands during the great storm in November, 1703, when only 70 out of a crew of 276 men were saved."—*Captain Johnson.*

§ There was great activity at this Dockyard during these years, consequent upon the frightful loss sustained by the Navy in the great storm of November, 1703. The devastation which occured in Deptford Yard was very serious. In the town the ravages of the storm were frightful. Nearly all the roofs of the houses of the inhabitants were injured, and nearly all the chimneys blown down. Every vessel in the river between London Bridge and Deptford (excepting four) broke from her moorings, and was either driven on shore or sunk. The storm began in the middle of November, and reached its greatest height on the morning of the 27th, when the Eddystone Lighthouse was destroyed, in which Mr. Winstanley, its builder, and others perished. The destruction caused throughout the country by this storm was so great that a general fast was appointed to be kept.

1724	"May" (yacht), 164 tons, 40 men.
1729	"Torrington,"* 5th rate, 40 guns, 200 men.
,,	"Namur,"† 2nd rate, launched in September.
,,	"Windsor," 4th rate, 60 guns.
,,	"Wolf," 20 guns.
1732	"Deptford."‡
1734	"Prince of Orange" (hulk), 1,128 tons.
1739§	
1740	"Rye."
1742	"Monmouth," 10 guns (rebuilt).
1742‖	
,,	"Revenge," 1,258 tons, 480 men.¶
1744	"Spanish Launches."**
,,	"Winchester."
,,	Two vessels of 70 guns each, names not given.
1745	"Yarmouth," 1,359 tons.
1749	"Royal Charlotte," 10 guns, 232 tons, 70 men.
1751	"Buckingham," (rebuilt).
1753	"Dorset" (yacht), 14 guns, 164 tons, 50 men.
1754	"Seaford," 434 tons.
1755	"Cambridge," 1,615 tons, 200 men.
,,	"Medway," 1,285 tons.
1756	"Deal Castle," 400 tons.

* This vessel was launched in July, and commissioned to carry the Earl of Kinnoul to Turkey, his Lordship having been appointed agent for the Turkey Company at Constantinople.

† The Namur was launched in September, Admiral Sir Charles Wager, Sir Thomas Littleton, with several other great officers and persons of distinction, being present, and a vast crowd of spectators.

She was engaged at the blockade of Brest in 1759; and in the Earl of St. Vincent's squadron off Cadiz.

‡ "Tuesday, Aug. 22nd. Several Lords of the Admiralty went to Deptford yard, and viewed the Deptford, a 4th rate of 60 guns, rebuilt after a model designed by Sir Jacob Acworth. She is quite flush fore and aft on both decks, with several curious contrivances in her powder room, and two half decks that will keep the watch dry in the worst of weather."—*Gent's. Mag.*

§ The fearful storm on September 10th of this year did serious damage to the yard; and war breaking out with Spain in October caused great activity.

‖ In August of this year thirty sail of transports were lying here to embark troops for Flanders; and press gangs were actively at work.

¶ Engaged at the blockade of Brest in 1759.

** Built to cope with a similar class of vessels constructed by the Spaniards.

1757	"Shannon," 28 guns, launched August 13th.
,,	"Preston," 1,044 tons, 350 men.
1758	"Dublin," 1,561 tons, 600 men.
1759	"Hercules," 1,608 tons.
1760	"Superb," 1,612 tons.
,,	"Dragon," 1,614 tons.
1762	"Kent," 74 guns, 1,617 tons, 600 men.
1763	"Albion," 1,662 tons.
1765	"Monarch," 74 guns, 1,612 tons, launched July 20th.
1766	"Magnificent," 1,612 tons, 600 men.
1767	"Marlborough,"* 1,642 tons.
1768	"Egmont,"† 1,643 tons.
1770	"Resolution,"‡ 70 guns.
1771	"Grafton,"§ 1,652 tons.
1774	"Enterprise," 594 tons.
1776	"Culloden,"*‖ 1,659 tons, 600 men.
,,	"Galatea," 429 tons.
1777	"America," 1,370 tons.
1778	"Alexander,"‖ 1,621 tons.
,,	"Amphitrite," 24 guns, 514 tons, 164 men.
1779	"Alcide," 1,625 tons.
,,	"Pegasus,"¶ 594 tons, 28 guns.
1780	Vessel launched, March 22nd, name unknown.
,,	"Magnanime," launched 14th Oct., 1,370 tons.
,,	"Myrmidon," 481 tons.

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* The "Marlborough," "Culloden," "Pegasus," and "Impregnable" took part in the action on "the glorious First of June," 1794, when as Dibdin sings—

"Howe made the Frenchmen dance a tune—
An admiral great and glorious;
Witness for that the First of June—
Lord! how he was victorious."

The "Marlborough," 74 guns, was launched from Barnet's dock.

† In Earl St. Vincent's squadron off Cadiz.

‡ The "Resolution" was built in room of one of the same name, lost in pursuing the enemy in that memorable engagement on the French coast, under the command of Sir Edward Hawke.

§ The Earl of Sandwich was present at the launching.

‖ The "Culloden" and "Alexander" were engaged at the Battle of the Nile.

¶ The Earl of Sandwich attended Prince William Henry at the launch of this vessel, previous to which his Royal Highness had carried the Spanish and French colours to the Tower as military trophies.

1781 "Goliath," 74 guns, 1,604 tons.
1782 "Resistance,"* a frigate, 44 guns, launched in July.
1783 "New yacht,† in room of "Katherine," launched.
1786 "Impregnable, 2nd rate.
,, "Vanguard," 3rd rate.
,, "Standard," 64 guns, 1,370 tons, 64 guns.
1787 "New Union," 90 guns, three-decker.
1793 "Hawke," 16 guns.
1797 "Neptune," 98 guns.‡
According to Lysons, the following ships were built between the years 1800 and 1810, viz.: "Fame," "Blake," "Bombay," "Colossus," 74 guns,§ "Courageux," 74 guns, four frigates and three sloops, names not given, and "Queen Charlotte," 120 guns, launched 17th July, 1810.
1803 "Repulse," 74 guns, launched July 22nd.

(*Showell's Collection.*)

No date. "Blenheim," 74 guns.
,, "Orpheus," 36 guns.
1819 "La Blonde," 46 guns, a frigate, launched 12th January.
1822 "Comet."
1833-4‖
1843 "Worcester,"¶ 50 guns.
1844 "Porcupine," 3 guns, 582 tons.
1845 "Spitfire," 3 guns, 432 tons.

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* This vessel was commissioned by Captain King, the circumnavigator with Captain Cook.

† This yacht was fitted out to fetch H.R.H. Prince Frederick (Bishop of Osnaburgh) from Williamstadt.

‡ Flagship of Lord Nelson in the Mediterranean in 1797.

§ At the Battle of Trafalgar in which these vessels were engaged, the "Colossus" suffered more severely in her aggregate of killed and wounded than any other British ship.

‖ In 1833 the yard was closed, and in the following year utilized in breaking up old men-of-war.

¶ The "Worcester" was laid down in 1816 and completed ready for launching in 1831. She was not, however, launched until the 10th of October, 1843; when the slip was required for the building of the paddle-wheel steamer "Terrible" of 800 horse power.

1845 "Terrible,"* 21 guns, 1,850 tons, 800 h.p.
1846 "Hound."
,, "Sidon," paddle frigate.
,, "Odin," paddle frigate, 1,310 tons.
1847 "Emerald."
,, "Termagant."†
1848 "Reynard."
,, "Phaeton," 39 guns, screw frigate, 2,396 tons.
1849 "Archer," 13 guns, screw corvette.
1850 "Wasp."
,, "Leopard," 18 guns, paddle frigate.
1852 "Cruizer," 17 guns, screw sloop.
,, "Imperieuse," 39 guns, screw frigate.
1854 "Hornet," 17 guns, screw sloop.
,, "Hannibal," 91 guns, 3,126 tons.
,, "Gleaner," gunboat.
,, "Ruby," gunboat.
,, "Curlew," gunboat.
1855 "Lark," gunboat.
,, "Magpie," gunboat.
,, "Cheerful," gunboat.
1856 "Emerald," 35 guns, screw frigate.
,, "Fawn," 17 guns, screw sloop.
1857 "Lyra."
,, "Racer."
1858 "Forte," 51 guns, 2,364 tons.
,, "Icarus," 11 guns, 950 tons.
1859 "Ariadne," 26 guns, screw frigate.
,, "Ranger," 5 guns, 427 tons.
,, "Mutine," 17 guns, 950 tons.
,, "Rattler," 17 guns, 950 tons.
1860 "Rosario," 11 guns, 669 tons.
,, "Rapid," 11 guns, 669 tons.
,, "Speedwell," 5 guns, 425 tons.
,, "Zebra," 17 guns, 950 tons.
,, "Newcastle," 51 guns, 3,027 tons.

* The "Terrible" was afterwards nick-named the "Black Sea Cat," in consequence of the active part played by her during the Crimean War.

† The compiler of this work served on board the "Termagant" at the bombardment of Bomarsund in August, 1854, and afterwards for three years on the West India and North American Station, bearing the broad pendant of Commodores Henderson and Kellett.

1860	"Camelion," 17 guns, screw sloop.
,,	"Landrail," 5 guns, gun boat.
1861	"Investigator."
1862	"Columbine," 11 guns, screw sloop.
,,	"Dido," 22 guns.
,,	"Sappho," 17 guns.
,,	"Jasseur," 5 guns, screw sloop.
1864	"Enterprise,* 4 guns, screw sloop.
,,	"Favourite," 10 guns.
1865	"Endymion," 36 guns, frigate.
1866	"Niobe," 4 guns, screw sloop, 1,081 tons.
,,	"Nymphe," 4 guns, screw sloop, 1,081 tons.
1867	"Plover," 3 guns.
,,	"Fanny" (a lighter).
,,	"Juno," 6 guns.
1868	"Thistle," gun boat, 464 tons.
,,	"Boxer," gun boat.
,,	"Spartan," 6 guns, 1,268 tons.
1869	"Druid,"† 10 guns, screw corvette.

Deptford Yard, being unsuited for the construction of the class of war vessels that have supplanted the "wooden walls of Old England," was finally closed on the 31st of March, 1869, and afterwards sold to Mr. T. P. Austin for the sum of £70,000, who subsequently disposed of about twenty-one acres of the ground to the Corporation of London for £94,640, for the site of a Foreign Cattle Market. The Market was opened for use on the 28th of December, 1871.

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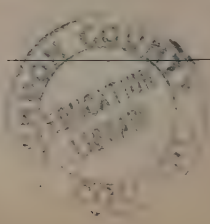
* "The armour-plated sloop 'Enterprise,' built according to the plans of the Navy Contractor, Mr. Reed, was launched on Tuesday, the 9th of February, from the Royal Yard, Deptford. The young Prince Arthur, accompanied by Major Elphinstone, witnessed the interesting sight; and the Admiralty was represented by the Comptroller, Admiral Robinson."—*Kentish Mercury*.

† The "Druid" was the last vessel launched from this yard; H.R.H. the Princess Louise being present at the launching.



ROYAL VICTORIA YARD.—The Victualling Yard at Deptford was established by an Order in Council, dated 23rd March, 1742, in consequence of a representation made to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by the Commissioners of Victualling that the storehouse accommodation at their disposal on Little Tower Hill and in its immediate vicinity was inadequate to the requirements of the Navy. The site chosen was contiguous to a collection of warehouses built of red brick, and known as the "Red House." The original date of the erection of the "Red House" is not known, but a building known by this name was burnt down in July, 1639, and rebuilt in 1665 by Sir Henry Gunden, the contractor for victualling the Fleet; the adjacent wharves being used for the purpose of embarking cavalry proceeding to join the British army in Flanders. The ground was then the property of the Crown, and leased, together with all the docks and buildings as far as Quarter Sluice, to John Evelyn, Esq., and Sir Richard Browne. The whole of these were subsequently included in the grant made in 1726 by the Crown to Sir John Evelyn, Bart., of Wotton and Sayes Court. The buildings and storehouses at the time of this grant were leased to the East India Company, but a considerable portion of them had recently been destroyed by fire. The ground, which was then about 11 acres in extent, passed into the possession of the Commissioners of Victualling for the sum of £10,000, but it was found necessary to expend a further sum of £4,478 7s. 6d. in repairing the damaged buildings and erecting new ones.

The Yard appears to have suffered severely from fire at the outset of its career, as we find that the Victualling Office* was burnt down in 1748; the King's Mill on 1st of December, 1755; the New Storehouse on the 2nd of September, 1758; the

* "1748. On June 16th, a little after one o'clock, a terrible fire broke out at the Victualling Office, occasioned as it is said by some sacks being hung up before a fire to dry, a spark of which flew on one of them, which soon conveyed its flames to the rest, and by that means in less than half-an-hour the whole building was in flames, as were likewise a great number of staves that were piled up by the side; and the wind blew so strong at W.S.W. that two lighters that lay off the wharf, laden with dry stores, such as biscuits, pease, &c., were set on fire and one of them entirely consumed by the flakes of fire which flew that way in prodigious quantities."—*Maitland's History of London.*

"Red House,"* re-erected in 1640, on the 26th February, 1761. Nearly 20 years elapsed before, in replacement of these buildings, the present long row of storehouses was built by Sir Charles Middleton in 1780, together with the official residences. The extent of the site when originally purchased was only 11 acres, but as the requirements increased additions have from time to time been made from the Evelyn estate until the walls now enclose an area of upwards of 35 acres, the last acquisition, made in 1860, having comprised a portion of the famous gardens of "Sylva" Evelyn.

The partition wall separating the two yards was removed in 1852.

It received its present name of "Royal Victoria Yard" in July, 1858, by command of Her Majesty the Queen, after her visit to it; Grove Lane at the same time being changed into Victoria Road. This yard is the largest of the three Home Victualling Establishments; of which the other two are situated at Gosport (the Royal Clarence) and Devonport (the Royal William). It is under civilian management, and gives employment to upwards of 400 persons; the amount paid in wages and salaries being upwards of £36,000 per annum.

It is here that a large proportion of the biscuit used in the Navy is manufactured, together with chocolate, mustard, pepper, and other comestibles; and it is hence that the Naval Depôts abroad draw their supplies of every description of clothing, food, tobacco, rum, and medical stores—an office for which the yard, by reason of its proximity to the docks, is admirably fitted. The value of stores of this description, received under contract, annually amounts to upwards of £500,000. The buildings, being devoted strictly to business purposes, are not of a very interesting character, though the scale on which the supplies are maintained is calculated to impress the mind of the visitor—one of the rum vats alone being capable of containing upwards of 32,000 gallons.

It is interesting to note that from this yard were despatched, within a few hours of the official notification being received, some 1,500 tons of provisions for the relief of the starving inhabitants of Paris, when that city finally capitulated to the Prussian arms in February, 1871. Here, too, were prepared

* In the early part of the present century "Red House Biscuit" was a common term on board men-of-war.

the whole of the special provisions—such as pemmican and meat biscuit, for the use of the Arctic Expedition of 1875-6—the whole of the stores placed on board H.M.S. "Alert" and "Discovery," together with those despatched in H.M.S. "Valorous" for the depôts at Disco and elsewhere having been issued from Deptford. Nor have the special preparations always been limited to peaceful expeditions, a very large proportion of the stores required for the use of the forces engaged in the Ashantee War and in the operations in Zululand, the Transvaal, Natal, the Cape, and, still more recently, in Egypt, having emanated hence.

The figure-head of the "San Josef," captured at the battle off Cape St. Vincent on the 14th of February, 1797, adorns the loft formerly devoted to sailmaking, while the safety of the yard from invasion is insured by ten brass carronades of brilliant appearance, though somewhat antique date, one of them bearing the legend "Cast in the presence of His Majesty, October the 5th, 1639—Mountjoy, Earle of Newport, Major Generall of the Ordnance," while the identity, both of this *formidable* weapon as well as that of one of its companions, is insured by the further inscription, "John Browne made this peece." These guns were probably those placed in the yard, June, 1667, for defensive purposes, when the Dutch sailed up the river as far as Sheerness, which they burnt.

There is a Museum in the yard, but a majority of articles of interest which it contained at one time have been withdrawn: there are still, however, some minor Arctic relics, models of ships, and a large fragment of the keel of the ill-fated "Royal George," besides a tea cup and saucer inscribed to the effect that they belonged to Admiral Lord Nelson when he commanded the "Victory" at the Battle of Trafalgar. In this Museum are likewise many other interesting relics of naval warfare. And in an adjacent room is an extensive library of quarto volumes relating to naval matters.

The present Superintendent of the yard is T. G. Grant, Esq., who was appointed in 1870, and Deputy Superintendent, F. H. Miller, Esq., son of the late Rev. Canon Miller, D.D., Vicar of Greenwich.

"Whosoever commands the sea, commands the trades of the world: and that whosoever commands the trades, commands the riches of the world, and consequently, the world itself."—*Maxim of Henry VIII.*

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY received its first charter from Queen Elizabeth, December 31st, 1600; and being thus legally established, they immediately increased their capital, and proceeded to purchase and fit out at Deptford, for their first voyage, four ships—viz.: the "Malice Scourge," afterwards named the "Dragon," of 600 tons; the "Hector," of 300 tons; the "Ascension," of 260 tons; and the "Susan," of 240 tons; and to these was added a pinnace called the "Guest," of 100 tons. The command of this fleet was given to Admiral James Lancaster, who sailed from Deptford on the 13th of February, 1601, for the east. The great success of this expedition, and the enormous profits on the capital (being about 150 per cent.), induced the Company to purchase a piece of ground adjacent to the Royal Dockyard, and near to the mouth of the Ravensbourne, where these adventurers formed a dockyard, store-houses, and other conveniences. This step speedily increased the trade and importance of Deptford, already renowned for its eminent shipbuilders. The launches of ships from this yard were frequently honoured by the presence of royalty and high state dignitaries, the ceremony of christening being performed on some occasions by the monarch himself. The Company seem to have abandoned their ship-building enterprise after the destructive fire which consumed almost the whole of their premises; for in Showell's Collections we meet with frequent mention of vessels being built for them in the other private dockyards in the parish, of which the following were the principal in the 18th century, viz.:—Bronsden's Dock, West's Dockyard, Well's Dockyard, and Bronsden's and Wells' Yard. Wells' Yard was very famous not only for repairs, but for building vessels.

Amongst the last extracts relating to the East India establishments at Deptford given in the Showell volumes is the following, which shows that amongst the importations of the Company was a not very pleasant companion:—

A.D. 1732, June 11th. "Yesterday 7-night, a Tyger at Deptford, on board the 'Cadogan,' from the East Indies, broke his chain, which obliged most of the Sailors on Board to get out of his Way, the Boys on Shoar that used to feed him. He jump'd from Ship to Ship and

cleared all before him, till a Sawyer belonging to the King's Yard, knocked him down with a Handspike and killed him on the spot."

The last mention of the East India establishments at Deptford occurs on the 18th of November, 1782. Besides the docks already enumerated, there was another near the Red House, constructed by Mr. John Winter, and finished for the reception of vessels in November, 1704. This was afterwards called Dudman's Dock, and is now occupied by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company as a coal depôt. It was here, we believe, that Messrs. Mare and Co., the noted steamship builders, first commenced business, and was afterwards used by the Messrs. Gordon and Co., of Deptford Green, and where the "Enterprise"—the first steam vessel that ever made the voyage from England to India—was built and fitted out. Indeed, the town of Deptford may almost claim to be the cradle of steam navigation, for although the first experimental boat was started on the Clyde, yet a steamboat company was formed here a short time after the "Comet" ran on the Clyde: the late Mr. Thomas Brockelbank, of Westcombe Park, built a small steam vessel at Deptford, and shortly afterwards induced a number of capitalists and gentlemen of position and influence to join him about the year 1822, which company was enlarged and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1824, and is known by the name of the General Steam Navigation Company, and is probably the oldest steamship company in existence in the whole world.

The "Harlequin" and "Columbine" steamships were built on the banks of the Deptford Creek, and at this date their fleet consisted of about twenty ships, every one of which has now disappeared. Their fleet has trebled in number, and much more than trebled in tonnage; the works of this company are situated on the spot that in former years contained the store rooms and rigging sheds, mast sheds, and sail-lofts of the East India Company, and the street where they are situated, called originally "Storage," remains under its modern name of Stowage to this day, and the "Stowage House" is the residence of the Company's present Superintendent, H. J. Jackson, Esq., formerly known as "Jackson Bey," who for several years had charge of the Egyptian Navy at Alexandria.

The town contained several private shipbuilding firms, and the names of Gordon, Barnard, Colston, and Ive, and more

recently of Langley and of Walker, are well-known in the commercial world; Ditchburn and Mare, too, about the year 1837, commenced that career which afterwards obtained for their ships such a world-wide reputation. Their building yard, before they removed to Blackwall, was on the spot now known as Deptford Wharf, a depôt of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

The firm of Messrs. Frederick Braby and Co., Limited, iron barge builders and manufacturers of galvanized iron water cisterns, zinc roofing, &c., was first established in 1839 at the Fitzroy Works, Euston Road, London. Their works at Ida Wharf, Black Horse Bridge, Deptford—an extension of the London business—commenced July 27th, 1867, and the Victoria Works, Victoria Road, Deptford, in 1869, and at the present time give employment to some 360 hands. The various influences at work, in this firm for raising the moral tone and well-being of the employés are most commendable, and a practical illustration of what can be done to improve the intellectual and social condition of the working classes.* There is a Library and Club, of which F. Braby, Esq., is President, and Mr. Geo. R. Humphery Librarian and Hon. Sec., and a Committee of Management, one of whose duties it is to organize Saturday afternoon excursions during the summer months, to the various museums and other places of interest in and about the Metropolis. The Library was commenced in May, 1870, with about 100 books, which has steadily increased year by year, and now numbers upwards of 1,500 vols. of standard works. There are also classes for instruction, and lectures and entertainments are given during the winter months; a Brass Band, a Dramatic Class, a Sick Benefit Club, on the Slate Club principle, Boys' Benefit Society, a Benevolent Fund, Prize Fund, and a Coal Club, also a Building Club.†

Messrs. J. Stone and Co.'s Brass, Copper, and Iron Works,

* As a proof that working men appreciate the efforts made by this firm to improve their moral and mental condition, it may be mentioned that they presented a handsome testimonial to their hon. librarian a few months ago.

† It is interesting to note that all these works continue to flourish. The library is increasing at the rate of about 200 volumes per annum. During the past years 1,570 volumes have been lent out for home reading in addition to those used in the reading room. Sixteen certificates were obtained by Messrs. Braby's men last winter for attendance at the Evening Classes of the School Board.

recently removed to new and more commodious premises at the junction of the Greenwich and North Kent Railways, Deptford, were first started by the late Mr. Josiah Stone (formerly of Messrs. Gordon & Co.) in the railway arches and premises, previously the Company's workshops at the Deptford Railway Station, in the year 1842. These new works are a perfect model of what such an establishment should be. The multitudinous articles manufactured by this firm find their way to almost every part of the world. The firm possesses many useful patents, and their patent navy, portable, steam and other pumps, and fire engines, as supplied to the Royal Navy, Foreign Governments, the P. and O. Co., the Royal Mail, and nearly all the principal shipping companies and shipbuilders in Great Britain are generally acknowledged to be the handiest and most powerful in use. The harmonious relations between masters and men existing at Messrs. J. Stone and Co.'s works are most exemplary, and speak volumes for the success of the business. The present proprietors are Messrs. Preston, Prestige, and Preston.

The Kent Mineral Waters Company.—The business premises of this Company are situated in Dixon Road, near the Royal Naval School, New Cross. The business was originally carried on by a Mr. Chapman, who was joined by Mr. Bratt, whose father was a well-known resident of New Cross, and for many years overseer of the hamlet of Hatcham. The present proprietors are Messrs. Bratt and Cormack.

The superiority of the non-intoxicating drinks manufactured by this firm is, in a great measure, due to the purity of the water supplied by the Kent Water Works Company, from their deep artesian wells, so highly spoken of by Professor Frankland, D.C.L., F.R.S.

Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham.—Mr. J. C. Eno, the sole manufacturer of that refreshing, cooling, and health-preserving beverage known as Eno's Fruit Saline, opened his works in this parish, 8th July, 1878, the business having been started at Newcastle some few years previously.

The manufacture of the Fruit Salt—which is an extract of sound, ripe fruit, embodying in a most pleasant form the saline virtue of the richest fruit juices—gives employment at the present time to some fifty people, and if the consumption increases in the same ratio as during the past few years, con-

siderable additions will soon have to be made to the already extensive premises.

Eno's Fruit Saline, as a drink, both refreshes and invigorates. It gives immediate relief in such monitory symptoms as heartburn, sourness of stomach, or light headaches, but its salutary power goes much deeper.

Mr. Norfolk's Deptford Brewery is situated at the corner of Mill Lane, facing the Broadway, on what was formerly a timber yard; and adjoining, on Deptford Bridge, is Holland's Distillery, established in 1779, and now occupied by Mr. Kirby, of Fairlawn, New Cross, who has recently erected some extensive additional buildings, and effected other improvements. Mr. Lacy's Pottery*, adjoining the old Saw Mills, now the Tyne Foundry, is an old-established business; the other pottery is situated in Copperas Lane. There is but one manufacturing firm in Brockley, viz.: Messrs. Johnson and Co., iron fence and conservatory makers, and this has or is about to change hands.

On the shores of the Creek are the old Tide Mills (the manufacture of biscuits here has been discontinued), several coal and other wharves. Mr. F. C. Hills'† extensive chemical works have been in existence about a century; Gas Works, Board of Works Yard; Wheen's Soapery, formerly a pin factory; and a barge building yard. Abutting on Deptford Green we find Bray's Steam Wheel Works; Tayler, Tayler, and Co's. Kamptulicon factory; Walker's engineering and shipbuilding yard, with spacious dry dock; Hood and Co.'s iron and brass foundry, the present proprietor of which is Mr. S. Jennings, who succeeded Mr. Hood in October, 1873. Some portions of these premises are very old and were formerly used as an anchor foundry by Messrs. Gordons, and, probably, earlier still, by Mr. Loader.

The engineering works of Messrs. Tennant, Humphrey and Co., occupy a considerable portion of the property acquired by Act or Parliament by the Deptford Pier and Improvement

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* The Deptford Ware for which the town was noted in the last century is not now made.

† Mr. Hills was the inventor of a steam carriage which was made and run upon the public roads in 1839. It performed several trips to Sevenoaks, Tunbridge, and Hastings, and was stopped simply because limited liability could not be secured for it.

Company* about 1839 (whose designs were never carried out); the remaining portion being occupied by the marine boiler

* The prospectus of this Company, incorporated by Act of Parliament, 5th William IV., cap. 13, was as follows :—

The public utility and necessity of the Deptford Pier Company will at once be conceded by those who consider the immense and daily increasing number of steam vessels, which at every hour of the day navigate the crowded surface of the Thames, occasioning serious damage to other vessels, as well as considerable injury to themselves, and continually accompanied with fatal and distressing accidents.

The grounds on which Parliament have sanctioned the Act of Incorporation now obtained will at once be understood by reference to the preamble, which was duly proved in evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons: "*that the conveyance of passengers and goods to and from the Metropolis by steam and other vessels has of late years very much increased, and that such communications would be greatly facilitated if means were afforded for landing such passengers and goods at Deptford by the erection of a pier; and that the danger attending the navigation of the river Thames between Deptford and London Bridge occasioned by steamboats would be hereby avoided, whilst a ready and convenient communication with the metropolis could be maintained by means of the Greenwich and London Railway now erecting.*"

The site now chosen for the formation of a pier presents advantages peculiar to this locality. In addition to the commodious bay-like form of the river at this part, there is a depth of water of 15 feet, even at the lowest ebb, close to the shore, thus enabling the company to afford every facility of landing and embarking without the necessity for a projecting pier. That which peculiarly renders Deptford the spot to which steamers may be expected to resort, results from its being the nearest point of the river to the metropolis, which can be approached without encountering the danger arising from the great number of vessels in the pool; whilst the London and Greenwich Railway presents a medium of communication with the very centre of the metropolis, which cannot, in all probability be elsewhere obtained.

The city authorities have evinced their approbation of the undertaking by granting to the company a considerable addition to the river frontage which will greatly increase the future value of the water-side premises.

It is the intention of the company to form a wharf or terrace of 700 feet in length, with sufficient depth of water for steamers to lie alongside at all times of tide. The company propose also to erect warehouses for merchandise, &c., so as to enable vessels to discharge their cargoes without the expense and hazard of lighterage.

Proper arrangements with the Customs Department will also be made, so as to render every facility to passengers in foreign steam vessels.

The pier at Deptford being nearly equidistant from the City and West End of the Metropolis, affords the most convenient access to every part of London. For passengers going to the West End, conveyances will be provided at moderate rates, affording accommodation to various

works of Messrs. John Penn and Son. In connection with these works is an Accident and Burial Fund, which provides—for a small monthly subscription—weekly relief in cases of

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points between Lambeth, Vauxhall, Pimlico, and the extreme western limits of London; and also forming a direct communication through Peckham and Camberwell to Hyde Park Corner, over Vauxhall Bridge, through which densely populated district there has hitherto been no public conveyance; and it may be confidently asserted, that less time will be occupied in reaching the West End of London by landing at the Deptford Pier, than is now consumed between Deptford and the Custom House; steamboats usually taking three-quarters of an hour to navigate that dangerous portion of the river, the whole of which time will be gained to the passenger, as he will probably have reached his destination in the time occupied in navigating the Pool. Passengers to the City, or to the Surrey side of the river, will be provided with an expeditous and cheap medium of conveyance over the London and Greenwich Railway, which adjoins the leading avenue to the pier, and will afford an immediate conveyance of four-fifths of the time usually consumed between Deptford and the Custom House through the Pool.

In order to convey a just notion of the future success of the Deptford Pier, it is necessary that allusion should be made to several undertakings now in progress in the immediate neighbourhood, which seem to fall into natural alliance with it. The advantages they offer of extending the utility of the pier will be eagerly embraced by the directors.

Already, the London and Greenwich Railway presents prospects of early completion; leaving London from the bridge, it is brought within a short distance of Deptford Pier, and the directors of the Pier Company will use their utmost exertions to have their works complete in due time to avail themselves of the opening of the railway.

An Act of Parliament has been obtained for the formation of a railway between Croydon and London, which will join the Greenwich railway at Deptford, and as the projectors of that work contemplate the eventual extension of their line to Brighton, it may be expected that direct communication will be established between the ports of Shoreham and Brighton and the Deptford Pier.

It is in contemplation to convert the towing-path of the Grand Surrey Canal into a tramway, and to continue the same to Vauxhall, for which adequate powers are provided in their existing Acts of Parliament. At Vauxhall, the Southampton Railway has already commenced, leading by collateral branches to Bath and Basing, and from the same depot, the Grand Western Railroad (the Act for which is now obtpined) will also emanate.

But leaving for the present any further consideration of the benefits, it is proper to advert to other objects contemplated by the Act of Parliament.

The parish of St. Nicholas, Deptford, since the closing of His Majesty's Dockyard, has been almost deserted; whole rows of houses are now untenanted or let to casual occupants; and property which in war

accident, and a sum for burial in event of death of either a member or member's wife.

Messrs. Bunnett and Co., New Cross Road, revolving shutter manufacturers, were the inventors of a concentric steam engine, with an entirely new arrangement of the cylinder, piston, and piston rod.

Hills and Sons, tallow, soap, and candle makers, Regent

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time yielded a considerable revenue to the owners, has fallen into a state bordering on decay and abandonment.

The Company has power to clear so much of this extensive tract as they may deem proper; in so doing, their object will be to substitute a new town, consisting of wide streets, adapted for healthful residence or commercial occupation. The fine gravelly soil abounding in spring-water of the purest quality, at moderate depth, is of itself a great recommendation. The streets will lead direct to the water-side, and will form handsome and convenient avenues to the pier; and it can hardly be doubted that the value of this property will be greatly enhanced by these improvements, and form another source of profit to the Company, as well as to those builders and others who may be inclined to invest their capital in this neighbourhood.

The contemplated hotels, warehouses, &c., will be erected on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking. The situation will in itself insure considerable casual resort, commanding a fine prospect of the river and surrounding country. Greenwich Hospital, the Park, Blackwall, Woolwich, the East and West India Docks, Deptford Dockyard, the Lower Pool, and even the shipping as far as Erith are all visible from the spot. An extensive promenade, forming part of the plan, will make it a delightful resort for the inhabitants of Deptford and its neighbourhood.

Builders and others inclined to take part in the contemplated improvements may purchase freehold sites, subject to the requisite conditions, and every information will be furnished, on application to Mr. Horton Ledger, surveyor to the Company.

The lithographic view published by the company, under the superintendence of their surveyor, will particularly shew the character of the waterside elevation of the proposed pier and terrace; whilst the accompanying plan will give a general idea of the intended approaches.

A commodious temporary landing-place will be provided during the progress of the works, and coaches will at once commence running from the Deptford Pier to the different parts of the Metropolis.

Had this scheme been carried out to a successful issue, Hughes' Fields and the neighbouring labyrinth of narrow, unwholesome streets, would not have been a source of anxiety to the Metropolitan Board of Works at the present day.

The capital of the company was £50,000, in 2,500 shares of £20 each; and the directors were Messrs. John Wilson Davis, Richard Edmonds, Adam Gordon, Samuel Gardiner, Henry B. Leeson, Captain Robert Page, George Walter, and Frederick Albert Winsor.

Street. This business was commenced in 1822 by the late Mr. John Hills*, a gentleman who took great interest in parish matters, filling the office of Churchwarden of St. Paul's for many years. His son, Mr. Benjamin Hills, has likewise been Churchwarden for two years, in addition to having passed every parish office with distinction.

Although Messrs. Hills make the Kent composite candles,

* Mr. John Hills was churchwarden when Mr. Josiah Bratt, overseer of Hatcham, on December 21st, 1841, presented the parish with a snuff-box, which is required to be produced at all Vestry meetings. It was presented on the 21st December, 1841, to the Board of Governors and Directors of the Poor of St. Paul's, Deptford, by Josiah Bratt, Esq., overseer of Hatcham, and accepted in the spirit of true friendship by Mr. Francis John Hall, Mr. John Hills, churchwardens; Mr. James Holdsworth, Mr. H. D. Wells, Mr. F. J. Hows, overseers, and the Governors and Directors of the Poor, who, at a public meeting held at the Workhouse in Church Street, January 25th, 1842, drew up a code of ten rules for its future custody, &c. According to rule V., "the acting overseer was to have charge of this said snuff-box, and was to deliver the same uninjured to his successor; and if he offended in this item, he was to forfeit so much money as to pay for a bottle of port or sherry."

Rule VI. says, "the said snuff-box, containing an ounce of snuff, was to be handed round not later than ten minutes after the chair had been taken, and upon his neglect to do so, was to pay for another bottle of port or sherry."

"Should this overseer allow it to pass out of hand except at the Board meetings, he was to pay the usual penalty" (port or sherry of course).

The speech by the outgoing overseer, made to the recipient of the snuff-box, should run thus :—

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—We attend here agreeable to regulations for the purpose of delivering into the custody of the new overseers the 'Committee Snuff-box.' We trust the gentlemen to whom we are come to deliver it will take especial care to preserve it safe and uninjured; wishing them health and strength to perform the duties of their office as overseers of the poor of the parish, and to preserve the Committee Snuff-box; and we also trust that they will be unanimous and entertain true friendship towards each other, and after the labours of their year of office shall have ended, we hope they will deliver the box to their successors with as much good and kind feeling as they now present it to them."

The new overseer, standing, should make the following reply :—

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Myself and colleagues accept with pleasure the custody of the 'Committee Snuff-box.' We promise to discharge the duties of our office as overseers of the poor of this parish, and to guard and preserve the box to the best of our abilities, and to adhere to the rules and regulations."

soap is their principal trade. Much of the tallow formerly used for candles is now made into butterine.

The Neptune Chemical Works, Surrey Canal, established in 1864, by A. J. Dickinson, F.C.S., F.J.C., &c., manufacturing chemist, for distilling tar and resin, and manufacturing benzoline and anthracene—bodies forming the bases of the aniline and madder dyes. The manufactures of this description by Hills, Dickinson, Worringham, Catchpole, Correll, &c., form a considerable item in the trade of the town. In Trundley Lane are Torr's animal charcoal factory, established about 1820, and Mr. Adams' Southwark Park Brewery, established in 1869.

The business of coach and cart wheelwright at 77, Evelyn Street, and 1 and 2, Duke Street, was established by Mr. William Scudder in 1801, and has been carried on by his son, Mr. Job Scudder, since 1852. Mr. Scudder is well-known for his zealous labours in behalf of the poor, being an active official of the Philanthropic Society. He also invariably takes a prominent part in all parochial and political matters.

Mr. Eddy, farrier, commenced business in 1843, in Wellington Place; and Mr. W. C. Mowbray, smith and wheelwright, started about 1870, in Grove Road, as engineer and boiler maker. Mr. Mowbray has recently opened a carriage repository and show rooms at No. 87, Evelyn Street. Henry Pound, Son, and Hutchins, packing case maker, decorated tin box manufacturers, &c., an old-established City firm, opened their new works on the bank of the Surrey Canal in March, 1880.

The largest employers of labour in Brockley are the firm of Messrs. James Martin and Sons, farmers, dairymen, hay and straw merchants, &c., &c., who have an extensive dairy farm—one of the largest, we believe, in the neighbourhood—on the rising slopes of Plow-Garlic Hill. The Messrs. Martin and Sons have several farms in the southern counties from whence they obtain a regular supply of milk and other farm produce.

The head of the firm who established the business in 1850, has just passed away at the age of 62, deeply and most deservedly respected.

During the Commonwealth a project was set on foot by Sir Nicholas Crispe, of making a mole at Deptford for the harbour of two hundred sail or more to ride in seventeen or eighteen feet of water without cable or anchor. The demesne lands of

the Manor—about 200 acres, now lying in St. Paul's Parish—were purchased for that purpose at the price of £6,000; and a considerable sum of money was expended in erecting storehouses and setting up a sluice. After the Restoration, Sir Nicholas Crispe, the Duke of Ormond, Earl of Bath, and others who were embarked with him in this undertaking, petitioned King Charles II. to grant them the land in fee-farm. It was stated in the petition that Sir Nicholas Crispe had formed the project principally with a view of ingratiating himself with the then ruling powers, that he might the better watch a favourable opportunity of bringing about his Majesty's restoration. Sir Charles Harboard, the King's Surveyor, to whom the petition was referred, advised his Majesty by no means to grant the land in fee-farm, but to offer a lease of thirty-one years at a rent of £160 per annum, with a fine of £2,000. These terms, it is probable, were not accepted, for it does not appear that the projectors proceeded any farther with their design.

In a very interesting work, by Alphonse Esquiros, entitled "The English at Home" (Essays from the Revue des Deux Mondes), translated by Sir L. Wraxall, Bart., the author describes a visit to a rag and bottle shop in Deptford, as follows:—

I stopped one day in a street at Deptford, in front of a shop all covered with inscriptions and hieroglyphics. About 15 feet from the ground, and over the door, a fearful mannikin was hanging from an iron bar. It was a sort of monstrous doll with three heads painted black, and crowned with a horsehair wig. On this clumsy carved wooden face, the hatchet or chisel had exaggerated the features of the Ethiopian race, a flattened nose and chubbed lips. There was neither legs nor arms, but the body was indicated by three hoops, covered with canvas. It looked like an idol fetish, cut out of a trunk of a tree by the Congo. Another circumstance attracted my attention; it was an enormous bone fixed to the shutters by an iron bar, which was a fragment of some antedeluvian colossus. On this relic—which was worn by wind and rain, but which, on reflection, might have belonged to a horse or an ox—was written, in red letters, "Make haste and sell me your bones." I also read, on a piece of cardboard, "Sell me your fat." These inscriptions have nothing very reassuring about them, and had I been in that Fan village where M. Du Chaillu must have spent a very uncomfortable time, I should have fancied

that designs were entertained on my life. Although the street was poor and gloomy, the faces around me had the sinister aspect of want, and the house before which I was standing had a suspicious look: I was well aware, however, that I did not reside in a country of cannibals. Pieces of paper gummed to all the window frames, and covered with pen and ink notices, or coarsely coloured pictures, soon dissipated my doubts. It was a lecture on domestic economy in prose, verse, and caricatures, which was reduced, it is true, to a single precept, not to let anything be wasted in the household; but this solitary precept was illustrated by a number of picturesque illustrations. One of the drawings represented a tall thin woman, whose dress clung around her as tightly as if it was a winding sheet. On the other side was the same female visible, with an enormous crinoline and fashionable clothes, pushing before her a truck loaded with swollen sacks. A young man stopped astonished at the change that had taken place in the toilet and outline of the fair one, who could hardly be recognised, and simply asked the reason. "You see," she answered, pointing proudly to her truck and her sacks, "I now sell my rags." I had then before my eyes one of those places known by the name of rag and bottle shops, which purchase all sorts of refuse articles. If the posters may be believed, this establishment, which at first repulsed me by a savage air, must have exerted a blessed influence over public morality. In quarrelsome families it re-established a good understanding between husband and wife by the sacred link of economy; it aided the progress of the sciences by supplying them with worn-out material which chemistry and the industrial arts renovated; it even paved the way for universal peace by contributing to the manufacture of paper, which, added to the printing-press, must emancipate all slaves and reconcile all nations. I was beginning, consequently, to recover from my first adverse impression, and think that the rag and bottle shop was a branch of the Savings Bank, when a fact shook my confidence. A man and a woman, both dressed in rags, both bowed down, although they were still young, entered the place, which many Englishmen call the Chamber of Horrors. I asked myself what they were going to do there, as they had neither bag nor bundle. (I do not include the *hotte* of the *chiffonier*, for the simple reason that it is unknown in England). The man had on cracked shoes, and the woman a shawl with a hole in its

back. Experience soon taught me that wretchedness, however denuded it may be, has always something to sell, for after a few minutes—the time to conclude a bargain—the man came out with bare feet, and the woman had no longer a shawl on. They then both proceeded to a public house a few doors off, and drank a glass of gin at the bar.

Heaven forbid, though, that I should abuse these poor people, for they furnished me with an idea. For some minutes past I had felt a lively desire to enter the shop and ask the master for some information about his sign and trade. The man had not an inviting face, and though I sought, I found no proper excuse for going in. What I had just witnessed put me on the track, and I asked myself if I too had not something to sell. I entered deliberately, and took my handkerchief from my pocket. The man examined it in anything but a flattering way. "The silk" (he said to me) "is good for nothing; when once old" (he laid a stress on this word), "we cannot turn it to any account; had it been linen it would have been different." For the honour of my handkerchief I will not tell the price he offered me, and which I eagerly accepted without bargaining. This deal, unimportant though it was, did not fail to unwrinkle the ill-tempered, and what I may venture to call, the ragged face of the master of the place. I took advantage of it to ask him the origin of the black figure which from time immemorial has distinguished rag and bottle shops in populous districts. "I did not invent it," he answered me, "for I am no scholar; but I have heard say a young woman one day went to foreign parts in search of her lover. After a few years, for some reason or another, she returned to England with a black baby. Let us suppose she found it by the road-side, for we must always be charitable towards females. Others say she brought it with her as a speculation, but finding that black children had no value in England, she wrapped it up in a bundle of rags and sold the lot to one of the first shops in our trade that started in our country. It was in this very street, and Deptford, as everybody knows, had the honour of being the birthplace of our trade. We must suppose that brats were quieter at that day than they are now, for this one did not cry when taken into the shop, and allowed the female time to escape. The discovery, however, was soon made, and the baby was brought up through charity. This black infant turned out to be a girl, and when she grew up she got married. She opened a shop in London

and made a fortune in the rag and bottle line. It was even said that she was the ancestress of all the dealers that now exist in the great metropolis. The shops of this nature, which she and her children started, were at first 50 in number, but they have increased and multiplied since then, as you see. It is now easy to understand why we hang up a black doll at our door." "Very good," I said to him; "but that does not explain the three heads, unless they are meant as a sign of the fertility of the negress." "Exactly," he answered; "did I not tell you she was the great-great-grandmother of all the second-hand dealers, whose trade, spreading from town to town, now extends throughout the three kingdoms of England, Ireland, and Scotland?" In a foot-note appended to M. Alphonse Esquiros' account of the origin of the black doll as a sign adopted by this particular trade, Sir L. Wraxall says:—"I am afraid this explanation does not satisfy antiquarians; according to them these shops are the successors of the old shops, where curiosities brought from China and India were sold, and which had a 'joss' for their sign." Perhaps some of our numerous readers may be able to enlighten us on the subject, and also inform us in which of the old streets of Deptford the shop mentioned by M. Esquiros stood.

Kent Water Works.—On the 11th December, in the 13th year of the reign of William III., a Royal Charter was granted to William Yarnold and Robert Watson, their executors, administrators, and assigns, empowering them to take water from the River Ravensbourne, and to break up the roadways within the Royal Manors of Sayes Court and East Greenwich, and to lay pipes for the supply of water to the inhabitants of the said Manors for a period of 500 years, and prohibiting any other person from breaking up the roads for supplying the inhabitants; and conferring upon the holders of the patent the sole power and privilege of supplying them with water from the Ravensbourne or elsewhere during that period. This was the commencement of the Ravensbourne Water Works. A water mill was erected in Mill Lane, formerly Dog Kennel Row, the machinery being made by that eminent engineer, Smeaton, who built the first Eddystone Lighthouse, on principles of his own invention. There were two wheels, one for grinding corn and the other for raising water. On the 20th June, 1809, extended powers were obtained by Act of Parlia-

ment (49 Geo. III., cap. 189), and the Ravensbourne Water Works then became merged into the company of proprietors of the Kent Water Works.

At the present time the Company supply an area of about 120 sq. miles in the County of Kent. Its limits, having been extended by subsequent Acts, now include the district from Rotherhithe, down the Thames as far as Gravesend, and inland as far as Dartford, Greenhithe, the Cray Valley, and Orpington, Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Lewisham, Bromley, Chislehurst, &c., and its supply of water is unequalled for its purity by any company within the metropolitan area.

Steam power is now used for pumping, and about 9,000,000 to 11,000,000 gallons are supplied daily.

Railways.—Deptford, doubtless, owes its rapid increase in population and importance to its extensive railway facilities, being intersected by the L.B. & S.C., the North Kent (opened in 1849); the L. C. and D.; and the Greenwich lines—the latter being the oldest in the metropolis. The first train was run from Spa Road to Deptford* 28th February, 1836; from Bermondsey to Deptford about October, 1836; from London Bridge to Deptford 14th December, 1836; and from London Bridge through to Greenwich in 1838. There are no less than seven stations in the parish, with just as many more within almost a stone's throw of its boundaries. The Croydon Railway was worked in the first instance by atmospheric pressure, and was built on the site of the old Croydon Canal, with its numerous locks and lock houses, one of which, situated on the Brockley Tips, has only just disappeared. The Croydon Canal nearly occupied the site of the L.B. & S.C. Railway,

* It is not, probably, generally known that the pepper-box entrance to the down platform of Deptford (High Street) Station is modelled after one of the most elegant, exquisitely proportioned edifices bequeathed to us by the art-loving Athenians, viz.: the Choragic monument of Lysicrates. A more striking example of the utter degradation of the perfection of art by its misapplication could hardly be produced. The original is a small delicate structure, richly decorated with highly-finished sculpture and formerly crowned by the tripod, which commemorates the fact of Lysicrates having been Choragus, or the person who defrayed the annual expenses of the Chorus, or Tragic Entertainments for the year.

passing through Brockley between the shop of Mr. R. Henderson, the baker, and Flora Cottage, the residence of Mr. Griffin, landscape florist. This cottage, with the adjoining Bank Lodge, occupied by Mr. C. Cox, gardener, are the only remnants left to show the former rusticity of the Deptford portion of Brockley.

Past and Present Aspect, &c.

IN taking, as it were, a bird's eye view of the past and present aspect of the parish, the following document—the original of which is preserved amongst the Surveys in the custody of the Keeper of her Majesty's Land Revenue Records and Inrolments, in a book intituled, "Surveys, Kent, Part 2, James I., fol. 246"—exhibits more perfectly than any description can accomplish, not only the extent of the manor, but also a view of the condition of the parish at the commencement of the 17th century.

A Rentall and Surbaie of all the Lands Tennem^ts Belonging to the Manno^r of Sayes Coort . . . . . the Pishe of Deptford als Westgrew^ch w^th in the Coun . . . . . of Kente dated xxvj^th of July Anno 1608 And in . . . . . sixt yeare of His Ma^ties Raigne, with the Tennants ffreeholderes belonging to the Manner w^th th . . . . . Rents Sute and Service belonging to the same by a Iur . . . whose names are heare under written.

Benjamyn Leech,
Henry Kendall,
James Browne,
William Chatterton,
William Westrawe,
Richard Munes,
Androwe Halfpeny.
Henry Awger.
William Shewer.
Thomas Webster.
Richard Carter.
Thomas ffells,
Lanslett Bramyarde.

SAYES COORTE. THE NAMES OF THE TENNANTS, FFREEHOLDERS OF THE SAME MANNOR WITH THEIRE QUIT RENT AS FFOLLOWETH.

	s.	*d.*
ffirst certayne lands at Deptford Strand which sometymes weare the Ladye Yorkes and nowe the Kings Ma^ties lying severally inclosed w^th in it selfe called the grofe w^th a Dove howse and a Dock to laye Shippes in w^th a place beinge a mancion and th'apputenns and nowe called the Stoore yarde w^th all Store Houses and other buildings belonging to the		

	s.	d.
same abuttinge to the Lands of the Lordshipe on the west and the Ryver of Thames on the north and the Lands of William Carrey Jane Wilson and John Dalton somtymes John ffowrder The Bridghouse Lands John Brewton and Xpofer Browne on the Easte and the Kings High waie and the waie leading to the Broomefeelde on the Sowth and rented by the yeare to the Lord w^th^ ffewalltie and Releefe when it happenneth & Sute of Coorte from three weekes to three weekes and for Releefe to be paid at everie dying seased and at evy allinacon as he paieth by the yeare for his rent service	iij.	i.
Also the lands of S^r^ Thomas Gardener, Knight, called the Wardalls, lying hole w^th^in yt selfe & paieth by the yeare as aforesaid	iiij.	
Also the Landes of the Wardenes of London Bridge, the head house, called the signe of the "Christopher," in Deptford Towne, other twoo Tenemen^ts^ in the said pish, in the Church Marshe ffoure Ackeres & a halfe, w^th^ other certayne upp Lands in dyveres places w^th^in the said Lordshippe, and Renteth by the yeare as aforesaid	x.	v.
Also the landes somtyme appertayning to the Abeye of Beham, called Brockley, lyinge hole w^ch^in yt selfe, except a percell thereof that lyeth in Church ffeeld, and paieth by the yeare as aforesaid	iij.	x.
Also the Lands, late Henry Beecher, called Brook Myll, w^th^ dyveres of other lands and tenemen^ts^ in the towne of Deptford, wich wee cannot certifie the truthe thereof, for that wee canne not see the Deedes thereof, nor have it otherwise apeere to us, but by the Bayliffe, his Rentall w^ch^ doth set it downe to us in a groce some To pay yearelie, as aforesaid	xix.	v.
Also the lands, somtyme of the Abbott of Barmsey, three Acres of Meddowe, next the flud diche, and nowe Rowland Trappes, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid		x.
Also the Governeres of Christ Ospitall, for the fflood Myll, in Deptford, & dyvers other pcells of land in the said Lordshippe, and payeth by the yeare as aforesaid	viij.	iiij.
Also the Masteres of the Trenetye Howse, holdeth a Mancon House neere unto Deptford Church, with certayne Almes Howses belonging to the same, w^ch^ yardes and gardens, and the appurtennces. A Tenemen^t^ in Deptford Towne, w^th^ dyveres pcells of land in the said Lordshippe wh^ch^ wee cannot certifye the truth thereof, for that we cannot see theire evidence, and Renteth yearlie as aforesaid	ij.	
Also Thomas Walker, Esq. for his lands and Tenem^ts^ Deptford towne, w^th^ oke feelds, otherwise ould feeldes, and paieth yearlie as aforesaid	vij.	
Also Edmond Style, Esq. his land in Deptford Towne, a tenemen^t^ w^th^ a yard and garden, and paieth yearelie as aforesaid		iiij.

	s.	d.
Also Thomas Gardener, Knight for his land, called Strowedes als Alddreds, & payeth by yeare as aforesaid		x.
Also Edmond Chapman, Gen for his Land in Deptford Strande, a tenemen^{t} wth a yard and wharfe, garden & close of land thereto adjoyninge, and paieth yearelie as aforesaid		iiij.
Also Xpofer Browne, gen howldeth dyvers pcells of land wth a Tenemen^{t} wth a yard and garden and the apputences in Deptford strande, in the ryght of his wyfe, and paieth yearelie as aforesaid	iiij.	ob.
Also the Lands of Mathew Baker, gen his land in Deptford Strand, a Tenemen^{t} wth a yard and garden, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid		vj.
Also the Lands of Mathew Baker, gen that he porched of George Marr, a yard, and payeth by the yeare as aforesaid		ij.
Also the Lands of William Carrey, a Tenemen^{t} in Deptford Strand, wth a wharfe and yarde, and payeth by the yeare as aforesaid		ij.
Also the Lands of Phillipe Ellip, gen a Tenemen^{t} in Deptford Towne, wth a yard & garden, called the Maydenhead, and payeth yearly as aforesaid		iij.
Also Mathew Barber, his Land in Deptford Strand, three Cottages wth theire yards & gardens, and paieth yearelie as aforesaid		j.
Also Thomas Seavere, howldeth a Tenemen^{t} wth a wharf in Deptford Strand, in the Right of his Wyffe, and paieth yearlie as aforesaid		ij.
Also the land of Margarett ffoorte and Sarie Jewell, twoo Tenemen^{ts} in Deptford Strand, and yards, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid		ij.
Also the Lands of John Heath, a tennem^{t} in Deptford Strand, wth a garden, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid		ij.
Also Jane Wilson, Widdowe, howldeth a Tenemen^{t} in Deptford Strand, wth a garden, for tearme of lyfe, and paieth yearlie as aforesaid		ij.
Also Reynold Pickringe howldeth a tenemen^{t} in Deptford Strand, wth a yard & garden, in the Ryght of his wyfe, and paieth yearlie as aforesaid		i.
Also John Abaddame howldeth fowre cottages in Deptford Strand, wth theire yards and gardens, and one close of land thereto belonging, in the Right of his wyfe, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid		j. ob.
Also the lands of Samwell Pagge, Vicker of Deptford, a percell of Land, called the grownd Merch, wth a hosier hoppe, all by estymacon three aceres and a halfe, and Renteth by the yeare as aforesaid		iij.
Also Susan Martyn, Widdow, howldeth one Tenem^{t} in Deptford Strand, wth a yard, and payeth by the yeare as aforesaid		ij.
Also the Lands of John Harrison, in Deptford Strand one howse & garden, late Rich: Mayotte, and payeth by the yeare as aforesaid		iiij.

	s.	d.
Also the said John Harrisson howldeth one other Tennemt[t] in the said Strand, late Dennes Harltredge, w[th] a yard and garden, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid	ij.	
Also the Lands of the said John Harrison in Deptford Strand, that he purchased of Henry Emerson, one Tennem[t] in the tenure of Michaell Swan, and one other Tennem[t] in the tenure of Henry Garratt, w[th] theire yards and gardens and work howsses & ffowre closes of land & oseire hoppes to the same, and paieth yearlie as afor[e]said	xviij.	
Also the Lands of John Dawlton, a tennem[t] in Deptford Strand, w[th] a yarde & garden, and paieth yearlie as aforesaid	ij.	
Also the Lands of John Handcriste, a Tennem[t] in Deptford Strand, w[th] a yarde, garden, wharfe and Smithes fordge, and payeth by the yeare as aforesaid	ij.	
Also the Lands of Thomas Cattrille, twoo tennem[ts] in Deptford Strand, called the High howse, and payeth yearelie as aforesaid	iiij.	
Also Henry Cendall howldeth one cottage in Deptford Strand, in the Right of his wiffe, w[th] a garden, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid	j.	
Also the Lands of Thomas Webster, a tennem[t] in Deptford Strand, w[th] a garden, and paieth yearlie as aforesaid	j.	
Also Andrewe Halfpeny howldeth a tennem[t] in Deptford Strand, w[th] a yard and garden, in the Right of his wiffe, and paieth yearlie as aforesaid	j.	
Also the said Andrewe Halfpeny, his land in Deptford Strand, foure tennem[ts] with gardens & wharfes that he porchessed of Mr. Mathew Baker, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid	iij.	
Also the Lands of John Chapman, in Deptford Strand, the head howse, w[th] a yard, garden & orchard, and Barne and stable and one close of land thereunto belonginge, and fyve other Tennem[t] w[th] theire yards and gardens, and payeth by the yeare as aforesaid	xij.	
Also the said John Chapman howldeth three acres of mead, ajoyning to Pot mead, one acre in Conney Close, three acres & a halfe in the feild that the waie lyeth in by the Gravell Pitts & halfe a acer of osier hoppes, and paieth yearlie as aforesaid	xj.	
Also the Lands of James Browne, in Deptford Towne, twoo cottages w[th] theire gardens, and payeth by the yeare as aforesaid	iij.	
Also John Brewton, his Land in Deptford Strand a tennem[t] w[th] a yard and garden ov[r] against the said Howse, and payeth yearly as aforesaid	iiij.	
Also John Stutfield howldeth six Cottages in Deptford Towne, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid	vj.	
Also the Lands of Eusebus Pagett, one Mancon Howse, w[th] one orchard and yarde, w[th] twoo Cottages and twoo acres of Land, purchassed of Rich: Chapman, & halfe a acer of Robte Layne, and of John fforman, three acres, w[th] a Barne		

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and twoo other Cottages, and work howse, all in Church feeldes, and of the said John fforman, in one feeld, called the Myll ffeld, eight acres, and of Thomas Sheffeeld, and Ursela his wiffe, three acres in Gilman's feeld, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid xviij.

Also the lands of Michaell Mirall, in Deptford Strand, a head howse, w^th^ a yard and garden and wharfe, and a tennem^t^ in Church March, and half a acer of mead ground now a orchard, that he porchessed of Jo: Jackson, w^th^ half a acer porchessed of William Copden, and one osier hope, all twoo acres, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid xij.

Also the Landes of Robte Parremore, in Deptford Strand, six Cottages w^th^ yards and gardens, and two Cottages in the said Strand, that were sometyme pcell of Gabriell Wright's Land, and payeth yearelie as aforesaid iiij.

Also Richard Munes howldeth one Cottage w^th^ yard and garden in Deptford Strand, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid ij.

Also the lands of Parker Playne, in Deptforde Towne, three tennem^ts^ w^th^ yards and gardenes and back howses thereto belonging, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid xij.

Also the Lands of Olife Masteres, a Cottage in Deptford towne, w^th^ a yard, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid ij.

Also the Lands of Walter Staples, in Deptford towne, one howse porchessed of Case, and one Tennem^t^ w^th^ a yard & wharf, at the Bridge, and one Howse wherein he now dwelleth, w^th^ a garden, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid iiij.

Also the Lands of Henry Awger, in Deptford towne, one tennem^t^ w^th^ a yard & gardens, and a back howse thereto belonging, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid iiij.

Also the Lands of Benjamin Leeche, twoo Tennem^ts^ w^th^ theire yards and gardens in Deptford Towne, called by the name of Copt Hall, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid j.

Also the Lands of Benjamyn Leech, that he porchassed of Hughe Osborne, w^th^ a yarde and garden in Deptford Towne, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid ij.

Also the Lands of Rebeckey ffoxe & Doritie ffoxe, howldeth one pcell of Land, neare to Potleys, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid iiij.

Also the Lands of Thomas Lewes, two tennem^ts^ in Deptford Towne, with theire yards and gardens, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid iij.

Also the Lands of William Chatterton, in Deptford Towne, one Tennem^t^ w^th^ a yard and garden, stable and back howse, and twoo acres and a halfe of Land, and one Osier hope of one acer, more or les, lyinge togeether by His Ma^ts^ Slater howse, in the hole three Acres & a halfe, more or less, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid iiij.

Also the Lands of Edward Stowte, in Deptford Towne, a Tennem^t^ called the Brewhouse, with the yarde and wharfe, w^th^ the apputennes, and one Tennem^t^ called the George, and one other Tennem^t^ next ajoininge to the

	s.	d.
same, w^th^ theire yardes and gardens, and twoo Tennem^ts^ more w^th^ theire yards, where Widdow Stowte dwelleth, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid	xij.	
Also the Lands of George Halfpeny, in the Righte of his wyffe, fowre acres and a halfe of Land, a Barne, and gardens in Deptford Towne, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid	iiij.	
Also the Lands of John Halfpeny, in Deptford Towne, a Tennem^t^ w^th^ a yard & garden, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid	iiij.	
Also the Lands of Agnes Waller, in Deptford Towne, twoo Cottages, w^th^ theire gardenes, and half a Acer of Land, as the waie lyeth throwe by the Gravell Pitts, and payeth yearlie	ij.	
Also the Lands of James Spight, in Deptford Towne, two acres porchessed of Phillipe Elles, he porchessed of Henry Emerson, one Cottage w^th^ a Barne and Garden, w^th^ twoo closes of eriable land, contayning three acres and three roodes, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid	xij.	
Also the Lands of Wilfred Spicer, two Cottages w^th^ a Stable and Garden, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid	iij.	
Also the Lands of Bord Rayncocke, in Deptford Towne, a Cottage w^th^ a yard, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid	iiij.	
Also the Lands of John Bagley, in Deptford Strand, one Cottage w^th^ a yard & garden, and one Cottage in Deptford Towne, w^th^ a yard and garden, and three roods of Meade in the Church March, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid	iiij.	
Also the Lands of John Roosoon, in Deptford Towne, a tennem^t^ w^th^ a yard & garden, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid	ij.	
Also Richard Westwood howldeth in the Right of his wyffe, three Cottages, w^th^ theire yards and gardens in Deptford Towne, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid	vi.	
Also William Shewer howldeth a Tennem^t^ in Deptford Towne, called the White Hart, w^th^ the yard and garden and payeth yearlie as aforesaid	iiij.	
Also Roger Portin holdeth a Cottage in Deptford Towne, with a yard and garden, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid	iiij.	
Also Thomas Eastgrige howldeth one pcell of Land in Deptford, being formerelie pcell of the White Harte, by estymacon, three acres, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid	iiij.	
Also Doritie Roosson howldeth three Cottages in Deptford Towne, w^th^ theire yards and gardens, and twoo acres of Land, called Harte close, for a tearme of life, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid	iiij.	
Also Robert Leversage, gen howldeth in Deptforde Towne, a yarde, garden & barne, and tenn acres and a halfe of land porchessed of Casse, and payeth yearelie as aforesaid	viij.	
Also Robert Philpott howldeth ffowre tennem^ts^ in Deptford Towne, w^th^ theire yards and gardenes, w^th^ th apputennes, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid	iij.	

	s.	d.
Also the said Robert Philpott, w^th^ his mother Margarett Philpott, howldeth joyntlie togeether on head howse, called the Brewehouse, contayning fyve tennem^ts^ w^th^ yards and gardens w^th^in yt selfe in Deptford Towne, and payeth yearlie as aforesaid		iij.
Also Henry Emerson, his Lande in Deptforde Towne, the head howse, w^th^ certayne other Cottags, and theire yards and gardens, and dyvers pcells of Land in Meddowe and pasture, in the said Lordshipe, and payeth yearelie as aforesaid	ij.	
Also Thomas Greene houldeth one Tennem in Deptford Towne formorlie called the Bell w^th^ yard and garden and payeth yearlie as aforesaid		iiij.
Also Rachell Edmonds Widd houldeth fyve Tennem^ts^ in Deptford Towne w^th^ yards & gardens and payeth yearelie as aforesaid		xij.
Also Robert Browne Esq. howldeth in the Ryght of his wyffe Three Cottages in Deptford Towne w^th^ theire yards and payeth yearelie as aforesaid		iij.
Also Walter Smyth howldeth for tearme of his lyfe twoo Tennem^ts^ in Deptford Towne w^th^ theire yards and gardens and payeth yearelie as aforesaid		iiij.
Also Richard Barick howldeth one Cottage in Deptford Towne w^th^ a yard and payeth yearelie as afforesaid		i.
Also Widdowe Dallett howldeth twoo Cottages in Deptford Towne w^th^ theire yards and gardenes somtyme pcell of the White Harte and payeth yearelie as aforesaid		iiij.
Also James Smyth howldeth in Deptford Strand twoo Cottages w^th^ yards & gardenes and one Close of Land there ajoyning and payeth yearelie as aforesaid	vi*d.*	ob.
Also William Gibbines howldeth in Deptford Strand twoo Cottages w^th^ yards and payeth yearelie as aforesaid		ij.
Also the heires of William Younge holdeth in Deptford Strand three Cottages & a Stoore Howse yard garden & wharfe & doth denye to shewe theire evedence to us and Renteth as it dothe appeere by the Bayliffe his Rentall yearely		viij.
Also the heires of John fforman one head howse in Deptford Strand w^th^ yard & garden & in Deptford Towne one tennem w^th^ yard & garden & three pcells of land & one of woode by estymacon seaven acres and payeth yearelie as aforesaid		viij.
Also Thomas Cattrell howldeth twoo tennem^ts^ in Deptford Strand that he porchessed of Richard ffreeman w^th^ theire gardenes and payeth yearelie as aforesaid		ij.
Also John Goodale howldeth a Tennem in Deptford Strand w^th^ yard & garden for tearme of his lyfe and payeth yearelie as aforesaid		i.
Also William Apellbey howldeth one Tennem^t^ in Deptford Strand w^th^ yard and garden and payeth yearelie as aforesaid		iiij.
Also the Lands somtyme of the Prior of Dartford called		

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Hatcham w^th th apptennes in the Pishe of Deptford and payeth yearlie as aforesaid viij.

Also the heires Gabrill Wright namlie Bolton howldeth three Tennem^ts with yardes in Deptford Strand and payeth yearelie as aforesaid iiij.

Also the Lands of William Westrawe twoo Cottages w^th a Barne and Orchard and twoo Aceres of Erable Land in Deptford Towne and payeth yearelie as aforesaid iiij.

Also Ephrame Martin howldeth one Tennem^t w^th a yarde and garden in Deptford Strand neere unto the Wattergate in the occupacon of Widdowe Awger and payeth yearelie as aforesaid i.

Also we fynde by an Anciante Rentall made in the eight and twentie yeare of the Raigne of Kinge Henry the eight in the Month of July That the head peace called Skynners w^th a Dove howse & other certayne Tennem^ts and Barnes thereto belonginge in Meade grownd lyinge in certayne places Tenn acres and a halfe in Erable grownd one and twentie acres and a halfe w^ch a workinge yarde w^ch Lands did then belonge to the Masteres of S^t Thomas Spittell in Southwork and did howlde of the Manner of Sayes Courte as the Reste of the Tennants aforesaid by the yearlie Rent of sixteene shillings peny halfpeny.

And since that tyme did come in to the Kings hands by the Statute of Monystaries and that the said Kinge Henry the eight by his Letters pattines unde^r the greate Seale of England bearinge date at Westm^r the ffowre and tewentie of Septembe^r in the eight and thirtie yeare of his Ma^ties Raigne did for a consideratcon of money amounste other thinges grant the aforesaid Skynners placc w^th lands and tennem^ts then thereto belonging wi^th all and singule^r the apputennes to John Slayninge of London Gen and Anthony Buttler and to their heires for ever w^th out reservinge anie Rent to be paid as by the said letteres pattines more playnlie appereth w^ch said place lands tennem^ts and other the pmisss and ths appurtennes were granted to be helde of the said Kinge Henry the eight his heires & sucksessers in free socketts & not in cheefe by fealty onely as of his manne^r of Greenw^ch in the Countie of Kent.

Also wee fynd further That since the said Grante the said Rent hath bine paied to the Kinges Ma^ties Baylif of the Manne^r of Sayes Courte But whether the said Rente be due unto His Ma^tie or not we leavfe to the Judment of the Courte

Also we fynd that William Lord Howard of Efingham howldeth that place called Skynners place w^th a Tennem^t thereto neare ajoyninge & twoo gardenes & twoo wharfes w^th theire yards and wash house thereto belonginge as it is now inclosed w^th a Brick wall on the South east and west and the River Thames on the north and payeth yearlie as aforesaid xij.

Also we fynde that William Lord Howard of Efingham

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howldeth one Barne or Stable w^th^ a yard and garden that were purchassed of John Leech and are percell of the Lands sometyme belonging to Skynneres place as by the deeds of the said John Leech more playnelie appeareth

Also we fynd that Eframe Martyn howldeth one Tennem w^th^ a yard and garden and a lettell Barne and payeth yearlie as aforesaid and are percell of the said Skynneres place as aforesaid i.

Also wee fynd that Ceasar Gallier Dellowe howldeth twoo Tennem^ts^ w^ch^ a nowte howse somtyme pcell of Skynneres place as aforesaid and payeth yearelie as aforesaid iij.

Also wee fynde that John Leech of Deptford Strande howldeth eight Tennem^ts^ w^th^ yards & gardenes and one Acer and a halfe of Meddow ground lying in the Church Marsh and one other Acer of Erable grownde called the Rope Makers ffeeld w^th^ th' appuutennes and were sometymes pcell of the Lands and Tennem^ts^ of Skynneres place as by his Evedence more playnlie appeareth and as aforesaid xiij.

Also Mathew Baker gen howldeth one yarde and one Cottage somtyme a barne w^ch^ he porchessed of John fforman gen as by his Deeds more playnlie appeareth & is the same peece of grownd menconed in the Lettres pattines that were somtymes held by Robt Drape^r^ gen or his Assignes and payeth yearlie as aforesaid i.

Some totalle is . . . . . cxvij*s.* iij*d.* ob.

Also we fynde a Howse of the Kings Ma^ts^ called the Dogge Kennell used for his Ma^st^ Bockhownes w^th^ a yard and backside thereunto ajoyninge in Deptford Towne (in good Repaire)

Demaine Landes.

ffyrst in Marsh Land one pcell called the Greate Crayne Mead, contayning by estymacon ffortye and twoo acres at xiij*s.* iiij*d.* the acre,. . . . . .xxviij*l.*

Also the Bottome Meade conteyninge fyve Acres at xiij*s.* iiij*d.* the Acer, iij*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Also one pcill of grownd called Neales Marsh conteyning eight acres at xiij*s.* iiij*d.* the Acer, v*l.* vj*s.* viij*d.*

Also the Broade Marsh contayning by Estymacon ffortye and twoo Acres at xiij*s.* iiij*d.* the Acer, xxviij*l.*

Also in Marsh grownd in one pcell called the Eight and Twentie Acres so exstemed at xiij*s.* iiij*d.* the Acer, xviij*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Also on other pcell of grownd called the Potte Mead conteyning Thirtye and Twoo Acres at xiij*s.* iiij*d.* the Acer, xxj*l.* vj*s.* viii.*d.*

Also the greate Brome ffeeld conteyning by estymaeon a hundred acres at fyve shillings the acer, xxv*l.*

Also Xpofer Browne gen howldeth one Mancon or Dwellinge Howse in Deptford Strand als West Greenw^ich^ by Lease from the Kings Ma^t^ as appereth by his Letteres pattines under the greate Seale of England & is percen of the Demayne Lands for ffortie and one yeares granted

unto him in the fyrst yeare of His Ma^ties^ Raigne this Howse conteyneth Eightteene severall Roomes and twoo Storis high & Nyne bayes the gardens & Orchards contayning by estymacon two acres & a halfe also a Stable on the West end of the Stalles & a loft or gardener of foure bayes valued by the jury by the yeare. (jn good repaire.). . . . . .iiij*l.*

Also one Close of Eribal Land to the said Mancon howse one the North side contayning by estymacon three acres and one other pcell of land behinde the greate Barne, by estymcon one acre more or les, and valued by the Jury by the yeare, xx*s.*

The Mancon or Dwellinge Howse wherein Xpofer Browne gen dwelleth is granted to him by his Ma^ties^ Letteres pattines in consideracon of his service and the pcells of Land above menconed w^th^out anie Rent paying for fortie and one yeares beginning in the fyrst yeare of his Ma^ties^ Raigne.

Alsso cartayne pcells of land belonging to the manner of Sayes Coorte now in the possession of Dame Margrett Hawkines widowe & Xpofer Browne gen by severall assigmentes to them made by vertue of letters pattines granted together w^th^ other thinges by the late Queen Elizabeth unto phillipe Sanddemore and ffrauncis Gorge the one and twentie of Octobe^r^ in the seaven and twentie yeare of Her Highnes Raigne for one and thirtye yeares in Revercon the said tearme of yeares to begin at Michaellmas in the yeare of o^r^ Lorde God one thowsand six hundred and twoo the Rent yearelie the Kings^t^ Mat^ies^ as followeth

The Ladye Hawkines howldeth one pcell of meade contayning by estymacon tenn acres called the lettell Crane Meade and vallued by the yeare, vi*l.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Also shee houldeth one pcell of Erible land called the lettell brome feeld by estymacon eighteen acres and vallued by the jurye by the yeare, iiij*l.*

Also Xpofer Browne gen howldeth three pcells of grownd in the Marsh neare unto Brook Myll called the Alderes contayning by estymacon six acres and vallued by the Jury by the yeare, iiij*l.*

Also one other pcell of Land called Brookes Shoots divided into twoo peces being Erible Land contayning by estymacon Twelf acres and vallued by the Jury by the yeare, iij*l.*

Also one other pcell of Erible Land called Longe lands and one other pcell next adjoyning called littell Brookes Shoots contayning by estymacon six acres and vallued by the Jury by the year, xxx*s.*

Also one other pcell of Erible land ajoyning to the littell Brome feeld & Harts Closes divided into twoo peces conteyning by estymacon twelfe acres and vallued by the Jury by the yeare, iij*l.*

Also one other pcell of the Erible land called the Helde now new crose feeld contayning by estymacon Eightteene acres and vallued by by the Jury by the yeare, iiij*l.* x*s.*

Also one other pcell of Erible grownd called the lettle Conney Close contayning by estymacon one acre and vallued by the Jury by the yeare, v*s.*

The Rente of all these Lands to the Kinges Ma^tte^ is sevean poundes and tenn shillings as appeareth.

Also the great Barne contaying viij Bayes and twoo owt lates at the

endes of the said Barne being thatched. [The great barne & oxstalles and great yard ar in the Kings Ma^tie hand or his assignes.]

Also The Oxestalles contayning xxxiiij Bayes being all tyled throwghout & being somewhat decayed.

Also William Readinge of Deptforde howldeth one peece of grownde by Lease from the Kings Ma^tie called pottleyes w^th somtyme was wood land & nowe is grobed upp and made pastewer grownde and doth contayne by estymacon six acres and it is in his Lease for twoo aceres and a halfe as it appereth and is worth by the acre *vs.* in total yearlie. xxx*s.*

Also wefynde that Walter Nune houldeth a Tennem^t w^th a Wharfe in Deptforde Strand but by what right he howldeth it we knowe not nor whether it be pcell of the Lands somtymes belonginge to Skynneres place or no we can not certefye for that the Trewth thereof doth not appeare to us.

Also wefynde that Robert Peterson houldeth one Orchard in Deptford Strand by estymacon one acer more or less By Lease from the Kings' Ma^tie for fortie and one yeares beginning the second yeare of His Ma^tie Raigne As by the said Lease more playnlie appeareth and payeth by the year as is specified by his Lease.

Also wee fynde a pcell of the King's Land being pcell of the Demane Land lyinge vers a ffarme close ajoyninge to the Brook Myle Layne on the East and the Lands of Henry Becher sowth and the Close called the Kennell Close one the north and the King's Land called the Longe lands on the west as the foote path leadeth throwe to Brockley contayning by estymacon one acer more or les And one great pollard growinge neare the myddele of the said ffeeld in the ende next Myll Lane was grobed upp by the Rootes in o^r memorie w^ch was allwaies called the marke stack betweene the said Lands and is vallued by the Jury by the yeare, *vs.*

Also we find a pcell of Land by estymacon one Roode lyinge in Conney Walle valued by the Jury by the yeare, xij*d.*

Also wee fynd one howse being the King's Ma^tie Slaterhouse nere unto Deptforde towne w^th a wharffe and a pound at the west end of the said howse the whch wharffe is decayed & clean fallen downe whereby the howse is in great Danger.

Also wee fynd one pcell of land by estymacon one acer more or les lyinge in a Close formorlie called Yeldames land and nowe in the occupacon of Thomas Walker Gen or his assigns upon the sowth side of the said feeld [neere Cownter Hill] Right over against the Gate called Oak feede gate neere unto the Hallawe waie and lyeth harpe waies poyntinge upp to the Gravell Hill and the headge thereof and trees was formerly grobed upp by Thomas ffoxe & and William Shepparde or there assignes by estymacon one acer more or les and joyneth to the comon shewer and is vallued by the yeare, *vs.*

Also theise pcells of Lande wee doe present here unde^r written To have bine tyme out of mynde repewted and so taken to be the free Comon belonging to the Inhabitants of the pishe of Deptford als Westgreenw^ch namelie one pcell of grownd called the Gravelpitts lying nere unto his Ma^tie Slaterhouse and the waie leading to the Church and is by estymacon ffowre acers more or les, And one other pcell of Comen

called Counte' Hill by estymacon ffowre aceres and one other pcell of Comon lyinge betweene The great wood called Sayes Court wood and the Lands of Brockley as the waie leadeth to Croyden contayning by estymacon ffyve acres more or les.

Also we ffynd a pcell of grownd in Deptford Strand fformerle incroched out of His Ma^ties^ Highwaie contayning in lenght by estymcon threescore and tenn yardes more or les, in breadth three ffoote more or les w^th^ a pcell of a Dary House all beinge in the occupacon of Xpofer Browne genn or his assignes and Renteth by the yeare, iiij*d*.

Also wee fynde a pcell of grownde or Longe Wall called a Chawk wharf contayning in bredth by estymocon two Roods more or les, and in lenght from the ffludgates of the fflud Myll unto Deptford bridge as apereath, but in that pshe whether East or West greenw we can not certifie fourther then & in tymes past before the foote waie was stoped at the Myll the psession of Deptford pishe did take in the said Wall & Bank in to the pish of Deptford. The said Wall, a chak wharf, is in the occupacon of Andrew Walker, but by what Right he holdeth yt wee knowe not, nether of what manner.

East Greenwich nether Combe in the tenure. . .Mathew Kaye Gen as followeth :—Ffyrst, his Dwelling Howse in bredth against the garden three bayes & two storis highe, contayning ffyfteene several Roomes and two Closets. The Brew house, Myll howse and Stable, contayning in length seaven bayes, the greate barne eight bayes in length, w^th^ a Cowe howse or Shad thereunto ajoyning, an Oxe Stall w^th^ a laste over it, contayning three bayes, one other owlde house w^th^ a garno^r^ and Stable, contayning ffour bayes and one ould gate house, a garner, and carte howse thereunto ajoyninge. Also one garden and orchard, and one great yarde and twoo lettell yardes, and valued by the Jury by the yeare, vi*l*.

Also one Tennemen^t^ in Mr. Kay his hand, contayning ffowre roomes & one other Tennem^t^ in the occupacon of Emerton, contayning ffowre Roomes w^th^ twoo gardenes to them, and vallued by the Jury by the yeare, xx*s*.

Also in Marsh land sixteen pcells, contaying ffowrescore and twelfe acres w^th^ lombards Walle, at x*s*. the acer, xlvj*l*.

Also in Erable Land belonging to the said farme w^th^ paster and underwood ffyfteene peces, containing by estimacon six score acres, vallued at ffyve shillings the acer, xxx*s*.

Also his Land upon the heath, contayning by estimacon ffowre score acres at vi*d*. the acre, vi*l*.

These ffyve Tenenm^ts^ here unde' written ar in Lease ffrom the late Queene Elizabeth to Elizabeth Whittingstall, so granted and payeth yearelie to the King's ma^tie^ xiij*s*. iiij*d*.

Also certayne Tennem^ts^ of His Ma^tie^ in East Greenw^ch^ fyrst, Thomas Ffelles howldeth one Tenem^t^ called the Swane, in bredth against the street two bayes contayning Eighteene severall roomes and a yarde & garden plott vallued by the Jury by the yeare, xxx*s*.

Also Lanslett Bramyard howldeth one Tennem^t^ in breadth against the Street, three Bayes and twoo Stories high, contayninge sixteene Roomes and a lettell yarde, valued by the Jury by the yeare, xx*s*.

One Baye of the said Tennem[t] at the easte ende thereof is in decaye and som parte thereof fallen downe as wee fynde itt.

Also William Kewe howldeth one Tennm[t] in bredth against the Streete, two bayes & twoo Stories and a half high, contayning ffowrteene saverall Roomes and one lettell yarde at the east end of the Howse, vallued by the Jurye by the yeare, xxx*s.*

Also one other Tennem[t] at the West end of the aforesaid howse in bredth againste the Street, one baye, twoo storis and a halfe highe, contayning seaven Rooms vallued by the Jury by the yeare, xx*s.*

Olso one other Tennem[t] in the occupacon of Richard Carter, in breadth againste the Streete twoo bayes two storis high, contayning Ten severall Roomes, one Stable, one yarde, and one garden, vallued by the Jury by the yeare, xxx*s.*

Also one Tennem[t] in the occupacon of Joane Wood, in breadth against the Streete one baye and two stories high, contayninge Twelfe Roomes and a lettell yarde, and the said Joane Wood howldeth it by Lease from the late Queené Elizabeth and vallued by the Jury by the yeare, vi*l.* In good repaire. (The Kings Ma[tie] rent is xx*s.*)

Also one Tenem[t] in the occupacon of John Cran, in bredth against the Street three bayes twoo stories high, contayning Twentie and one severall Roomes, one Stable and one yarde, being the Kings Ma[ties] Lands, and vallued by the Jury by the yeare, vi*l.* In good repaire. (The Kings Ma[tie] Rent is iiij[li] xs., as it is to us reported.)

Wee fynde Sayes Cowrte Wood being a Coppes wood, contayning by estimacon three score aceres more or les, And is in the occupacon of Arnolde Kinge or his assignes, and vallued by the Acer by the Jury, iij*s.* iiij*d.*

Also John Roone, Esq[r] howldeth a pcell of His Ma[tis] Land in East Greenw[ich] in a mead lyinge next to the over shute of the upper Myll called Brook Myll, as the waie lyeth throwe yt to Lewsham, but howe he howldeth it we cannot learne, for that he will not show his evidence to us, and is said to be halfe a Acer more or les, valued by the Jury by the yeare, vi*s.* viij*d.*

DEPTFORD BRIDGE AND ITS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

On Keston Heath wells up the Ravensbourne,*
A crystal rillet, scarce a palm in width,
Till creeping to a bed, outspread by art,
It sheets itself across, reposing there;

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* An old legend is told to account for the name of this stream, which was formerly sometimes called Brome, from Bromley. "It is said that Julius Cæsar, on his invasion of Britain, was encamped with all his force a few miles distant from its source. The army was suffering a good deal from want of water, and detachments had been sent out in all

Thence, through a thicket, sinuous it flows,
And crossing meads and footpaths, gath'ring tribute,
Due to its elder birth from younger branches,
Wanders in Hayes and Bromley, Beckenham Vale,
And straggling Lewisham, to where Deptford Bridge
Uprises in obeisance to its flood,
Whence, with large increase it rolls on to swell
The master current of the "mighty heart"
Of England. *Hone's Table Book*, p. 642.

SUCH was the character of the stream—which forms the eastern boundary of the parish—in bygone days :—

"But, oh! how changed with changing years,
'Tis now the vilest stream on earth,
Polluted from its place of birth!
The Kent and Surrey hills no more
Can shew their limpid rills of yore."—JOHNSON.

From the time of Henry VIII., "the banks of this river were under the direction of a Commission of Sewers, the jurisdiction of which extends from the head of it down to Lombard's Wall, near Greenwich." In 1849 it became the boundary of the first Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers. The present Commissioners have powers over the drainage and watercourses into it, but not over the embankments. Obstructions on the stream, as affecting drainage, are subject to their interference.

The river at its debouchure into the Thames is called Deptford Creek, and is navigable for lighters and vessels of 500 tons at the mouth. Deptford Creek was a favourite resort, during the 5th century, of the warlike Teutonic tribes, who

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directions to find a supply, but without success. Cæsar, however, fortunately observed a raven frequently alighted near the camp, and conjecturing that it came to drink, he ordered its arrival to be carefully noted. This demand was obeyed, and the visits of the raven were found to be a small clear spring on Keston Heath. The wants of the army were supplied, and the spring and rivulet have ever since been called the Raven's Well and Ravensbourne."

Hasted, in his "History of Kent" (folio, vol. i. 129) gives a view of the Roman intrenchments on Holwood Hill, and figures the ancient road to the spring of the Ravensbourne, as running down to it from where Holwood gates now stand; he also figures the spring with twelve trees planted round it.

eventually became possessed of the greater portion of the kingdom; as it was again, during the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, of the hardy Norsemen. And it was here that the daring Sir Francis Drake landed after his memorable voyage round the world.

As "it would not be in accordance with the dignity and greatness of the Roman nation to have recourse to ferries," it is scarcely feasible that a deep narrow gully like the Ravensbourne, at this spot, would have been permitted to remain only as a dangerous and unsound ford, daily affected by tidal influences, in a military way of such a substantial character as the Watling Street. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that a Roman bridge existed here, which in all probability was destroyed, for strategical purposes, by the Danes, whose fleet lay moored for a considerable time in the Creek below.

A wooden bridge was in existence in the fourteenth century, for, by an inquisition taken in 1395, it appears that it was the duty of the whole hundred to repair it—"totum hundredum de Blakeheth, videlicet, Westgrenewych, Estgrenewych, Wolewych, Leuesham, Eltham, Burg de Modyngham, Kelebrok, Lee et Cherltone debent reparare pontem, quæ vocatur Depevord Brege." But this finding was not satisfactory to the men of the hundred; for in the next year we find the following:—"Quod reparatio pontis de Depeford, pertinet ad homines Hundredi de Blackheath, et non at homines villarum de Eltham, Modingham et Woolwich (*Record in the Tower, Esc. Anno* 20 *Edw. III., n.* 66).

A.D. 1570 Lambarde says "there was lately re-edified a fayre wooden bridge also, over the Brooke called Ravensbourne, which riseth not far off, and setting on woorke some Corne Mills, and one for the glasing of Armour, slippeth by this Towne into the Thamyse."

A.D. 1628, an inscription bearing this date formerly existed on the bridge: "This bridge was re-edified at the only charge of King Charles, in the fourth year of his reign."

This statement is erroneous; the bridge being much decayed, was probably enlarged and materially altered by King Charles, but not erected by him. During the next year it was "partially swept away by a sudden flood, caused by a succession of heavy rains, but was immediately repaired."

In 1652 we again find the bridge seriously injured by very

heavy storms which flooded the Ravensbourne. This tempest is mentioned by Evelyn. "May 25th, after a drowth of neare 4 monthes, there fell so violent a tempest of haile, raine, winde, thunder, and lightning, as no man had seene the like in this age; the haile being in some places four or five inches about, brake all glasse about London, especially at Deptford, and more at Greenwich."

According to the Parish Minute-book, October 6th, 1706, we find the "parish indicted,—bridge not in good repair;" and on October 18th, 1724, the churchwardens and overseers of the parish were represented at Maidstone Quarter Sessions by William Pemmell, for the non-payment of the bridge money collected by Pemmell, Thomas, Hutchinson, and Foster. These parties, "having a considerable sum now remaining in their hands which they have given no account of," the vestry ordered them to be prosecuted.

On January 29th, 1809, a sudden and rapid thaw set in after an unusually heavy snowstorm, which caused the waters of the Ravensbourne to rise above the archway of the bridge, carrying away the parapet and some four yards of the bridge itself. From the Waterworks on the top of Mill Lane, the stream rushed in torrents; chairs, tables, and furniture of various descriptions being washed away and carried through the Creek into the Thames. The body of a man was also observed carried forward with the torrent. Another flood in 1824 carried away the houses and warehouses on each side of the bridge, together with the tide mill below, and its embankments. It is said that the value of the property lost by this flood would have rebuilt the bridge twice over.

The architecture of the old stone bridge showed three several periods:—

I.—The centre piece, which was probably of the time of King Edward III.

II.—Two semi-circular arches, apparently of the period of the Stuarts, and supposed to have been those erected at the charge of Charles I. in 1628.

III.—The modern cast iron girders, which were laid down at the expense of the county, to widen the roadway on account of the increase of traffic.

Three insurgent armies have crossed here on their march to

London, viz.: That under Wat Tyler* in 1381; Jack Cade in 1450; and Sir Thomas Wyatt in the reign of Queen Mary. Sir Thomas Wyatt† encamped with his army in Deptford from Friday afternoon till Monday morning. But the most memorable event connected with Deptford Bridge was the sanguinary conflict between Royal troops and Cornish rebels in 1496, which is graphically described in "Grafton's Chronicle" as follows:—

"On the Saterday night he (King Henry VII.) sent the Lorde Dawbeney wyth a great companie (John, Earl of Oxford; Henry Burchier, Earl of Essex; Edmond de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; Sir Ryve ap Thomas and Sir Humphrey Stanley, being the Royal commanders under Daubeny) to set on them (the Cornish rebels under Lord Audley) earlye in the morning, which first gat the bridge at Deptford Strande, which was manfully defended by certeyne Archers of the rebels, whose arrowes, as is reported, were in length a full yard. While the Erles set on them on every syde, the Lord Dawbeney came into the field with his companie, and without long fighting the Cornishe men were overcome, but first they tooke the Lord Dawbeney prisoner, and whether it were for feare or for hope of favour, they let him go at libertie without any hurt or detriment. There were slain of the rebels which fought and resisted, two thousand men and mo, and taken prisoners an infinite number, and amongst them the black smithe and chief capitaynes, which shortly after were put to death.

"This Mighell Joseph, surnamed the blacke smith, one of the capitaynes of this donghill, and draffe sacked ruffians, was of such stowte stomacke and haute courage, that at the same time that he was drawen on the Hardle towards his death, he sayd (as men do report) for that mischievous and ungracious act, he should have a name perpetuall, and a fame permanent and immortall. So (you may perceyve) that desyre of vaine glory and fame enflameth and encourageth aswel poore and meane persons as

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* In Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, 14th ed., under the article "Rebellions," he is called Walter the Tyler, of Deptford; although historians speak of him as belonging to Dartford.

† "On the 3rd February, 1554, Wyatt and his host (who are indifferently estimated at 2,000 and 8,000 men) marched from Deptford (where they had been for three days) along the riverside towards Southwark." *(Craik and Macfarlane).* Queen Mary offered as a reward to the man that should take or kill Wyatt, lands worth £100 a year to him and his heirs.

the heartes of great Lordes and puyssaunt Princes to travayle and aspire to the same. Some affirme that the King appoynted to fight with the rebelles on the Monday, and preventyng the time by pollicie, set on them upon the Saterday before, being improvided and in no array of battaile, and so by that pollicy obtained the field and victory." The royalists sustained a loss of three hundred slain. James Twichet, Lord Audley, was drawn from Newgate to Tower Hill in a coat of his own arms painted upon paper, reversed and torn, and then beheaded. Thomas Flammock, a lawyer, and Michael Joseph, a blacksmith of Bodmin, were drawn, hanged, and quartered on the 28th of June, 1496; the latter part of their sentence, which ordered that their quarters were to be pitched on stakes and set up in divers places of Cornwall, was not carried out, being set up in London and other places instead.

The cause of this revolt was the imposition of what the Cornish men deemed an unjust tax, and they had reckoned on the co-operation of the Kentish men—in which they were deceived—which accounts for their marching into this county previous to their contemplated attack on London.

Lambarde, referring to Audley's revolt in his *Perambulations of Kent*, 1570, says the tax "was unseasonable, for that it was exacted when the heads of the common people were full of Perkin Warbeck."

The Canterbury Pilgrims must have passed here on their way from the "Tabard" in Southwark to the Shrine of St. Thomas à Beckett at Canterbury; as must also the gorgeous processions of the civic dignitaries and citizens of London to Blackheath on many occasions—notably in 1415 to welcome Henry V., on his return from the victory of Agincourt, and again in the year following to meet and conduct in state to Lambeth the Emperor Sigismund, who had come to negotiate terms of peace between England and France; that which welcomed Henry VI. in 1431 on his return from Paris, whither he had gone to be crowned in Notre Dame; and some years later his queen, Margaret of Anjou; and the memorable procession of May 29th, 1660, of King Charles II. at the Restoration.

An agitation commenced some fifteen years ago for widening the bridge and its approaches—in which Messrs. Joseph Liddiard and William Gurley Smith took a very active part—which resulted in the Metropolitan Board of Works adopting

the plans of these gentlemen. The old stone bridge was removed last year, being replaced by an iron one of much greater dimensions, and the roadway was widened on the north side in Deptford and south side in Greenwich to an uniform width of 60 ft. The roadway previously in its narrowest part was only 21 ft. 10 in., with 4 ft. 9 in. and 4 ft. 8 in. respectively of footway. Between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. from the 19th to the 24th of January, 1874, during very foggy weather, 18,541 foot passengers and 2,960 vehicles passed over the bridge, a sufficient proof that the recent improvements were much needed.

The immediate vicinity of the old bridge was, undoubtedly, one of the earliest inhabited portions of the parish, and was, as we have already seen in the Survey of 1608, called "Deptford Towne," to distinguish it from the riverside portion known as Deptford-Stronde. There still exists a piece of the wall of the old Royal Dog Kennel, in Mill Lane, which, according to local tradition, was built by King John (Lackland), and, if so, Dog Kennel Row is probably the older name of the two for this noted thoroughfare; for the earliest mention of the "Deptford Mill"* occurs in the 16th year of the reign of Edward II., when we learn that "John Abell held a mill at Deptford, which then escheated to the Crown."

The north-eastern corner of Mill Lane in former times was a noted spot; for here stood three objects of interest to the criminal strata of society, viz. :—the "Stocks" (the ancient "little ease"), which Shakespeare tells us was a

> "purpos'd low corrrection,
> Such as the basest and the meanest wretches
> For pilferings and most common trespasses
> Are punished with ;"

the "Cage" and the "Whipping Post."

The stocks and cage were only removed some thirty or forty years ago, and the old pump,† erected over the village well of former days, has just disappeared in the improvements carried out by the Board of Works for widening the approaches to Deptford Bridge.

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* This mill was acquired by purchase by "Sylva" Evelyn.

† A statue of some one of Deptford's worthies, occupying the site of the old pump, would heighten the rapidly-improving appearance of this ancient thoroughfare.

One hundred and twenty years ago the Broadway was a country green, surrounded by tall, stately, luxuriant elm trees, beneath which the few surrounding shopkeepers were to be seen in pleasant weather with their wives and friends, pleasantly enjoying their pipes and nut-brown ale, on common benches, whilst the good dame's eye, still directed to the main chance, heedfully watched the step of any casual customer who happened to approach the shop door, near which the group was assembled. Not often, however, was her vigilance rewarded by chance custom, for the Broadway was a place of secondary resort for trade in those days, Flagon Row, Hughes' Fields, and the Green, in the then flourishing old parish, being the principal marts for buying and selling. In the centre of the greensward might be perceived a draw-well, to which the neighbourhood, then unaccommodated with artificial supplies from the Kent Water Works, resorted for water.

Casting his eye around, the curious observer of 1760 would have been delighted to notice the neat old-fashioned irregularity of the dwellings about him. Detached groups of chevron-roofed dwellings, with whitened fronts, moss-covered yellow tiles and low descending eaves, presented a rich and captivating contrast against the umbrageous gloom of the surrounding elm trees.

Formerly two lanes, bordered with meadows, connected the old town with the Broadway, viz.: Church Street and Butt Lane (re-named High Street, August 13th, 1825). The intervening space between Old King Street and the Green was meadow land—indeed, this locality is to this day known as Hughes' Fields and French's Fields. Deptford Green was a fine open greensward, planted with trees, on which abutted noble mansions, the residences during Elizabeth's reign of the Lord High Admiral, the Earl of Nottingham, and other officers of dignity. It was approached by a pair of handsome gates surmounted with the crest of the noble family of Howard. Queen Elizabeth, who spent much of her time in her native town of Greenwich, was a frequent visitor at the Howards.

Some of these ancient mansions have only disappeared during the past 50 years; as, for instance, Benbow's house in Hughes' Fields, said to have been inhabited for a short time by Sir Cloudesley Shovel; the large house on the Green, occupied by E. G. Barnard, Esq.—one of the first M.P.'s for Greenwich; another large house stood at the corner of

Church Street and Creek Road, which had a good garden and orchard leading down to Broomstick Alley. Flagon Row in former times was *the* business street of the town.

Mr. Trickett's shop—at one time called the Grasshopper—was in former days the most noted tea-shop in the town and neighbourhood, the tea being smuggled from the East Indiamen in the river in sacks of sawdust.

As a proof of how local history may be written in street nomenclature it may be mentioned that Evelyn Street, formerly Broomfield Place, speaks of the ground landlord of a considerable portion of Deptford proper:—Wotton Road, the name of the family residence at Wotton, in Surrey; Milton Court, the name of a house built by John Evelyn, in Surrey; Arklow Road commemorates the birthplace of Mr. Evelyn's grandfather; Victoria Road commemorates a visit of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the Victualling Yard in 1858. The family of Drake is well represented in New Cross and Brockley. The Rev. William Wickham, of Garsington, Bucks, who owned the estate now known as the Drake estate, had two daughters, who married two brothers of the name of Drake, bringing the Deptford property into the Drake family. Hence we have Wickham Road and Wickham Park. Thomas Drake, in accordance with the testamentary injunction of Sir John de la Fountain Fountain-Tyrwhitt, assumed the name of Tyrwhitt in 1766—Tyrwhitt Road. The principal residence of Mr. Drake is called Shardeloes—Shardeloes Road—situated in Amersham Vale, near Amersham, Bucks—Amersham Road, Vale, and Park Road and Villas. Another residence is St. Donnatt's Castle, Glamorganshire—St. Donnatt's Road. A member of the family is, or was, rector of Malpas, in Cheshire—hence Malpas Road; they own some property at Breakspeare, Oxfordshire, the birthplace of the only Englishman that ever sat upon the Papal throne, Pope Adrian IV.—Breakspeare Road.

Sayes Court Museum, New Cross Public Hall, and the Lecture Hall, in High Street, are the only public buildings of which the town can boast. The last-named is the oldest, and when first erected, was of great service. The late Messrs. David Bass (a zealous local philanthropist) and John Wade took an active part in its erection.

The oldest hostelries are the "Dover Castle" in the Broadway, where the Canterbury Pilgrims probably made their first halting after leaving the Tabard; the "Globe," in Evelyn

Street, and the "King's Head"* in Church Street, the two latter being mentioned in Pepys' Diary.

The toll-gate in High Street, before its removal to Evelyn Street, stood opposite the "Red Cow"—another old inn, formerly constructed of wood, with a ponderous red cow perched on a pole, bearing a bunch of grapes in its mouth. The Deptford stage coaches started from the "White Swan," at the corner of Loving Edward's Lane, in which, a century ago, stood two farm houses and a solitary cottage, still in existence, which, singularly enough, is, and always has been, inhabited by a member of the Musgrove family. The New Cross toll-gate, before its removal at the end of Deptford Lane (Queen's Road), stood at the top of Clifton Hill, near the New Cross House, from which the surrounding district has taken its name. The last toll to be removed was the Creek Bridge, which was accomplished some four years ago, mainly through the exertions of Mr. Gurley Smith. Creek Bridge is being rebuilt, and will shortly be opened for traffic. A levy had been charged here, not only on vehicular traffic, but also on foot-passengers, since the opening of the bridge in 1815.

The portions of the parish known as Hatcham, New Cross, and Brockley, were, until modern times, but sparsely inhabited, and contained some of the finest nursery grounds and market gardens in the south of London. In Myatt's gardens, at Brockley, the first rhubarb taken to Covent Garden market was grown; and it was here that the strawberries for which Mr. Myatt is so justly renowned were produced. Deptford was likewise noted for its celery, asparagus, and onions. The *caryophyllus pratensis* was named by the old botanists the Deptford Pink. But the gardens have all but disappeared, giving place to some of the finest streets in south-east London.

* Mr. Salter, the present proprietor, has a copper token of this inn dated 1619; and it was here that in 1684 lived Mary, who figures prominently in a pamphlet of that date, and reprinted in 1787 in the "Harleian Miscellany," which bears the following title: "The She-Wedding; or, a Mad Marriage, between Mary, a seaman's (Charles Parsons) mistress, and Margaret, a carpenter's wife, at Deptford, Being a full Relation of a Cunning Intrigue carried and managed by two women, to hide the Discovery of a great —— and make the parents of her sweetheart provide for the same; for which Fact the said Parties were both committed; and one of them now remains in the Round House at Greenwich, the other being bailed out. 1684."

COUNTY
ATION

Notable Events, &c.

THE GREAT INUNDATION.—A terrible storm from the north-east swept over this district on January 1st, 1651, causing an inundation of the Thames of unparalleled magnitude. Deptford suffered greatly. About 2 p.m. the storm became so violent that the waves forced down the piles of wood, and entered the merchant shipping yards, removing great trees and pieces of timber, that twenty horses could scarcely move. By 2.30 p.m. there were seven feet of water in the streets of the Lower Town, which rose three feet more during the next half-hour. Most of the inhabitants fled to the Upper Town, leaving their goods and chattels to the mercy, "as the old chronicler states," of the merciless waves. Those inhabitants who did not effect their escape in time had to be rescued by watermen in boats from their chamber windows; some are said to have perished. The flood forced its way into one Gammer Farthing's house, "who, being turning the spit, laden with a gallant goose, and having two children, one in the cradle and another out of it, ran forth to call her husband, but before their return, the house was about three feet deep in water; the cradle floating with the child in it; the goose swimming; and the other child saved itself by getting on the top of a high table, which sad spectacle the father perceiving, rushed up to the middle in water, and brought forth his two children." The waters began to subside about 4 p.m. Besides the damage done to the various shipping yards and dwellings, some two hundred sheep, cows, bullocks, and other cattle were drowned in the Deptford meadows and other fields adjacent. The old chronicler of this event concludes by humbly imploring his readers in the future to bear in record this observation: "That when you discern the sun to be eclipsed and the appearing of three black clouds, then expect great inundations, loss of cattel, changes and dreadful revolutions, even as a signal from heaven; to purge nations and Commonwealths from oppression and

tyranny and to restore to the Freeborn their just Freedom and Liberty, that so peace may abound within the walls of Sion, and each man enjoy their own again."

It appears that three black clouds were seen in the firmament at Deptford on the evening preceding the day of this great flood.

Innkeepers' Petition to Parliament, 1698.

"The case of many inhabitants of the Towne of Deptford, in the County of Kent, many of whom are Innholders and Victuallers.

"To the Hon. House of Commons in Parliament assembled :—

"That the said inhabitants have from time to time as often as occasion hath been, entertained sick and wounded seamen, sent on shore from the men-of-war ; and have furnished them with all necessaries for their subsistence.

"That the said inhabitants have by such subsistence run themselves into very many and great debts with their Brewers, Bakers, Butchers, and other Tradesmen.

"That the inhabitants are brought so very poor, that they cannot any longer give subsistence to the said poor seamen ; and the said inhabitants and their families must unavoidably perish if not timely relieved : several of them having been arrested by their said creditors, and others withdrawn for fear, having left their families to Ruin.

"Wherefore the said Inhabitants most humbly beg that this Honourable House will be pleased to take their miserable case into your serious consideration ; and to give them such relief therein, as your Honours shall think convenient, that thereby they may be enabled still to supply the said Sick and Wounded."

The Plague began its ravages in Deptford about July, 1665, when two houses were shut up. Its progress during August was more desolating, as may be seen by an extract from Mr. Evelyn's letter to Lord Cornbury, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, dated from Sayes Court, September 6th, 1665 : — "After 6978 (and possibly half as many more concealed) which the pestilence has mowed down in London this week, near 30 houses are visited in this miserable village, whereof one has been the very nearest to my dwelling ; after a servant of mine now sick of a swelling (whom we have all frequented) and which we know not where will determine, behold me a

living monument of God Almighty's protection and mercy. It was Saturday last ere my courageous wife would be persuaded to take the alarm; but she is now fled, with most of my family; which my conscience, or something which I would have taken for my duty, obliges me to this sad station, till His Majesty take pity on me." The contagion raged in the town during the next twelve months, and it was not deemed safe to venture to any place of promiscuous resort. Mr. Evelyn says, December 31st, 1666:—"Now blessed be God for His extraordinary mercies and preservation of me this year, when thousands and tens of thousands perished, and were swept away on each side of me, there dying in our parish this year 406 of the pestilence." On the 28th of October we find entered in the diary:—"The pestilence, through God's mercy, began now to abate considerably in our towne. During 1666 there were 522 persons died of the plague in Deptford, making a total of 928 for the two years, which must have been a large proportion of the inhabitants of the town at that period."

In the parish registers are lists of persons who had been touched for the King's Evil during the years 1684-5-6-7-8. In 1686 the number amounts to 82.

The subjoined letter, giving an account of an affray here during the Civil Wars, August 1, 1647, was written by a gentleman residing at Greenwich to a friend in London.

"Dear Sir,—I have a sad subject to writ unto you of which makes me tremble, it is briefly thus, that Collonel Sir Robert Pie's Troope quartered at Deptford within a mile of the Towne, and at some other villages, a party of Horse came upon them (as it is said they came over Henley Bridge, and so into Kent, and wheeled about this way) they came to parley with the souldiers, intending (as it is believed to have taken them prisoners) but upon the parley some of them came to such high words, they calling them Runaway Rogues, the other retorted to them again, and meanwhile some got to horse, but at last it came to blows, some they took in pursuit, four were slain in the pursuite and divers wounded by Sir R. Pie's men. Here is blowes struck, here is bloodshed, the Lord direct the Parliament, and the City and the Army to study how to compose these fresh divisions, least poor England bee whelmed in the Redde Sea of sub-division."

A much more serious fight took place at New Cross on the the 26th of May, 1648, between the Kentish-men under the

Duke of Lenox and other lords, and the Parliamentary Force under Colonel Rich, when the Royalists were victorious.

A DUEL was fought here on the morning of August 1, 1803, between Lieut. Sturge of the Militia and a Mr. W. B. Douglas, R.N. The second fire took effect, Lieut. Sturge being wounded in the right shoulder, and Mr. Douglas dangerously in the groin. The dispute had been of a year's standing.

The Deptford Local Bench was established in 1813; and the County Magistrates, who sat for some years at the "White Swan," High Street;" the "Roman Eagle," an old wooden structure in Church Street, now used as a Temperance Hall; and at the "Fountain," in Broadway, made short work of the numerous bands of footpads who infested the town and neighbourhood.

The "city," so-called, whose boundaries may be roughly stated to be Church Street, Creek Road, and the Ravensbourne, was the favourite abode of a class of society, who, for certain reasons, combined to hold the precincts of their city sacred to its favoured citizens, strenuously refusing admittance to the denizens of the outside world.

The construction of the Greenwich Railway wrought sad havoc to this abode of civic dignity, demolishing Russel Square, the very seat of mayoralty, and exposing to public gaze the hitherto secluded abode of the coster, the dustman, the chimney sweep, the coal-heaver, the donkey-driver, and kindred professions of less respectability. The profession of donkey-driver, at the time of which we are writing, seems to have been a lucrative business, if we may believe the following lines that appeared on the sign of one of the fraternity:—

"Cows' milk and asses' too I sell,
And keep a stud for hire,
Of donkeys famed for going well,
And mules that never tire.

An Angel honoured Balaam's ass,
To meet him in the way,
But Bennet's troop through Deptford pass
With angels every day."

It was about 1780 that a bricklayer named Elder, wishing to bring custom to the "Crispin and Crispiana" public-house, kept by one Pritchard, instituted the annual merry-making of the City of Deptford, known as "Lord Mayor's Day." This

Elder was the first Lord Mayor of Deptford—a man of good sense, it would seem, since being once elected to the dignity, he did not easily resign it. Indeed, it was no trifling honour to be saluted through the year as "My Lord Elder," a usage universally maintained, and indeed enforced throughout the city. For some years one Bet Sedgwick was elected Lady Mayoress. This *lady*, whose character will not bear too close a scrutiny, and how she fell from her exalted position is not known, but history records that she was found dead in the street, having expired under the influence of drink. The chair was filled several times by one Epsom, a scholar and a most humorous fellow. His merits were, it is said, set forth by his proposer on the first occasion, in the following terms:—"Ay, neighbours," said Mr. Heeltap, "he is a sufficient man; let me tell you Master Epsom is the man for my money—a man of learning, that can lay down the law, why, a zooks; he is wise enough to puzzle the parson; and then, how you have heard him oration at the 'Adam and Eve,' of a Saturday night, about Russia and Prussia—Ecod, George Gage, the exciseman, is nothing at all to him." Thus Epsom was deservedly popular.

The dresses worn by my Lord Epsom and Lady Bet Sedgwick were as fine and gorgeous as tinsel, paint and tawdry could make them. On the day appointed for the show—which always took place in the summer time—my Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress rode side by side on donkeys richly caparisoned, preceded by a numerous assemblage of sweeps, tinkers, and dustmen, followed by a company of coal-heavers, a right staunch and sturdy bodyguard. To these succeeded the personal friends of the Lord Mayor and his consort, a miscellaneous troop to be classed generally under the order of tag-rag and bob-tails, many wearing masks; then came Lord Epsom and his Lady Bet, with a long train of attendants, personating aldermen, common councilmen, &c., &c. The route was confined to Church Street, and thence to Copperas Dock, where they took boat and proceeded to form a water procession in front of the old town. On one occasion the procession met the Lord Mayor of London in his State barge, and on his being apprised of the nature of the festivity, he politely saluted the Lord Mayor of Deptford, and did homage by payment of a fine certain of one seven-shilling piece. The procession returned by the same route, wending their way to the "Crispin and Crispiana" to finish the day as most civic *fêtes* do finish—in a free and easy

manner—each guest contributing his shilling or less, as he could afford it.

Lord Epsom, who was a scholar and a wit, is said to have written the following impromptu for a publican keeping the "Jack Tar" somewhere in the town :—

> "Brother sailor, prithee stop,
> Lend a hand to strap this block."

In war time this appeal was said to be irresistible, and indeed even its author could not withstand its blandishments. He fell a victim to his humanity in lending the required hand to strap the said block. For a time the ceremony was held in Dowling Street, which, being out of the "city," was considered by many to be an improper place. Hence differences arose and disputes also; the citizens became divided, and the ancient privilege fell into abeyance.

In the consistorial acts of the diocese of Rochester, A.D. 1585, there is a curious entry of a presentment of "defamation against two men of Deptford" for reporting three women of this parish to be witches, and the reason they gave for thinking them to be so was "that either of them kept a monstrous tode."*

The judge who presided does not appear to have been entirely satisfied that this was of itself a competent proof of the offence; but as one of the dames was not only "somewhat suspected of witchcraft," but also accused of being a notable scold, which was probably true, though she denied the charge, she was ordered to appear on the next court day, with six good women for her compurgators, and likewise admonished to resort to the minister every Sunday or holiday to testify her faith.

Terms and stipulations of service under which the inhabitants of Deptford agree to enrol themselves as under, viz :—

1. The inhabitants will embody themselves into a corps of volunteer cavalry and a corps of volunteer infantry, according as each volunteer shall think fit to engage. Such volunteers to

---

* Dr. Johnson, remarking on "Macbeth," act iv., scene i., says :—"Toads have long lain under the reproach of being by some means necessary to witchcraft; for which reason Shakspeare in the first scene of his play calls one of the spirits *padocke* or *toad*, and now takes care to put a toad first into the pot."

consist of householders or inhabitants recommended by two householders.

2. That the Corps of Volunteers will engage to serve, in case of invasion or insurrection, within the following limits only, viz. :—The town and parishes of Deptford, and his Majesty's dockyard and victualling premises there.

3. The Corps of Volunteers will, if called out in case of invasion or insurrection, obey within the above-mentioned limits the orders of such General or other Field-Officer his Majesty may be pleased to appoint.

4. That these Corps of Volunteers (except when called out in the event of invasion or insurrection) shall be under the command of their own officers only; such officers to be recommended by the committee of this association to the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, for his Majesty's approval, to receive his Majesty's commissions in the usual form, expressing also the nature and extent of their services agreeably to the second stipulation.

5. That these Corps shall have liberty to adopt a uniform dress, and will at their own expense provide themselves with arms, ammunition, regimentals, horses, and everything necessary for their equipment without any charge to Government.

6. These Corps expect Government will furnish a proper number of sergeants and corporals to instruct and train them.

7. That these Corps will, if received and approved by his Majesty upon the foregoing terms and stipulations, engage to be trained and made perfect in their exercise and manœuvres as speedily as possible.

John Fisher, Chairman.

N.B.—The above terms and stipulations were transmitted to Lord Romney, for his Majesty's approbation, by John Fisher, Esq. (5th May, 1798), with the names of the officers recommended for the respective corps, viz. :—

Cavalry.—William Goodhew, Captain; John Hitchens, Lieutenant; William Barnard, cornet.

Infantry.—William Limberry, Captain; John Mason, Lieutenant; John David Rolt, ensign.

Reprinted 10th September, 1798, by order of the Infantry Committee. St. J. Hales, Chairman.

Deptford Tokens.

¼d. At the King's Head—Head of James I. crowned.
In Deptford, 1648.—N.D.L.

¼d. At the King's Head—(similar to the above, but dated 1649. These dates are the earliest found on the Deptford tokens, and are uncommon).

¼d. At the King's Head—Head of James I. crowned.
In Depthford, 1665—M.A.R.

¼d. William Dring—W.V.D.
In Deptford, 1651—W.V.D.

¼d. William Stone—W.A.S.
In Deptford, 1652—W.A.S.

½d. John Andrews—A globe.
In Dedford, 1655—I.I.A.

¼d. Edward Swallow—A talbot passant.
In Loer Deptford—E.A.S., 1658.

¼d. John Crooch, 1658—A wheatsheaf.
In Deptford—I. A.C.

½d. Mr. Haycraft issued in 1795 a token with the legends "Kentish Liberty preserved by virtue and courage" and "Prosperity to the wooden walls of Old England." Payable at Thos. Haycraft's, Deptford.

¼d. Thomas Briond in The Baker's Arms.
Depthford, 1665.—T.R.B.

¼d. William Crich—The Grocers' Arms.
In Deptford.—W.S.C., 1663.

½d. William Crich—his half-peny.
In Deptford.—The Grocers' Arms.

½d. Richard Mansfield—his halfe-peny.
In Deadford, 1665.—R.M.

¼d. Peter Pemmell—A castle.
In Deptford, 1666.—P.M.P.

½d. Margery Furzer—1667.
In Deadford—his half-peny.

½d. George Gorham—G.A.G. conjoined.
In Deptford, 1665—his half-peny.

½d. John Wallis at the blew—a wild boar.
Bore. in Bedford, 1668—his halfe-penny I.M.W.

½d. William Archer—An archer with drawn bow.
In Deptford, 1665.—his half-peny.

½d. Roger Clarke at the—his half-peny.
Royal Oake, in Depford—R.E.C.

¼d. John Hodges, in—I.B.H.
Lower Bedford—I.B.H.
¼d. John Homes, at the—A large ball.
Ball in Deptford—I.S.H.
¼d. John Horlok, at the—A lion rampant.
Red Lyon in Depford—T.H.
¼d. Mathew Jesson, at the—A lion rampant.
Whit. Lyon, in Depford—M.T.
½d. John Kerbey—his half-peny.
In Deptforde—A Sugar loaf.
½d. John Smith—his half-peny,
In Depthford—The Weavers' Arms.
½d. James Walters, in—his half-peny.
Deptford. Mealman—A pair of scales.

A curious pamphlet—only two copies of which are known to exist, one in the Ashmodean College, Oxford, and the other in the library of W. H. Diamond, Esq.—relating to this street was published in 1685 with the following title (which is here given as an instance of the superstitious absurdity of our forefathers in the 17th century):—"Strange and Wonderful News from the Town of Deptford, in the County of Kent, being the sad Relation of one Anne Arthur, dwelling in Flaggon Row, who according to her own Report, had divers Discourses with the D—— on the 3rd of March, who offered her gold and silver, telling her many strange and wonderful things, and, in the end, carried her into the air a quarter of a Furlong; folio, half-sheet, London, 1685." It would be interesting to know if a copy exists of "A Miracle of Miracles, wrought by the blood of King Charles I., upon a Mayd at Depftord, foure miles London, 4to., London, 1649." The title only is given in the Bib. Cant.

Cases of Longevity, &c.—Maudlin Augur, buried December, 1672, aged 106; Catherine Perry, buried December, 1676, aged 110; Sarah Mayo, buried August, 1705, aged 102; Elizabeth Wibrow, buried December, 1714, aged 101. Mrs. Ann Neale, relict of Captain Neale, died in the Old Trinity Ground, November, 25, 1771, aged 101; Mrs. J. Gunthorpe, died July 6th, 1774, aged 99 years and 10 months; John Brinkwell, Esq., R.N., and J.P., died October 11th, 1764, aged 91; Henry Selby, R.N. and J.P., died February 16th, 1765, aged 82; Margaret Browne, of Butt Lane, buried February

27th, 1714, aged 94 years; Mary Eden, buried December 18th, 1721, aged 98.

On the 18th of April, 1835, Deborah Wybrow, aged about 103, residing in Crossfield Lane, near St. Paul's Church, came to an untimely end by falling down stairs and dislocating her neck. This old lady, at the time of her death, was in the perfect enjoyment of all her faculties, and could converse freely on topics within her recollection, ranging over a period of ninety years. She was an excellent knitter, and up to the day of her death partly gained her livelihood by her needle. It had been arranged with the directors of the Greenwich Railway that Mrs. Wybrow should be their first passenger.

In February, 1774, there were living in St. Paul's parish, a labouring man and his wife, whose ages, together with that of their daughter, who was single, amounted to 214 years.

Of the living octogenarians of Deptford, may be mentioned Mr. G. Slous, 88, late vice-chairman of the Board of Guardians; Mr. G. Roome, retired master sailmaker, 85; Mr. T. Watson, timber dealer; Mr. Roberts, leather-seller, Wellington Street; Mr. Green, butcher; of nonogenarians there are Mr. Slous, of Morden Terrace, 90; Mr. R. Reugg, 95; and Mr. Sturdee, grandfather of the Chaplain of St. Barnabas' Church, Evelyn Street, who attained the age of 96.

John Greenleaf, commonly called Lord Greenleaf, a fiddler, who gained a livelihood by playing country dances at hops, fairs, &c., died at Deptford in October, 1774, having amassed a fortune of £3,000.

George Bryant, of Deptford Bridge, malt distiller, died September 13th, 1768; worth £100,000.

Mr. Giles, an eminent attorney, in which capacity he acquired a fortune of £10,000, died at his house at Deptford, December 9th, 1744.

1757, Sept. 11th. At Deptford, Mr. William Slade, author of a Miscellany.

1717, Nov. 10th. — Hawkins, Esq., Keeper of His Majesty's Stores at Deptford; interred in St. Nicholas Church.

1720, Dec. 3rd. Dr. Cade, late physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; interred at Deptford.

1743, Aug. 6th. Mr. James Crouch, an eminent corn factor, reputed worth £10,000.

1804. The Rev. Dr. Towne, master of the Military Academy at Deptford.

1796, Feb. 11th. Suddenly at Deptford, at an advanced age, greatly lamented and much respected, Mr. John Rolt, one of the senior clerks of His Majesty's Dockyard, and formerly, for many years a clerk in the cheque office in Deptford Yard.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

1806, Dec. 5th. Mrs. Sarah Agutter, aged 69. She was for near forty years an ornamental member of the congregation *formerly* under the care of Mr. Barker. She might truly be called a mother in Israel, as her chief delight was to promote the cause of Christ by her property, her advice and her example. As she exemplified in her life the power of the Gospel, so she died under the full persuasion of its truth; and though she was not favoured in her last moments with triumphant extacy, yet she enjoyed a firm faith in the blood of Christ, waiting and submissively wishing to be dismissed from the body that she might enjoy the full of God in glory.—*Obituary.*

1806, Feb. 12th. Anne Milne, in her 20th year; and on the 15th of the same month, Harriet Maria Milne, aged 31, daughters of the Rev. Colin Milne, Lecturer of St. Paul's, Deptford; both of consumption.

1836, Oct. 12th. At Manor House, Deptford, in the 70th year of his age, John Hillman, Esq., many years surveyor of shipping to the Hon. East India Company.

1796, Jan. 11th. Isaac Wall, Esq., of Bridlington, co. York. His remains were interred at Deptford.—*Vide Charities, St. Paul's Parish.*

1832, Feb. 6th. At Woolwich, John Douglas, Esq., of the Royal Navy, late master attendant of His Majesty's Dockyards at Deptford, Sheerness, and Plymouth.

1833. At the age of 62, at Deptford, Richard Trevithick, the first maker of the railway locomotive, and which was used for the Merthyr Tydvil Railway in 1804. He was born at Silogan in Plenwith, the most western hundred of Cornwall.—*All the Year Round*, Aug. 4th, 1860.

1764, Jan. 12th. After a few hours' illness, at the house of Mr. Cull, mastmaker in Deptford, Mrs. Susan Maria Noy, a widow lady, possessed of a fortune of near £60,000, the bulk of which she has left to her eldest sister, a maiden lady about three score.

1805, Feb. Mrs. Cranston, aged 92, mother of Captain Cranston, of the Marine Society's Ship. She retained her

faculties to the last, and during the whole course of her life never knew what it was to be ill.

1864, April 28th. George Wheelhouse, Esq., of Deptford, aged 91 years. Buried at Seamer, May 6th.

1864, Feb. 15th. William Wegg, aged 93. Buried in the family vault at St. Paul's, Feb. 24th.

THE area of St. Nicholas' Parish is as follows:—

	ac.	r.	p.	ac.	r.	p.
Land	108	1	18			
Water in the mast yard and two other ponds in the Victualling Yard	2	2	23			
Total area				111	0	1

Of this the Corporation of London occupy in their Cattle Market about 21 acres.

AREA OF ST. PAUL'S PARISH.

		ac.	r.	p.	ac.	r.	p.
Kent:							
Land	...	901	0	36			
Water	...	15	0	20	916	1	16
Surrey:							
Land	...	653	1	32			
Water	...	4	2	3	657	3	35
Total area	...				1,574	1	11

Of the water area in the Surrey portion of the parish, upwards of one acre is included in the East Country Dock.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.—In 1832 an Act of Parliament was passed creating the parishes of St. Paul and St. Nicholas, Deptford, Greenwich, Charlton, Plumstead, and Woolwich into a borough, to return two members to Parliament, under the title of the Borough of Greenwich, which received the Royal Assent on the 7th of June. The first members were Admiral James Whitney Deans Dundas (then Captain, who afterwards distinguished himself in the Black Sea during the Crimean War), and Edward George

Barnard, Esq., of Deptford Green. Mr. Barnard sat as member for the borough for nearly 20 years. When the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the present Premier, was defeated in Lancashire, Greenwich offered him a seat, which he accepted. The borough is represented in the present Parliament by two Conservative members, viz.: W. T. Boord, Esq., and Baron Henry de Worms.

A petition, signed by 15,000 householders, has just been presented to Parliament, requesting that Greenwich may become a municipal as well as Parliamentary borough.

It would seem that to Deptford belongs the honour of organising the first political association in the Borough of Greenwich, for we learn from Showell's Collections, that on the 19th of May, 1835, a meeting of many of the most influential inhabitants, including the Rector, the Rev. B. S. Ffinch, was held at the "Red Cow Inn," Butt Lane (now High Street), for the purpose of forming a Conservative Association, with the object of ultimately embracing within its operation the whole of the Blackheath division, as well as the borough of Greenwich. The meeting resulted in the adoption of a code of rules and the formation of a Conservative association, with Mr. H. B. Leeson as chairman, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, of the Broadway, Deptford, as treasurer. The old "Red Cow" had but recently been re-built by a relative of the present highly respected proprietor, Mr. Stratton, in whose family it has remained ever since. The old house was a quaint wooden structure (*vide* p. 307), and in the rear of it stood one of the Deptford cockpits. The political agencies in the parish at the present time consist of two Liberal clubs, one at Hatcham and another at Brockley, and a Conservative association, of which W. J. Evelyn, Esq., is president, Mr. R. Wallbutton, chairman, and Mr. Werter Smith, secretary.

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Do. from New Cross Road
Do. looking East from "Lord Duncan"
High Street, Deptford, from "Swan" Inn
Do. " S.W. corner
Top of High Street, Broadway
The Broadway, looking East
Do. " West
Mill Lane, formerly Dog Kennel Row
Broadway, 1838
Deptford Bridge, (view from Broadway, 1839)
Greenwich Railway crossing High Street
Railway Viaduct High Street
Old Roman Eagle, Church Street
Tinder Box Row, High Street
Chapel, High Street
Barker's Chapel
Mr. Beck's Chapel
Baptist Meeting House, Church Street
Ebenezer Chapel in 1806
Bethel
Quaker's Meeting House, High Street
Chapel, King Street, New Town
Brunswick Chapel
Chapel and Mill, New Town
Deptford Theatre, Church Street, built by Banks for an Assembly Room
School on Deptford Green
Old Workhouse, St. Nicholas (Sayes Court)
Workhouse in Church Street
Cutler Boulter's House (copied by Rd. Bate, Esq., from a drawing in possession of Wm. Upcott, September, 1838)
Old Soup House
Silk Mills
Deptford Pottery
Do. Bakery, Mill Lane
Steam Navigation Company's Wharf
Saw Mills from the Pottery
Tide Mill
Kent Waterworks
Do. distant view
Counter Hill Acadamy
Deptford Bridge, over the River Ravensbourne, 6th June, 1840, from the South
Deptford Bridge in the 18th Century, from the Nth.
Deptford Bridge looking West
Victualling Yard Gates
Dockyard Gates
Deptford Pier, 1841
Railway Bridge over the Canal
Do. do. Creek
Creek Bridge Road
Gibraltar Gate
New Cross Gate, 1841
Greenwich Railway
Division of the Counties of Surrey and Kent at Deptford
Sayes Court Manor House, from Pen and Ink Sketch by Sylva Evelyn
Admiral Hughes' House, Hughes' Fields
Mr. Beck's House near Deptford
Residence of E. G. Barnard, M.P., on Deptford Green
Rolt's House, Broomfields
E. G. Barnard's Ho. (perspective view)
Hatcham House, the residence of Daniel Hardcastle, Esq.
Brunswick House, Tanner's Hill, built by Captain Strode about 1771
"Five Bells" public house, at New Cross
New Cross Chapel
Bridge standing in 1837 in Five Bell Lane, New Cross, over the Croydon Canal
Croydon Railway while in progress
Croydon Railway Station at New Cross, 1841
Telegraph on Plow-Garlic Hill
Janus Head found at New Cross in 1690
King's Yard in 1797
Dockyard in 1810
Old Deptford from the Thames
Deptford Creek
St. Nicholas Church, 1790
Trinity Hospital, Church Street, 1799
The Old New Cross Turnpike, near the New Cross House
Old Bridewell, Deptford
Old House, 1797
Locks on Croydon Canal at New Cross
View of Deptford and Greenwich in 1815
Boundary Oak, Brockley
Old Manor House "
Old Lock House "
&c. &c.

Copies in Sepia of any of the above-named views may be had on application to N. Dews, care of Mr. J. D. Smith, Printer, &c., Broadway, Deptford, mounted for framing at prices ranging from 2/6 each.

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MR. R. A. WALKER AND MISS FREEMAN.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place after Easter, between Iris Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Freeman, of Waterlake, Chiddingstone, Kent, and Ronald Agars, younger son of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Walker, of Ightham Place, Kent.

MR. A. B. FREEMAN AND MISS ASKEW.

The engagement is announced between Alston Berkeley Freeman, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Freeman, of Waterlake, Chiddingstone, Kent, and Joan Dorothy Askew, of 3, Hans-crescent, elder daughter of the late Claude and Alice Askew.

MR. D. CROFTON AND MRS. CORBETT.

A marriage has been arranged between Desmond, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Crofton, of Harbour House, Ganges, Vancouver, and Ida, widow of Major Frank Corbett, M.C. The wedding will take place on Saturday, January 31, at Ganges, B.C.

LORD AND LADY COVENTRY'S DIAMOND WEDDING.

In connexion with the diamond wedding of Lord and Lady Coventry, workmen and tenants on the Croome estate attended at Croome Court yesterday and made gifts. They were received by Lord and Lady Coventry in the *salon* and made presentations of a gold jewel box, a gold clock, and a

MISS VIOLET MINNA GORDON, of Lower Belgrave-street, S.W., who died on November 15, left £8,920. She gives:—

£50 to Our Dumb Friends' League, £50 to be expended in taking any sick children for a country holiday.

MR. CHARLES LENNOX FYFFE, of "Mornex," Exeter, formerly of Calcutta, manager and underwriter of the Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., who died on November 26, left estate of the gross value of £5,541, of which £2,332 is net personalty. He left:—

£100 to his confidential assistant, Miss Kathleen Havell.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value.
RONALDSON, Mr. George, J.P., of Murrayfield-gardens, Edinburgh, retired farmer (personal estate)	£42,099
HUTCHESON, Miss Mary Muir, of Merton-road, Bedford, daughter of the late Rev. James Hutcheson, of the East Parish, Greenock (net personalty £36,338)	37,765
HARRISON, Mr. George Herbert, J.P. for Staffs, of the Alliance Hotel, Southampton, Hants (net personalty £28,897)	31,338
THORNTON, Miss Ada, of Holland-road, Wallasey (net personalty £18,867)	20,282
BARKER, Mr. John Rickatson, of Vernon-street, Hightown, Cheetham, Manchester, estate agent (net personalty £12,507)	18,998
CUTHBERTSON, Mr. John Cook (79), of Hartfield, Red Bridge-lane, Wanstead (net personalty £14,127)	15,941
MADDISON, Mr. William John, of Ditton Court-road, Westcliff-on-Sea, a member of the Alexandra Yacht Club, builder (net personalty £9,201)	13,018
BAXTER, Mr. John Henry, of Lynwood, The Manor, Willenhall, Staffs, and of Walsall-street, Willenhall, solicitor (net personalty £10,017)	12,579
ROLT, Mrs. Constance Emily (66), of Clevedon-place, Chelsea, S.W., a widow, daughter of the late Sir George Cayley (net personalty £10,046)	[illegible]

The wise man dispenses
materials or anything
essential, for undue weigh
sack spells undue fatigue.

At 6 p.m. we reach ou
skied for 7½ hours, not in
and that makes a good,
We know that we have
7½ hours for to-morrow.
hut, and each takes up
task. The first thing is
lamp, find the store of w
the fire in the stove. O
the broom and sweeps
which has crept under the
collects fresh snow to
In a few minutes the stov
the snow on its way to c
boiling water. The skis
inside for the ice to thaw o
Sealskins, puttees, and soc
to dry on strings above the
too, are drying, but not
stove; and we are wear
easeful felt shoes which a
hut.

Then follows tea—a
tea, for it begins with s
on through tongue and ha
to bread and jam, ca
chocolate. By 9 p.m. we
our pipes and turned in
straw on a raised dais,
stuffed pillows and bl
The keenest fresh-air fi
every chink of

ETER THE GREAT, FIRST EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, died at St. Petersburg two hundred years ag
Peter is given on the right, and we reproduce the picture by D. Maclise, R.A., "Peter the Great at Deptford

Evelyn's Memoirs.

THE following singular paragraph, which partially originated from a private conversation, has appeared in some of the public papers:

"A short time before the publication of the Memoirs of John Evelyn, Mr. Upcott, of the London Institution, was at Wotton in Surrey, the residence of the Evelyn family; and, sitting after supper with Lady Evelyn and Mrs. Molyneux, his attention was attracted to a tippet made of feathers, on which the latter was employed. 'Ah, Mrs. Molyneux, we have all of us our hobbies,' said Mr. Upcott.—'Very true, Mr. Upcott,' rejoined Lady Evelyn, 'and may I take the liberty of asking what your's is?' 'Why mine, Madam, from a very early age, has been the collecting of the handwriting of men of eminence.' 'What! I suppose,' Mrs. Molyneux said, 'you would care for things like these;' unfolding one of her thread-cases, which was formed of a letter written by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.—'Indeed I should, very much.'—'Oh, if that be your taste,' said Lady Evelyn, 'we can easily satisfy you. This house is full of such matters: there is a whole washing-basket full of letters and other papers of old Mr. Evelyn, in the garret, which I was so tired of seeing, that I ordered the housemaid, the other day, to light the fires with them; but probably she may not yet have done it.' The bell was rung, the basket appeared untouched; and the result was the publication of the Memoirs of John Evelyn."

*** We are authorized by Mr. W. Upcott expressly to state, that the above anecdote having been inserted in the various daily papers without his consent or knowledge, he does not consider himself responsible for its appearance; and that the statement in the former part of it is alone authentic. In vindication of the very high respect which he ever entertained for Lady Evelyn, he requests us to refer our readers to the Obituary notice of her Ladyship, communicated by him, and inserted in our vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 478.

The above anecdote has drawn forth, from the highly-respected Editor of "Evelyn's Memoirs," the following vindication:

"*To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.*

"In your Paper of yesterday, you quoted from another journal a paragraph relating to the late Lady Evelyn, to which you have added an observation, 'We hope for the credit of the Lady the anecdote is not entirely true.'

"That Lady's credit, Sir, needs no vindication with any one who had the good fortune to know her. Her character and conduct in every part of life were such as to command that respect and admiration which were justly due to her, and which she fully enjoyed. Alive to every thing that concerned the honour of the antient family, the representation of which was confided to her, she proved the propriety of that confidence. The library, collected partly by Mr. John Evelyn, partly by his successors, had been thrown into much confusion by removing it for safety in consequence of an accidental fire in an outbuilding. Lady Evelyn wished to have it arranged and to have a catalogue: the person whose name is introduced in the paragraph, was recommended by the writer of this. So far was her Ladyship from being indifferent to Mr. John Evelyn's MSS. that they had her most particular care and attention. He had himself transcribed his memoirs in a thick quarto volume. It had been seen by many friends of the family, and Lady Evelyn had been often solicited to print it; she desired the writer of this, who for a long series of years had enjoyed the friendship, as well as the patronage, of the family, to look it over, and to select such part as should seem fit to be laid before the public. The person above referred to in arranging the library was desired to see what letters or other MSS. there were, that such as should be deemed proper might be added to the Memoirs. A selection was made for the proposed Editor; the publication followed, but her Ladyship did not live to see and enjoy the knowledge of the manner in which it has been received. If there is any truth in the ridiculous story of a letter of the Duchess of Marlborough being made into a thread-paper, it had nothing to do with the publication of the Memoirs, or indeed with Mr. Evelyn's MSS. There was no Duchess of Marlborough* till some years after Mr. Evelyn's death; and if numbers of mere complimentary letters had been reserved, it was of no importance whether they were made into thread-papers or used